

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

A Comprehensive Abstracting and Indexing Journal
of the World's Periodical Literature
in the Social Sciences



PUBLICATION OFFICE: MENASHA, WISCONSIN

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 611 FAYERWEATHER HALL

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

[Published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, by Social Science Abstracts, Inc.]

EDITORIAL ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Isaiah Bowman, President
American Geographical Society

Carlton J. H. Hayes, Vice-Pres.
American Historical Association

Frederic A. Ogg
American Political Science Association

Frank A. Ross, Sec'y-Treas.
American Statistical Association

Ellsworth Faris
American Sociological Society

Davis R. Dewey
American Economic Association

Clark Wissler
American Anthropological Association

ADVISORY EDITORS

Léon Bernard, Paris
W. G. Bogoras-Tan, Leningrad
Célestin Bouglé, Paris
Pierre Caron, Paris
Alfredo Colmo, Buenos Aires
A. Demangeon, Paris
G.-L. Duprat, Geneva
Luigi Einaudi, Turin
Aage Friis, Copenhagen

Manuel Gamio, Mexico City
Corrado Gini, Rome
Bernard Harms, Kiel
Albrecht Haushofer, Berlin
Hu Shih, Shanghai
A. N. Kondratieff, Moscow
L. Lévy-Bruhl, Paris
D. K. Lieu, Shanghai
S. Nasu, Tokyo

Inazo Nitobe, Tokyo
E. Nordenskiöld, Gotenburg
M. N. Pokrovskii, Moscow
William E. Rappard, Geneva
François Simiand, Paris
Richard Thurnwald, Berlin
Vincenzo Ussani, Rome
Ernst Wagemann, Berlin
Florian Znaniecki, Poznań

CONSULTING EDITORS

Edith Abbott
William Anderson
John B. Andrews
K. Asakawa
O. E. Baker
Ernest Barker
Adriaan J. Barnouw
L. L. Bernard
Francis S. Betten
John D. Black
Roy G. Blakey
A. E. R. Boak
Willard C. Brinton
Paul F. Brissenden
George W. Brown
J. Douglas Brown
Frank J. Bruno
Solon J. Buck
F. W. Buckler
Raymond L. Buell
E. W. Burgess
W. S. Carpenter
A. M. Carr-Saunders
C. C. Carstens
Clarence Marsh Case
C. E. Castañeda
Robert E. Chaddock
Charles E. Chapman
John M. Clark
Francis W. Coker
Henry C. Cowles
Verner W. Crane
Arthur Lyon Cross
Robert E. Cushman
Z. C. Dickinson
Roland B. Dixon

W. F. Dodd
Walter L. Dorn
Mordecai Ezekiel
John A. Fairlie
H. U. Faulkner
Sidney B. Fay
Charles G. Fenwick
Arne Fisher
C. Luther Fry
C. E. Gehlke
J. L. Gillin
Louis R. Gottschalk
Malbone W. Graham
Peter Guilday
R. M. Haig
Walton H. Hamilton
M. B. Hammond
Max S. Handman
Roland M. Harper
Joseph P. Harris
J. Ralston Hayden
Emery R. Hayhurst
Philip K. Hitti
Clark L. Hull
Ralph G. Hurlin
John Ise
F. J. Foakes Jackson
Charles S. Johnson
Caradog Jones
Thomas Jesse Jones
Truman L. Kelley
Albert J. Kennedy
Willford I. King
Melvin M. Knight
Eric L. Kohler
Edwin W. Kopf

A. C. Krey
A. L. Kroeber
Daniel H. Kulp, II
Simon Kuznets
William L. Langer
Kenneth S. Latourette
Samuel McCune Lindsay
Albert Howe Lybyer
George Grant MacCurdy
T. F. McIlwraith
R. D. McKenzie
Arthur W. Macmahon
K. C. McMurry
B. Malinowski
L. C. Marshall
John Mabry Mathews
Royal Meeker
Herbert A. Miller
Frederick C. Mills
Wesley C. Mitchell
Raymond Moley
Parker Thomas Moon
Ernest R. Mowrer
N. C. Nelson
Roy F. Nichols
E. G. Nourse
Howard W. Odum
William F. Ogburn
Alan G. Ogilvie
A. T. Olmstead
John E. Orchard
Julius H. Parmelee
Warren M. Persons
Walter Pettit
Pitman B. Potter
A. R. Radcliffe-Brown

E. B. Reuter
Henry L. Rietz
Lionel C. Robbins
C. O. Ruggles
Edward Sapir
Carl O. Sauer
Henry Schultz
Horace Secrist
Thorsten Sellin
Victor N. Sharenkoff
Walter J. Shepard
Newell L. Sims
Pitirim Sorokin
Matthew Spinka
Russell M. Story
E. H. Sutherland
Carl C. Taylor
F. G. Teggart
Lynn Thorndike
Harry R. Tisdal
Abbott Payson Usher
Eugene Van Cleef
Mary Van Kleeck
Alexander A. Vasiliev
Stephen S. Visher
Warren C. Waite
Ray B. Westerfield
Waldemar Westergaard
Leonard D. White
Derwent S. Whittlesey
Frankwood E. Williams
Albert B. Wolfe
John K. Wright
John H. Wuorinen
Avraham Yarmolinsky
Kimball Young

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOL. 3, No. 5

(REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE)

MAY, 1931

Entered as second-class matter February 25, 1929, at the post-office at Menasha, Wisconsin, under Act of March 3, 1879. Publication office 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin. Executive and Editorial offices, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Published thirteen times a year, that is, monthly with a concluding index issue. The subscription price is \$6.00 per volume, \$6.50 outside of the United States. Single copies \$1.00, Index number \$2.00.

Notice of change of address should be sent four weeks in advance to 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

COPYRIGHT, 1930, BY SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, INC.

CENTRAL EDITORIAL STAFF

F. Stuart Chapin, *Editor-in-Chief*

Robert M. Woodbury, *Associate Editor*

Assistant Editors

Laverne Burchfield
H. C. Engelbrecht

Harold R. Hosea
Lois Olson

EDITORIAL NOTICE

The proposal has been made that *Social Science Abstracts* publish one issue devoted entirely to abstracts of doctoral dissertations in the social sciences. These abstracts would range from perhaps 1000 words to 1500 words. They would be published in one issue in addition to the 13 now published annually but the subject matter of these abstracts would be numbered and indexed in the usual way. The proposed abstract dissertation issue might be published early in the winter period. There would be an extra charge for this issue depending upon its cost. At the outset only dissertations produced in the graduate schools of Canada and the United States would be included. Inquiry shows that there are at least 350 such dissertations produced each year. Notice of this proposal is brought to the attention of our readers with the request that they promptly write their opinion of the proposal to the Editor-in-chief because the adoption of the plan will naturally be contingent upon evidence of interest on the part of those who would be most likely to use such an issue.

The annual index for 1930 will be mailed to subscribers in the latter part of May. Attention is again called to the fact that the binding should be postponed until the appearance of the index, unless it is desired to bind the index separately.

Abstracts are not designed to be critical. When critical remarks occur it may be assumed that they are part of the original articles, for abstractors are asked to abstain from all criticism of the articles summarized.

International intellectual cooperation is well exemplified in the present operation of *Social Science Abstracts*.

The serial literature of the social sciences in 35 languages is regularly examined: Albanian, Arabic, Armenian, Basque, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, French, Finnish, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish, Ukrainian, Welsh, and Yiddish.

The 1800 scholars who collaborate represent all parts of the world and subscriptions come from institutions and individuals in 47 countries.

Organized groups of scholars are cooperating in the following countries: China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Netherlands, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland.

SUBJECT INDEX

A

Abyssinia, 6652, 7881-7882, 8086
 Accident Insurance, 7578, 7812
 Accidents, 7385, 7655, 7699, 8193
 Accounting, 7444-7457, 7552, 7702, 7709-7710, 7756, 7960
 Accounting, Cost, 7454-7455
 Administration, Public, 7933-7960
 Adult Education, 8227
 Advertising, 7544, 7549, 8356
 Aesthetics, 7033
 Afghanistan, 6805, 7013
 Africa, 6675, 6724, 6726-6728, 6730, 6733, 6735, 7339, 8079, 8106, 8115, 8141, 8169-8170, 8177, 8247, 8293, 8340
 Africa, East, 6651
 Africa, French, 6640, 6677-6678, 6731-6732, 7178, 7476, 7511, 7845-7846, 7854
 Africa, North, 6641, 6717, 6729, 6862, 7511, 7855, 7863, 7877, 8068
 Agrarian Reform, 7125
 Agricultural Credit, 7600-7602
 Agricultural Crisis, 7299, 7329
 Agricultural Economics, 8380, 8382
 Agricultural Labor, 6732, 7309, 7577, 7633, 7636, 7662, 7670, 8379
 Agricultural Marketing, 7330, 7337, 7347, 7545, 7548, 7550-7551, 7554, 7556
 Agricultural Policy, 7342, 7349, 7352-7363, 7550, 7902
 Agricultural Production, 6638, 7321, 7324, 7332, 7343, 7357, 7363, 8186
 Agricultural Products, 6644, 6648-6649, 7329, 7333, 7335-7336, 7344-7345, 7350, 7428, 7521, 7618
 Agricultural Relief, 7354, 7358
 Agricultural Research, 6637-6638, 8382-8383
 Agriculture, 6586, 6593, 6595-6596, 6600, 6603, 6605, 6620, 6627, 6647, 6661, 6669, 7059, 7083, 7191, 7194, 7200, 7296, 7737, 7741, 7842, 7848, 8378
 Air Transportation, 6621, 6640, 7489-7491, 7807, 8023-8024, 8026-8027, 8029, 8033-8035, 8042-8045, 8047, 8049, 8060
 Airplane Industry, 7672
 Alaska, 6657-6659
 Albania, 6712
 Alcoholism, 7969, 8015, 8196, 8320, 8324
 Algeria, 6642, 6644, 7094, 7109, 7179, 7202, 7633, 7849
 Alphabet, 6775
 Alsace-Lorraine, 7936
 America, 6654, 6996, 8389
 American Indian, 6699, 6701-6702, 6705-6706, 6708, 7073, 7201, 8277, 8353
 Anglican Church, 8268
 Animism, 6686, 6691, 6718, 6754, 6760
 Anschluss, 8080
 Anthropology, 8376
 Arabia, 6613
 Arabs, 6886, 7005-7011, 7863, 7907, 7909, 8070
 Arbitration, Industrial, 7641
 Arbitration, International, 7791
 Archaeology, 6651, 6680, 6682, 6763-6798, 6805, 6810, 6857, 6865, 6959, 8348
 Architecture, 6766, 6867, 6889-6891, 6894, 6906, 6968, 7161
 Argentina, 6708, 7115, 8378, 8384, 8387
 Armenia, 8163
 Army, 7993
 Art, 6689, 6804-6805, 6875, 6882-6886, 6888, 6892-6893, 6939, 7029-7030, 7032-7033, 7035, 7195, 8277
 Artifacts, 6688
 Asia, 6609, 6738, 6750, 6756, 7017
 Asia Minor, 6689
 Astronomy, 6800, 6879, 7028

Attitudes, 8147, 8302, 8357
 Australia, 6589, 7069-7072, 7281, 7286, 7293, 7295, 7478, 7522, 7692, 7794, 8084
 Austria, 6628, 6882, 7279, 7292, 7463, 7577, 7754, 7883, 8080
 Austria-Hungary, 7055, 7131-7137, 7167, 7256, 7264
 Aviation, 7490

B

Babylonia-Assyria, 6775-6776, 6779-6780, 6809-6813
 Balance of Payments, 7499, 7518
 Balkans, 7136, 7171, 7345, 7515, 8056, 8063
 Baltic States, 8121
 Bank of International Settlements, 7292, 7587, 7592, 7595-7597
 Banking, 7075, 7574, 7586-7599, 7608, 7611
 Banks, 7071, 7181, 7586, 7588, 7590-7591, 7594, 8032
 Behavior, 8136, 8147
 Belgium, 6915, 7255, 7395, 7442, 7514, 7884-7885, 7937, 7992-7993, 8116
 Benedictines, 6899
 Berbers, 7846
 Bibliography, 6964, 7068, 7102, 7105, 7191, 7247, 8256, 8286, 8296
 Birth Control, 8179, 8197-8198, 8201, 8204, 8268, 8316
 Birth Rates, 8160, 8184-8185, 8200, 8203, 8237
 Blind, 8321
 Bolshevism, 7918-7919
 Boot and Shoe Industry, 7686
 Boundaries, 8123
 Brazil, 6670-6671, 7525, 7669, 8166, 8219, 8236, 8240, 8257
 British Commonwealth of Nations, 7792-7794, 7886
 British East Africa, 7874
 British Empire, 7495
 British West Indies, 6704, 8249
 Buddhism, 6805, 7014-7015
 Budgets, 7453, 7834, 7859, 7948, 7957
 Bulgaria, 6945, 7332, 7340, 7521, 7721, 7723, 7726, 7754, 8067
 Burial Customs, 6700, 6746, 6752
 Business, 7072, 7628, 7814, 7818
 Byzantine Empire, 6793, 6939-6940, 6942, 6970

C

Calendar, 6698, 6847
 Calvinism, 7771
 Canada, 6656-6657, 7073-7077, 7360, 7563, 7574, 7735, 7922
 Canals, 6604, 7485
 Canon Law, 6909, 6912
 Capital, 7276, 7614
 Capitalism, 7273, 7276
 Cartels, 7434, 7439, 7443
 Catholic Church, 6877, 6894-6921, 6923-6927, 6929-6934, 6959, 6976, 6997, 7016, 7021, 7047, 7190, 7222, 7770, 7898, 7913
 Cattle Industry, 7194, 7338, 7619
 Censorship, 8006-8007, 8012, 8014
 Central America, 6706
 Ceramics, 6679, 6803
 Ceremonies, 6695-6696, 6701, 6714, 6718, 6722, 6726, 6735-6736, 6739, 6746, 6760, 6978
 Chain Stores, 7539
 Chemical Industry, 6639
 Child Labor, 7662-7663, 8311
 Child Study, 6756, 8148-8150, 8289-8290, 8303
 Child Welfare, 7789, 8001, 8003, 8005, 8007-8010, 8016, 8319, 8327-8328, 8389-8390
 Chile 7240-7241, 7247, 7427, 8232
 China, 6605-6606, 6741, 6751, 6762, 6868, 6870, 6881, 6888, 6892, 6970, 7016-7017, 7019, 7277, 7366, 7369, 7376, 7426, 7501, 7536, 7556, 7594, 7642, 7779, 7887-7891, 7989, 7995, 8075-8076, 8081-8083, 8093-

8094, 8097, 8108, 8110-8114, 8118, 8124, 8187, 8243, 8258, 8262-8263, 8270
 Christianity, 7864, 8173, 8270, 8274
 Christianity, Early, 6860, 6873, 6875-6877, 6879
 Church, 8069, 8121, 8269
 Cities, 7076, 7170, 8205-8206, 8208, 8210
 Citizenship, 7840, 8238
 City Manager Government, 7836-7838
 City Planning, 7947, 8207, 8209
 Civil Service, 7860, 7876
 Climate, 6594, 6598-6599, 6617, 6659-6660, 6668
 Clinics, 8198, 8201, 8344
 Coal, 7527, 7537
 Coal Industry, 7388, 7393, 7395, 7400, 7403, 7632, 7634, 7674, 7688
 Coffee, 7497, 7670
 Colonies, 6676, 7383, 7841-7880, 8068, 8079, 8172, 8177
 Colonization, 6603, 6641
 Commerce, 6601, 6606, 6626, 6629, 6642, 6644, 6669, 6812, 6856, 6953, 6998, 7115, 7173, 7223, 7277, 7492-7532, 7535, 7553, 8073, 8081
 Commerce, Interstate, 7807
 Commercial Law, 8102
 Commercial Policy, 7492, 7498, 7502, 7504, 7515-7516
 Communication, 7815, 8056
 Communism, 7774, 7918-7919, 8083, 8088, 8134
 Community, 8207, 8231, 8313, 8315
 Conflict, 6690
 Conflict of Laws, 8046
 Confucianism, 6868
 Congo, 7841
 Conservation, 7366
 Constitutional Law, 7796-7821, 7931
 Constitutions, 7829, 7832-7833
 Construction Industry, 7424
 Consuls, 7813, 8090, 8095
 Consumption, 7325, 7716, 7728-7730
 Contracts, 7700, 7705, 7798
 Cooperation, 7357, 7360, 7711-7728
 Cooperative Marketing, 7533, 7713, 7719
 Cooperatives, 7712
 Copper, 6656, 7381
 Copyright, 7999, 8022
 Corporation Law, 7441, 7742, 7946
 Corporations, 7440, 7708, 7776, 7805, 7826, 7949, 7951, 7984, 8025, 8032, 8039
 Correlation, 8361-8364
 Cost of Living, 7673, 7693, 7697
 Costs, 7695
 Cotton, 7351, 7536
 Cotton Industry, 7426
 Courts, 7970, 7981, 8001, 8276
 Credit, 7600-7604, 8038
 Crete, 6710
 Crime, 6744, 7961-7980, 7982-7983, 7987-7988, 8196, 8216, 8284, 8286-8288, 8291-8296, 8312
 Criminal Law, 6972, 6991, 7811, 7861, 7965-7966, 7968, 7972-7975, 7978
 Crusades, 6971, 7006
 Cuba, 7245-7246, 7428, 7532
 Cults, 6737, 6741, 6743, 6811, 6830, 6832, 6839-6840, 6855, 6863, 6866
 Culture, 6681, 6711, 6713, 6719, 7915, 7917, 8133, 8259-8260, 8262, 8264-8266, 8281, 8347
 Cultural Surveys, 6708, 6715, 6733, 6742, 6749-6751, 6755, 6759
 Customary Law, 6862
 Cycles, Economic, 7281, 7603, 7623-7628, 8366
 Czechoslovakia, 6685, 6945, 7754, 7775, 7921

D

Dairy Industry, 7302, 7319, 7327, 7346, 7730
 Death, 8181, 8193
 Death Rates, 8158, 8180, 8182, 8187, 8192, 8195
 Defectives, 8151
 Defense, 6959, 7991-7996
 Delinquency, 8001, 8009, 8016, 8276, 8285, 8289-8290, 8312, 8327
 Democracy, 7774, 7779-7780, 8259
 Denmark, 7045, 7310, 7474, 7975, 8122, 8248
 Dependency, 8328
 Dictatorship, 7887, 7901, 7906, 7920
 Disarmament, 7994, 8078, 8096, 8122
 Discoveries, 8281
 Disease, 8180, 8182, 8195, 8297-8300
 Distribution, 7455, 7534, 7547
 Divorce, 8157, 8161
 Dominican Republic, 7110, 7244
 Dominicans, 6927
 Due Process, 7796
 Dutch East Indies, 7282, 7290, 7339, 7349, 7401, 7879-7880, 8157, 8186, 8249

E

Economic Geography, 6586, 6593, 6601, 6606, 6611, 6613-6615, 6618, 6620-6627, 6629, 6631, 6633, 6635, 6641-6642, 6644, 6646-6647, 6656, 6661-6662, 6667, 6669
 Economic History, 6595, 6788, 6812, 6821, 6842, 6844, 6856, 6870, 6953, 6990, 6998, 7000, 7056-7057, 7059, 7062, 7071, 7075, 7083, 7114-7115, 7130, 7147, 7159, 7173, 7181, 7187, 7194, 7200, 7202, 7206, 7216-7217, 7223, 7225, 7273, 8386
 Economic Theory, 7266-7276, 7435, 7510, 7517, 7582, 7623, 7752, 7763, 7775, 7778, 7782, 7784, 8134-8135
 Economics, 8381
 Education, 7182, 7944, 7997-7998, 8000, 8111, 8113, 8185, 8203, 8228-8242, 8244-8254, 8256-8257, 8265, 8283, 8319, 8340, 8378, 8381, 8384, 8387-8388
 Egypt, Ancient, 6763-6774, 6802-6804
 Egypt, Modern, 7094, 7257, 7892-7893, 8070, 8101, 8107
 Elections, 7184, 7922-7928
 Electrical Industry, 7407, 7429, 7535
 Electric Power, 7671, 7755, 7757-7758
 Electrification, 7415
 Emotion, 8139, 8142, 8144, 8291, 8302
 Employment, 7675, 7679, 7685-7686, 7689, 8367
 Employment Exchanges, 7678
 England, 6630-6631, 6794-6795, 6865, 6906-6907, 6917, 6924-6926, 6930, 6960, 6962-6963, 6967-6968, 6970, 6974-6975, 6980, 6982, 6987, 6989, 6993, 6995, 7000-7001, 7004
 Ethics, 8274
 Ethnology, 6705, 7104, 8347-8348
 Eugenics, 8200, 8204
 Europe, 6617, 7473, 7502, 7505, 7507, 7873, 8085
 Exchanges, 7583
 Extraterritoriality, 7989, 8093, 8112
F
 Family, 6725, 6740, 7671, 7785, 8155, 8158-8160, 8203, 8355
 Far East, 8051, 8088
 Farm Management, 6596, 6665, 7298, 7300, 7315-7323, 7457, 7481, 8383
 Fascism, 7268, 7270, 7825, 7905

- Fatigue, 7651
 Feminism, 7060
 Feudalism, 6836, 6844, 7788
 Finance, 6812, 6831, 7000, 7209, 7277, 7295, 7606, 7609, 7611-7612, 7704, 7733-7734, 7854, 7844-7845, 7851, 7854, 7859
 Finance, International, 7592, 7607
 Finance, Public, 6870, 7071, 7075, 7118, 7181, 7203, 7244, 7803, 7939-7960
 Finland, 6711, 6723, 7529
 Fire Insurance, 7568
 Fisheries, 6635, 6655
 Flags, 7090
 Flanders, 7884-7885
 Folklore, 6691, 6702-6703, 6710, 6716, 6720, 6724, 6748, 6757, 6954, 6971, 7122
 Food, 7728-7729, 8186
 Forecasting, 7624, 8366
 Forestry, 6602, 7100, 7364-7378, 7546, 7577, 7738, 7748
 Formosa, 7878
 France
 Agriculture, 6620, 7083, 7324, 7329, 7338
 Archaeology, 6683, 6797
 Banking, 7599
 Colonial Policy, 7109, 7115-7116, 7175, 7178, 7842-7863, 7957, 7996
 Commerce, 6625, 7524
 Communication, 8036, 8215
 Crime and Delinquency, 8285
 Culture, 6713, 6883, 6894, 6999, 7032, 7108, 7113
 Disease and Death Rate, 8180
 Education, 7111, 8255
 Foreign Policy and Relations, 7086, 7101, 7123, 7127, 7129, 7145-7147, 7151, 7214, 8071-8073, 8078, 8106, 8115
 Forestry, 7100
 Geography, 6622-6625
 Government and Administration, 7112, 7822, 7936, 8028
 Health, 7026
 History, 6985, 6988, 7002, 7081-7116, 7771
 Industry, 7434
 Jews, 6938
 Labor, 7631, 7638, 7688, 7693
 Mining, 7688
 Political Parties and Politics, 7081, 7923
 Population, 8212
 Religion, 6902, 6997, 7038
 Social Problems and Adjustments, 8013, 8309
 Taxation, 7509
 Transportation, 6621, 7469
 World War, 7253, 7258, 7260, 7262
 Franciscans, 6896-6897, 6903, 6910-6911, 6913, 6915-6916, 6919-6921, 7016, 7040
 Freemasons, 7117
 French Indo-China, 6603-6604, 7301, 7842, 7847-7848, 7852, 7854, 7948
 French West Africa, 7476, 7843, 7854, 7971
 Fruits, 7330, 7333, 7343-7344, 7347, 7554
 G
 Games, 6712, 6827, 6834
 Gas, 7388, 7394, 7405
 Geography, 6587-6588, 6595, 6641, 6647, 6652-6653, 8345-8346
 Germany
 Agriculture, 7125, 7297, 7300, 7322, 7346
 Banking, 7591
 Commerce, 6629, 7494, 7501, 7504, 7514, 7523, 7527
 Communication, 7152
 Crime and Delinquency, 7964
 Culture, 6713, 6884-6885, 6971, 7029, 7033, 7113, 7126
 Defense, 7129, 7994
 Economic Conditions, 7626
 Education, 8000, 8245
 Finance, 7614, 7942
 Foreign Policy and Relations, 7051-7055, 7121, 7123, 7127, 7135, 7528, 8071, 8073, 8095
 Geography, 6634
 Government and Administration, 7128, 7682, 7795, 7825, 7835, 7935
 Health, 8334
 History, 6957, 6959, 6961, 6966, 7121-7130, 7769
 Industry, 7278, 7382, 7407-7408, 7430, 7448
 Insurance, 7566, 7573, 8019
 Jews, 6937
 Justice, 6972, 7003, 7823, 7972
 Labor, 7629, 7670, 7687, 7691, 8010-8011, 8379
 Mining, 7387-7388, 7402, 7747
 Political Parties and Politics, 7894-7898, 7924
 Population, 8190
 Race, 6721
 Religion, 6912, 7040, 7131
 Social Problems and Adjustments, 8005, 8007, 8015-8016, 8311, 8319, 8324
 Taxation, 7742, 7747
 Transportation, 7130, 7465, 7470
 Utilities, 7755
 World War, 7250, 7252, 7259, 7263-7265
 Gold, 7187, 7220, 7586
 Gold Coast, 6648-6649
 Gold Standard, 7584
 Government, Colonial, 7841-7880
 Government, Municipal, 6956, 7226, 7810, 7835-7840, 7941, 7943, 7956, 7970, 7986
 Government, National, 6841, 6858, 6943, 7218, 7227, 7792, 7794, 7822-7831, 7906
 Government, State, 7230, 7832-7834, 7932, 7981, 7985, 8042
 Government Regulation, 7365, 7466, 7732, 7759-7760, 8020-8027, 8029-8039, 8041-8044
 Grain, 7331, 7732
 Great Britain, 7781
 Agriculture, 7059, 7306, 7348, 7356, 7457, 7550, 7636
 Archaeology, 6684, 6688
 Banking, 7593
 Colonial Policy, 7176, 7232, 7864-7876, 8170
 Commerce, 7506, 7516, 7535, 7551, 8038
 Communication, 8218, 8221, 8251
 Cooperation, 7725
 Culture, 6720, 8347
 Defense, 7057, 7061
 Disease and Death Rate, 7565
 Education, 7063-7064, 7066, 7998, 8233
 Finance, 7944, 7952
 Foreign Policy and Relations, 7051-7054, 7086, 7189, 7221, 7237, 7839, 7904, 7909, 8066, 8070, 8075, 8079, 8084, 8089, 8091-8093, 8101, 8104, 8106-8107, 8113, 8115, 8117-8118
 Geography, 6631
 Government and Administration, 7824
 Health, 7023-7024
 History, 7056-7068
 Industry, 7059, 7419, 7440, 8077
 Insurance, 7558, 7575
 Labor, 7634, 7636, 7653, 7684
 Law, 8161
 Mining, 7398, 7400
 Political Parties and Politics, 7899-7900
 Population, 8315
 Religion, 7044
 Social Problems and Adjustments, 7060, 8198, 8316
 Taxation, 7955
 Transportation, 7056, 7062, 7459, 7472, 7482, 7485, 7491
 World War, 7253, 7255, 7258, 7261
 Greece, Ancient, 6781-6784, 6799, 6801, 6803-6804, 6807-6808, 6827-6840, 6855, 6862, 7772
 Greece, Medieval, 6941
 Greece, Modern, 7048, 7091, 7166, 7168, 7173, 7253, 7344-7345, 7754, 8100, 8109, 8119
 Greenland, 6599-6600
 Groups, Social, 6690, 6861
 Guatemala, 6705
 Guiana, British, 8382
 Guiana, Dutch, 6734
 Guilds, 7159
 Guinea, French, 6725
 H
 Haiti, 6669
 Hawaiian Islands, 7660
 Health, 7103, 7649-7650, 7699, 7808, 8002, 8018, 8049, 8322, 8334-8342
 Health Insurance, 7569, 7573, 7577, 7580, 8385
 Heredity, 8138, 8143, 8196, 8199, 8301
 Hindus, 7014
 Historical Geography, 6651, 6828, 7095, 7170, 7205
 Historiography, 6782, 6799, 6835, 6842, 6854, 6864, 6876, 6900, 6916, 6926, 6932, 6934, 6950, 6961-6962, 6977, 6979, 6981, 6996, 6999, 7018-7019, 7025, 7050, 7065, 7084, 7092, 7104, 7114, 7132, 7144, 7169, 7196, 7207, 7219, 7234, 7252, 7263, 7267
 History, Interpretation, 8135
 Holy Roman Empire, 6976-6979, 6983
 Hospitals, 8322-8323, 8326
 Hours of Labor, 7672, 7674, 7687-7688
 Housing, 6709, 6717, 7380
 Humanists, 6996, 6999
 Hungary, 6709, 6945, 7053, 7064, 7133-7134, 7342, 7502-7503, 7518, 7578, 7754, 7901-7902, 8072, 8080, 8096, 8184, 8308
 Hunting, 6734, 6738, 6760
 Hymnology, 7044, 7046
 I
 Imperialism, 6654, 7865, 8082
 Implements, 6688
 Income, 7306, 7704
 Index, 8370
 Index Numbers, 7693, 8368-8369, 8371-8372
 India, 6602, 6610-6612, 6736, 6740, 6742-6744, 6747-6748, 6752-6754, 6867, 7014-7015, 7174-7177, 7361, 7590, 7602, 7864-7865, 7869-7870, 7872-7873, 7875-7876, 7903, 8250, 8272, 8338
 Individual Differences, 8140
 Industry, 6612, 6639, 6998, 7059, 7278, 7327, 7411, 7413, 7416-7417, 7423, 7430, 7437, 7439, 7442, 7520-7521, 7593, 7657, 7766, 7841, 8077
 Injunctions, 7640, 7821
 Institutions, Public, 8328
 Insurance, 7233, 7557-7581, 7616, 7939, 8034
 Intelligence, 8143, 8146, 8353
 Interest, 7603
 International Labour Office, 8057
 International Labour Organization, 8059
 International Law, 8045-8050, 8055, 8074
 International Organization, 8049, 8051-8064
 International Relations, 7051-7055, 7101, 7121, 7123, 7127, 7131-7132, 7135-7136, 7142, 7150-7151, 7171, 7204, 7255, 7507, 7597, 8065-8128, 8168
 Invention, 6880, 8281
 Investments, 7557, 7605, 7608-7609, 7613, 7615-7616
 Iraq, 7039, 7904, 8104, 8117
 Ireland, 6974, 6992, 7078-7079, 7222, 7479
 Iron and Steel Industry, 6643, 7386, 7389, 7403
 Irrigation, 6645, 7321
 Italy, 6618-6619, 6887, 6940, 6964-6965, 6986, 6991, 7020, 7030, 7098, 7103, 7107, 7117-7120, 7253, 7268, 7359, 7429, 7443, 7508, 7600, 7724, 7770, 7776, 7825-7826, 7855, 7863, 7877, 7901, 7905, 7974, 7978, 7994, 8008, 8067-8068, 8078-8079, 8090, 8098-8099, 8103, 8105, 8183, 8206
 J
 Japan, 6737, 6890, 7277, 7386, 7711, 7878, 8076, 8082, 8097, 8114, 8166, 8171-8172, 8187-8188, 8224, 8252, 8263
 Jesuits, 7196
 Jews, 6800, 6816, 6825, 6874, 6935-6938, 7049-7050, 7164, 7280, 7866, 7908-7912, 8178
 Jurisdiction, 7985
 Jurisprudence, 7784, 7786, 7788
 Justice, 7229, 7806, 7811, 7823, 7831, 7961-7989, 8312
 K
 Kenya, 7868
 Kurds, 7904
 L
 Labor, 7322, 7629-7699, 7848, 7879, 7899, 7980, 8059, 8120
 Labor Disputes, 7631, 7642, 7798-7799, 7802
 Labor Legislation, 7572, 7663, 7797, 8010-8011
 Labor Movement, 7309, 7630, 7637-7638, 7727
 Labor Organizations, 7631
 Labor Productivity, 7629, 7632, 7636
 Labor Relations, 6771, 7639
 Land, 6616, 7232, 7280, 7862, 8174
 Land Economics, 7305-7306, 7379-7380
 Land Tenure, 7300, 7304, 7307, 7310, 7313, 7352
 Land Utilization, 7314, 7323, 7379
 Land Values, 7308, 7311, 7379
 Language, 6634, 6672-6676, 6694, 7884-7885, 8261, 8284, 8375
 Latin America, 7042, 7242-7243, 7245, 7512, 7717, 7906, 8001, 8261, 8312
 Law, 6699, 6758, 7486, 7705-7707, 7782, 7785, 7787, 7790-7791, 7867
 Law, History of, 6813, 6856, 6967, 6982, 7228
 Lead, 7399, 7617
 Leadership, 8199
 League of Nations, 7991, 8054, 8061, 8064, 8066, 8096
 Legislation, 6851, 7003, 7830, 7930-7932
 Libraries, 7080, 7213, 8243, 8378
 Life Insurance, 7557, 7559-7561, 7563-7564, 7567-7569
 Linguistics, 8347
 Literature, 6747, 8279
 Lithuania, 6923-6944, 6948-6949, 6953, 7144
 Little Entente, 8080
 Livestock Industry, 7304, 7326, 7334, 7338, 7341, 7500, 7722
 Loans, 7292, 7844-7845, 7854, 7857
 Lobbying, 7930
 M
 Macedonia, 6687, 7920
 Machinery, 7285, 7417, 7553
 Madagascar, 7854
 Magic, 6693, 6695
 Malay Archipelago, 6758, 6761, 8095, 8297
 Management, 7431, 7433, 7435, 7453, 7652, 7654, 7664-7665
 Manchuria, 8097, 8108
 Mandates, 7871, 7957, 8053, 8092
 Manufactures, 6606, 6631, 7407-7430, 7519, 8370, 6590-6592, 6628, 6792
 Marketing, 7337, 7400, 7533-7556
 Markets, 7493, 7523, 7537, 7542, 7545
 Marriage, 6722, 7955, 8202, 8368
 Mathematics, 6802, 8360
 Matriarchy, 7011
 Measurement, 8145, 8357
 Meat, 7348
 Medicine, 6704, 6801, 6840, 7020-7024, 7026-7027, 7657, 7699
 Mental Disease, 8301-8306, 8308, 8329

- Mental Hygiene, 8330-8333
Mexico, 6664-6667, 6679-6682, 6697-6698, 7288, 7339, 7404, 7425, 8239
Migration, 6992, 7155, 7211, 7231, 7684, 7804, 7827, 7879, 8057, 8087, 8164-8164, 8166-8168
Milk, 7533, 7719
Mineral Resources, 6647, 6656, 7406
Mining and Mining Industry, 6632, 6643, 6662, 6664, 6671, 7383-7385, 7387, 7396-7399, 7402, 7456, 7747
Minorities, 7134, 7920-7921, 8072, 8080, 8096, 8109, 8119
Minstrels, 6969
Missions, 6873, 6919, 6979, 7016, 7037, 7039, 7042, 7045, 7869, 7989, 8053, 8169-8171, 8173, 8175
Monasticism, 6902, 6907, 6925, 7048
Money, 7071, 7582-7585, 7590
Money Market, 7611
Money Theory, 7582, 7627
Mongolia, 7888, 7890
Montenegro, 7167
Morality, 7954, 8290
Morocco, 6643, 7787, 7853, 7855-7856, 7996
Moslems, 6889, 7008-7010, 7012, 7787, 7846, 7907
Motion Picture Industry, 7414
Motion Pictures, 8006-8007, 8014, 8230, 8244
Motor Transportation, 7470, 7481-7484, 7800, 7812, 8062
Motor Vehicles, 7298, 7481-7482, 7484
Music, 6697, 6730, 6757, 6808, 7034, 8278
Mysticism, 6868
Mythology, 6691-6692, 6698, 6743, 6748
- N**
- Nationalism, 7779, 7783, 7864, 7869, 7895, 7917, 7913, 8278
Navy, 7992, 8078
Near East, 7907, 8070, 8088
Negro, 6694, 6728, 7637, 7828, 7868, 8141, 8269, 8339
Neolithic Age, 6677-6678, 6688
Nepal, 6759
Netherlands, 6626-6627, 6990, 6998, 7047, 7307, 7624, 7879-7880, 8006, 8014, 8116
Neutrality, 7204, 7993
New Caledonia, 7294
Newfoundland, 6655
New Hebrides, 7291, 7301
New Testament, 6872, 6874, 6878-6879
New Zealand, 7080, 7570, 7601, 7628, 7690
Nitrate Industry, 7427
North America, 6700, 7392
Norway, 6711, 7036, 7396, 7475, 7732, 8122, 8278
Numismatics, 6788, 6838, 6845
- O**
- Oceania, 7291, 7301, 7488, 7524, 7526, 7635, 7844, 7851, 7857-7862, 7958
Old Age Insurance, 7562
Old Testament, 6814-6815, 6817-6824, 6826, 6875, 6895
Orthodox Eastern Church, 6895, 6922, 7048
- P**
- Pacific World, 6601, 8126, 8191
Pacifism, 8125, 8128
Pact of Paris, 8064, 8074
Painting, 6806, 6871, 6881, 6887, 7031, 7036
Paleolithic Age, 6677-6678
Palestine, Ancient, 6777-6778
Palestine, Modern, 6935, 6970, 7257, 7280, 7335, 7866, 7871, 7908-7912, 8089, 8091-8092
Pan-Americanism, 8062
Papacy, 6910-6911, 6914, 6931, 6974, 6983, 8098-8099, 8103
Paper Industry, 7421-7422
Peace, 7783, 8058, 8069, 8126
Pensions, 7562, 7574, 7581, 8321
Permanent Court of International Justice, 8052, 8055
Persia, Ancient, 6776, 6798, 6866, 6869, 6871, 6873
Persia, Modern, 6615, 6886, 7005, 7012, 7014, 8088
Personality, 8137-8138, 8140, 8153-8154
Personnel, 7643
Personnel Administration, 7645, 7647-7648, 7652, 7936-7938
Peru, 6670, 8149
Petroleum, 7382, 7387, 7392, 7401, 7404, 7904, 8037
Petroleum Industry, 6614, 7390-7391
Philippine Islands, 7541, 8002
Place Names, 6609, 6636, 6710, 7067
Poland, 6634-6635, 6891, 6908, 6943-6953, 6956-6958, 7153-7165, 7208, 7254, 7393, 7397, 7670, 7733, 7827, 7913, 7976, 8019, 8162, 8165, 8223, 8254, 8265
Police, 7839, 7977, 7990
Political Geography, 6597, 6625
Political Parties, 6829, 7891, 7906
Political Theory, 6984, 6989, 7769-7783, 7900, 7928
Population, 6587, 6629, 6642, 7168, 8127, 8179, 8183, 8186, 8188-8191, 8194, 8206, 8214, 8359
Preaching, 6926
Press, 7133, 7152, 7210, 7265, 7534, 7990, 8215, 8217-8221, 8223-8224
Price Fixing, 7820
Prices, 7225, 7331, 7348, 7353, 7617-7622, 7753, 8371
Primitive Society, 6690, 6707, 6747, 8155, 8325
Production, 7363, 7402-7403, 7437, 7667
Productivity, 7656
Profits, 7451, 7708-7710
Prohibition, 7233, 7967, 8320
Propaganda, 6928, 7087, 7714
Property, 7701-7703, 7785, 7789, 7795, 7949
Protection, 7418, 7506, 7510, 7516
Protestant Church, 7043-7044, 7141, 8267
Psychiatry, 8317, 8329, 8331
Psychoanalysis, 7973, 8306
Psychology, 7653, 7933, 8065
Public Opinion, 7106, 7929
Public Works, 7236, 7857
Punishment, 6744, 7964, 7975, 7978, 8012
- R**
- Race, 6694, 6721, 6729, 7828, 8051, 8141, 8164, 8176-8177, 8197, 8204
Radio, 7493, 7817, 7922, 8020-8022, 8031, 8036, 8251
Railroad Labor, 7637
Railroads and Railways, 7130, 7147, 7206, 7217, 7461-7480, 7799, 7877, 7977, 8094, 8108, 8110
Rates, 7757, 8367
Rationalization, 7432, 7436
Reclamation, 7307, 7312
Recognition, 8050
Recreation, 8004, 8226
Reformation, 6924, 6928
Regional Geography, 6587, 6610, 8346
Regional Planning, 7935
Registration, 7927
Relief, 7858, 8018
Religion, 6692, 6719, 6741, 6753, 8004, 8242, 8250, 8267, 8271-8273, 8275, 8279
Reparations, 7587, 7597, 7752, 7754, 7942, 8100
Research, 7315, 8376, 8380, 8386
Retail Trade, 7538-7539, 7543, 7552, 7620
Revolutions, 6984, 7087, 7093, 7096, 7099, 7149, 7154, 7164, 7889
- Roads, 6594, 7220, 7959, 8040
Rome, Ancient, 6783, 6785-6792, 6794-6795, 6797, 6804, 6806, 6841-6864, 6879, 7772
Rubber, 7336, 7349, 7525
Rumania, 6686, 6689, 7169, 7704, 7715, 7734, 7754, 7914, 7934
Rural Community, 6706, 7697, 7698, 8184, 8211-8214, 8229, 8246, 8269, 8335
Russia, 6944-6945, 6949, 6955, 7035, 7050, 7142-7152, 7171, 7249, 7254, 7668
- S**
- Saar Basin, 7403, 8073
Safety, Industrial, 7800
Sahara, 6646
Sales, 7740
Sanctions, 8064
Saving, 7271-7272
Scholasticism, 6898, 6904-6905, 6913, 6918, 6920, 6923, 6927, 6930
Science, 6799, 6880, 7025, 7198
Scientific Management, 7436
Scotland, 6591
Sculpture, 6767-6768, 6807, 6834
Securities, 8371
Selection, 8197, 8202, 8204, 8368
Separation of Powers, 7801
Serbia, 6945, 6954, 7172, 7256, 8174
Sex, 6696, 6744, 6747, 8152, 8156, 8285, 8343
Shipping, 7486, 7488, 7980
Siam, 7553
Sierra Leone, 6647
Silk, 7542
Slavery, 6732, 6933, 7233
Social Agencies, 8314
Social Classes, 6969, 6990, 7712, 8176, 8201
Social Evolution, 6693, 6723, 8131, 8280-8283
Social Geography, 6598
Social Hygiene, 8318, 8344
Social Insurance, 7566, 7571-7581, 7980, 8019, 8385
Social Legislation, 8009, 8012-8013, 8015
Social Organization, 6690
Social Theory, 6923, 6933, 6995, 7104, 7773, 7775, 7777-7778, 7783-7784, 8130-8132, 8135, 8137
Social Work, 6975, 8309-8310, 8355, 8387
Socialism, 7270, 7761-7765, 7767-7768, 7897, 8134
Sociology, 7765, 8065, 8129, 8136, 8388
South Africa, Union of, 6653, 7326, 7384, 7491, 7828, 7867, 8164
South America, 6707, 7287
Spain, 6716-6717, 7229, 7245, 7285, 7333, 7722
Standard of Living, 7694, 7696, 7698, 8237
State, 7773
Statistical Method, 7494, 7953, 8352, 8356, 8358-8359, 8361-8367, 8369, 8372-8374
Statistics, 7494, 7570, 7624, 7655, 7689, 7725, 8350-8352, 8360
Stocks, 7610, 7615, 7702
Sudan, 6645, 7180
Sugar, 7532
Sugar Beet, 7418
Sugar Industry, 7532
Suicide, 8307
Sumer, 6674
Sweden, 6632-6633, 6711, 7041, 7224, 7249, 7409, 7492, 8220
Switzerland, 6625, 6628, 6928, 6973, 7138-7141, 7364, 7461, 7530, 7714, 7940, 7965, 8350
Syria, 6615, 6779, 8163
- T**
- Taboo, 7971
Tariff, 7507, 7509, 7513, 7531, 7743, 8114
Taxation, 7118, 7736-7751, 7816, 7939-7942, 7945-7947, 7949-7952, 7954-7956, 7958, 8039
Teachers, 8388
Tests, 7644, 7646, 8287, 8353-8355, 8357
Teutonic Knights, 6966
Textile Industry, 7410, 7540, 7656
Theater, 7120, 7126, 8225
Thought, History of, 6824, 6833, 6852, 7158
Tibet, 6607
Tobacco and Tobacco Industry, 7340, 7345, 7425
Totemism, 6683, 6745
Towns, 6634
Trade Mark, 7818
Traffic, 8062
Transportation, 6615, 6622, 6630, 6640, 6663, 6669, 7316, 7458-7491, 7997
Treaties, 6644, 8045, 8047, 8049, 8059, 8090, 8098-8106, 8109-8112, 8114-8115, 8117, 8119-8120
Tripoli, 7101
Trust Companies, 7703
Trusts, 7409, 7718
Turkey, 6941-6942, 6945, 7150, 7289, 7915-7917, 7929, 8100, 8109, 8119
Turkistan, 6608, 7018-7019, 7888,
- U**
- Uganda, 6650
Ukraine, 6616, 6796, 7913, 8162
Unemployment, 7631, 7675-7677, 7679-7683, 7689-7692, 8057
Unemployment Insurance, 6661, 7571, 7573, 7575, 7691, 8017
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (USSR), 7888, 7918-7919
Agriculture, 6616, 6637-6638, 7148, 7297, 7331, 7355
Commerce, 7496, 7504
Communication, 8217
Cooperation, 7716, 7728
Crime and Delinquency, 8007
Culture, 6711, 6714-6715, 6718, 6722-6723, 6745-6746, 6749, 6755, 6757, 6760, 8264, 8279
Disease and Death Rate, 8182
Economic Conditions, 6749, 6755, 7528
Education, 8235, 8241
Foreign Policy and Relations, 8050, 8083, 8088, 8094, 8108, 8110
Geography, 6636
History, 7149
Industry, 6614, 6639, 7415, 7417, 7432, 7437-7438, 7731, 7766, 8077, 8349, 8351
Labor, 7673, 7694
Population, 8209
Religion, 8271
Social Problems and Adjustments, 8320
Unions, 7309
United States of America, 7781
Agriculture, 7191, 7194, 7200, 7232, 7298, 7302-7304, 7311, 7315, 7317, 7320-7321, 7323, 7328, 7330, 7334, 7341, 7343, 7347, 7351, 7354, 7357-7358, 7362, 7481, 7542, 7548, 7554, 7618-7619, 7697, 7730, 8213, 8383
Banking, 7589
Commerce, 7223, 7339, 7496, 7498-7500, 7512-7513, 7520, 7532, 7547, 8038
Communication, 7210, 8020-8022, 8026-8027, 8029-8031, 8033, 8035, 8042-8044, 8251
Constitutional Law, 7184, 7796-7821, 8041
Cooperation, 7533, 7719
Crime and Delinquency, 7966-7967, 8325
Culture, 6702-6703, 7195, 7238, 8220, 8262, 8277
Defense, 7184, 7190, 7221
Disease and Death Rate, 8181, 8192
Economic Conditions, 6661, 7187, 7225, 7283-7284, 7729, 8037, 8386
Education, 7182, 7213, 7231, 8227, 8231, 8242, 8246

- Finance, 7181, 7203, 7209,
 7605, 7609, 7612, 7943, 7959-
 7960
 Foreign Policy and Relations,
 7142, 7204, 7222, 7237, 7241,
 7498, 8050, 8052, 8074, 8111
 Forestry, 7367-7368, 7371-
 7375, 7377-7378, 7546
 Geography, 6660, 6663
 Government and Administra-
 tion, 7186, 7226-7227, 7230,
 7658, 7829-7834, 7836-7840,
 7930-7932, 7938
 Health, 7027, 7202, 8335-8337,
 8339, 8342, 8344
 History, 6989, 7073, 7181-
 7238, 7777
 Industry, 7407, 7413-7414,
 7420, 7423-7424, 7436-7437,
 7451, 7539-7540, 7543, 7615,
 7686, 7708, 7757, 8370
 Insurance, 7233, 7557, 7561-
 7562, 7568-7569, 7571, 7616,
 8034
 Justice, 7228-7229, 7233, 7979,
 7984-7985, 8025, 8055
 Labor, 7572, 7581, 7640, 7659,
 7662, 7667, 7672, 7675-7678,
 7683, 7685, 7727
 Law, 6699, 7568, 7701-7702,
 7709-7710
 Migration, 7211, 7231
 Mining, 6662, 7385, 7406, 7632
 Political Parties and Politics,
 7925-7928
 Population, 8189, 8194, 8205,
 8207, 8211, 8214, 8313
 Public Works, 7236, 8004
 Race, 8165
 Religion, 7037, 7043, 8269
 Research, 7207
 Social Problems and Adjust-
 ments, 7380, 8018, 8307,
 8321, 8328
 Taxation, 7513, 7736, 7738-
 7739, 7741, 7744-7746, 7748,
 7750-7751, 7947, 7950, 7956
 Transportation, 7206, 7217,
 7220, 7462, 7466-7468, 7471,
 7477, 7480, 7487, 7997
 Utilities, 7758-7759
 World War, 7261
 Universities, 6994, 7000, 7063-
 7064, 7066, 7069, 7111, 7213,
 7231
 Uruguay, 7239
 Utilities, 7613, 7755-7760, 7803

 V
 Venereal Disease, 8016, 8344
 Vocational Education, 7643, 8385
 Vocational Guidance, 7644

 W
 Wage Policy, 7664-7665
 Wage Theory and Practice, 7679,
 7708
 Wages, 7666-7670, 7672-7673,
 8237
 Waldensians, 7039
 War, 6690, 6980, 8064-8065,
 8074, 8128
 Water Transportation, 6604, 7202
 7485, 7487, 7808
 Weaving, 6731, 6761,
 West Indies, 6668, 6992, 7022
 Wheat, 7328, 7335, 7342, 7350,
 7356, 7360, 7509, 7519
 Witchcraft, 6859
 Women, 6963, 7545, 7658, 8156,
 8158, 8252
 Women in Industry, 7655, 7658-
 7661, 8159
 Women's Suffrage, 7923
 Wool, 7059, 7326
 Workmen's Compensation, 7558,
 7572, 7797, 7809
 World Politics, 8127-8128
 World War, 7132, 7248-7265

 Y
 Yugoslavia, 6719, 6784, 7170,
 7399, 7588, 7721, 7754, 7920,
 8105, 8222

 Z
 Zionism, 7280, 7908-7912, 8178,
 8266
 Zoning, 7819, 8207

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

General Works on Geography.....	6586-6588
Travel and Exploration.....	6589
Systematic Human Geography (Maps, Population, Economic, Political, Social and Cultural).....	6590-6598
Regional Studies (systematically arranged as material is published)	
Polar Regions.....	6599-6600
The Eastern Hemisphere.....	6601
Asia (by regions).....	6602-6616
Europe (by countries and regions).....	6617-6639
Africa (by regions).....	6640-6653
The Western Hemisphere.....	6654
North America	
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	6655
Canada.....	6656-6657
Alaska.....	6658-6659
United States (by regions).....	6660-6663
Mexico.....	6664-6667
West Indies.....	6668-6669
South America	
Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentine, Chile.....	6670-6671

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Linguistics.....	6672-6676
Archaeology (by regions alphabetically arranged).....	6677-6689
Ethnology (by regions alphabetically arranged).....	6690-6762

HISTORY

Archaeology (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged).....	6763-6798
The World to 383 A.D. (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged).....	6799-6879
The World, 383 to 1648 (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged; also International and Intercultural Relations).....	6880-7019
The World, 1648 to 1920 (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged; also International Relations to 1920).....	7020-7265
The World since 1920. (Follows No. 7265)	

ECONOMICS

Economic Theory and its History.....	7266-7276
Economic History. (Follows No. 7276)	
Economic Conditions and Resources.....	7277-7295
Land and Agricultural Economics.....	7296-7380
Extractive Industries.....	7381-7406
Manufactures.....	7407-7430
Business Organization, Methods, Management.....	7431-7443
Accounting.....	7444-7457
Transportation and Communication.....	7458-7491
Commerce: Domestic and Foreign.....	7492-7532
Marketing.....	7533-7556
Insurance, Private and Social.....	7557-7581
Money, Banking and Credit.....	7582-7604
Finance and Financial Organization.....	7605-7616

Prices.....	7617-7622
Economic Cycles.....	7623-7628
Labor and Wages.....	7629-7699
Wealth, Property and Income.....	7700-7710
Cooperation.....	7711-7728
Consumption of Wealth.....	7729-7730
State Industries and Subsidies.....	7731-7732
Public Finance.....	7733-7754
Public Utilities.....	7755-7760
Criticism of Economic System.....	7761-7768
Population. (See Sociology 8179-8214)	
Poverty and Relief Measures. (See Sociology 8284-8308)	

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Theory.....	7769-7783
Jurisprudence.....	7784-7791
Municipal Public Law: Constitutional and Administrative (materials alphabetically by countries).....	7792-7821
Government: Historical and Descriptive (alphabetically by countries).....	7822-7880
Political Parties and Politics (alphabetically by countries).....	7881-7929
Governmental Processes (Legislation, Public Administration, Justice).....	7930-7989
The Public Services.....	7990-8044
International Law.....	8045-8050
International Organization.....	8051-8064
International Relations since 1920.....	8065-8128

SOCIOLOGY

Social Theory and its History.....	8129-8137
Human Nature and Personality.....	8138-8154
The Family.....	8155-8161
Peoples and Cultural Groups.....	8162-8175
Conflict and Accommodation Groups.....	8176-8178
Population and Territorial Groups.....	8179-8214
Collective Behavior and Social Control.....	8215-8257
Social Organization, Social Institutions and Culture.....	8258-8283
Social Problems and Social Pathology.....	8284-8308
Social Adjustments and Social Agencies.....	8309-8344

RESEARCH METHODS

Miscellaneous Methods.....	8345-8349
Statistical Method.....	8350-8352
Statistical Techniques	
Units, Scales, Tests and Ratings; Classification and Tabulation.....	8353-8358
Averages, Dispersion and Skewness; Correlation.....	8359-8364
Time Series Analysis and Forecasting Technique.....	8365-8366
Rates and Ratios.....	8367
Index Numbers.....	8368-8372
Mechanical Aids and Labor Saving Devices.....	8373
Actuarial Mathematics.....	8374
Teaching and Research.....	8375-8390

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 3

MAY, 1931
Entries 6586-8390

NUMBER 5

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

6586. FUSSEL, G. E. Agriculture and economic geography in the eighteenth century. *Geog. J.* 74 (2) Aug. 1929: 170-178.

6587. VANCE, RUPERT B. The concept of region. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (2) Dec. 1929: 208-218.—There are many conceptions of the term "region." The physiographic region is basically geological in character, and the biotic region is characterized by distinctive flora and fauna associations or by agricultural belts. These human regions are marked by culture complexes such as cotton, wheat, or corn production. These areas are continuously changing in response to economic conditions. Changes in freight rates, highway construction, or business organization may convert a wheat belt into a corn belt or an industrial center. Thus the economy, population, and culture may change although physiographic and climatic factors remain constant. The regional studies at present being carried on by the Department of Commerce, by the states of Kentucky and Michigan, and the new policy sponsored by the Social Science Research Council, are indicative of the modern trend to consider the human use region as a unit for

economic and sociological investigation.—*R. D. McKenzie.*

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

(See also Entry 7095)

6588. TAYLOR, E. G. R. Master John Dee: A Cambridge geographer. *Internat. Geog. Congr. Cambridge July 1928, Rep. of Proc.* 1930: 439-443.—Although more widely known as Queen Elizabeth's astrologer, John Dee was one of the leading English cosmographers and geographers of his time. He established contacts before 1550 with leading geographers of the Netherlands and Portugal. He was interested in Arctic voyages and consulted by promoters of these enterprises, notably Michael Lok and Sir Humphrey Gilbert. "His British Complement of the Perfect Art of Navigation," in 5 volumes, of which the first alone was printed, embodied "all that was most important of his cosmographical and nautical knowledge."—*John K. Wright.*

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

(See also Entries 6607, 6652, 6658, 6666)

6589. PARKYN, E. A. The voyage of Luis Vaez de Torres. Review. *Geog. J.* 76 (3) Sep. 1930: 252-256.—Critical review of "New Light on the Discovery of Australia as Revealed by the *Journal of Don Diego de Prado y Tovar*," (edited by Henry N. Stevens, London, 1930). Prado accompanied Torres on the latter's voyage in 1606 through the strait that bears Torres' name. In Prado's *Relación*, the manuscript of which has recently

come to light and is published with an extensive discussion, Stevens believes he finds evidence that Australia was discovered on this voyage and that to Prado, rather than to Torres, belongs the credit for the discovery. The reviewer "whilst recognizing to the full the great interest and importance of the *Relación* in giving a first-hand detailed account of a great voyage, and the discovery of Torres Strait" is "inclined to the conclusion that it tells us little more than was previously known regarding the discovery of Australia..."—*John K. Wright.*

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

MAPS

6590. HEAWOOD, EDWARD. Reproductions of notable early maps. *Geog. J.* 76 (3) Sep. 1930: 240-247.—"Reproductions of old maps are now the fashion, and students are better provided than ever before with the means of studying and comparing such documents." Notable recent reproductions have appeared of two 14th century portolan atlases in the Bibliothèque de Lyon, with commentary by Charles de la Roncière; of the world map of Giovanni Leardo, 1452 or 1453, in the American Geographical Society with commentary by J. K. Wright, and of a great unsigned and undated (though shown by internal evidence to be of the year 1523) world map in the Biblioteca del Re in Turin, with commentary by Alberti Magnaghi. The Italian scholar G. Caraci is publishing an important collection of map reproductions, the *Tabulae Geographicae Vetustiores in*

Italia adservatae, and a similar work, *Monumenta Cartographica* is appearing in Holland under the editorial direction of F. C. Wieder. Heawood describes in some detail and discusses critically each of these.—*John K. Wright.*

6591. TAIT, REID. Timothy Pont's map of Shetland. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46 (4) Jul. 1930: 210-214.—Pont, a Scottish map maker, lived in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Thirty-six maps of Scotland made by him were incorporated after his death in the fifth and last volume of the 1654 edition of William Blaeu's *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. Two of these maps, including one of the Orkneys and Shetland, had also appeared in the Mercator-Hondius atlas (edition of 1630?) and in Jansson's atlas of 1646. There is evidence that Pont himself carried out the first topographical survey ever made of Scotland. His "map of Shetland remained the

accepted map of the islands for over 150 years."—*John K. Wright.*

6592. H[EAWOOD], E[DW]ARD]. An undescribed map of Lopo Homen, 1519. *Geog. J.* 76(2) Aug. 1930: 159-160.—The chief interest of the map in question, of which the Royal Geographical Society has acquired a photostat copy—the original having been recently sold—"lies, perhaps, in the fact that it is the earliest known specimen of the work of an important Portuguese family of cartographers" of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The map is small and lacks detail, but "was constructed with care" and gives "a good general idea of the relations of land and sea . . . in the parts then known."—*John K. Wright.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 5528, 5692, 5752, 5783, 7296, 7299-7300, 7314, 7316, 7325, 7336-7337, 7350, 7365, 7390-7391, 7485, 7490, 7519, 8386)

6593. FAWCETT, C. B. The extent of the cultivable land. *Geog. J.* 76(6) Dec. 1930: 504-509.—The extent of the cultivable land is the outstanding factor in determining population. The total world land area approximates 56 million square miles. Even when climate favors cultivation, certain areas are excluded because of barren soils and rugged lands. In the northern and southern hemispheres, crops are not grown as far north as the summer isotherm of 50°F. because the frostless season is too short, despite the warmth of the long summer days. The value of rainfall depends upon its amount and seasonal distribution, evaporation, and such other factors as reliability, mode of fall, permeability of land surface, and character of the vegetation. Arid deserts are untillable, and even excessive rainfall hinders successful cultivation, as in the peat bogs of the northwestern portions of the British Isles. In but three parts of the world has the amount of cultivable land been measured. In continental Europe (west of Russia and south of the Baltic and excluding the Mediterranean peninsulas) nearly half the land is cultivable; in British India two-thirds, and in the United States two-fifths. Of the earth's total land area it is estimated that 40% may be regarded as desert (dry and cold), 30% poor grazing land, forest, marsh, waste and high mountain, and only 30% as cultivable land. (Map.)—*Langdon White.*

6594. GOLDBECK, A. T. Report of committee on structural design of roads. *Proc. Ninth Ann. Meeting Highway Research Board, Dec. 12-13, 1929.* Publ. 1930: 209-249.—The most important climatic elements in the construction, maintenance, and use of highways are: (1) temperatures, which may affect hard roads by expanding and contracting concrete and brick work, softening tar and asphalt, and damaging green concrete, (2) sunshine, evaporation rate, humidity, and wind which affect the rate of setting of concrete, the drying out of the subgrade and the curing of oil and tar surfaces, (3) the amount, distribution, intensity, character, and disposition of the precipitation. (23 maps and graphs from *Summaries of Climatological Data by Sections and Atlas of American Agriculture, Part II—Climate.*)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

6595. HOUGH, WALTER. The development of agriculture. *Sci. Monthly.* 29(4) Oct. 1929: 304-316.—One of the chief obstacles in the way of the primitive development of agriculture was the super-abundance of plant life. Without tools to keep down plants useless to man, man could not encourage the growth of those which were useful. Agriculture developed, therefore, in semi-arid regions where this difficulty was not as great. As cultivation developed the tools employed became so efficient that agriculture could be extended to more fertile regions where it might not have developed otherwise. When once established, agriculture fostered tremendous changes in human culture. Crops had to be stored and

prepared for consumption. The farming community, being stationary, needed protection for the results of its labor. This called for organization. The conquest of such communities provided a basis for despotism and empires. The elaboration of social structure, the increase of population, the division of labor, and all that this implies rests upon agriculture.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

6596. KOENS, A. J. Economisch-geographische beschouwingen over den tuinbouw. [Horticulture from an economic-geographic point of view.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21(7) Jul. 15, 1930: 221-229.—Since horticulture produces a luxury crop it is apt to suffer from overproduction, and reflects depression quickly. Soil and climate are of less consequence for horticulture than for ordinary agriculture and are usually artificially improved. Economic results warrant the relegating of natural factors into the background. Some areas are by nature specially suitable to horticulture, as the *geest* of Kennemerland for the growing of bulbs, and the environs of Valencia for the growing of oranges. Nearness of very large and wealthy centers of population is essential for horticulture and the possibilities of expansion are more limited than those of ordinary agriculture. The skill and technical knowledge required tends to elevate the level of culture of a population.—*W. Van Royen.*

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 5, 1621-1622, 3029, 3073, 3275, 3494, 3658, 3759)

6597. TELEKI, PAUL. Aktuelle Fragen internationaler Politik und die politische Geographie. [Present problems of international policy and political geography.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7(1) Jan. 1930: 45-57.—"Geopolitik," which has taken the place of the old "political geography," is the contribution which geography makes to knowledge of the activities of a state (politics) and of its foundations. Geography is the physiology of the surface of the earth and political geography is the physiology of politically socialized mankind as a factor of the surface-life of the earth. Geography is concerned with cultural landscapes, of which the entire world is the largest unit, and so is interested in the League of Nations, the development of its geographical conditions and contemporary life-processes. Pan-Europe as a new unit may be another step in creating larger entities. If the unit of the whole earth takes precedence over the smaller units the idea of disarmament can be developed, while imperialism is the striving of one landscape for domination of another. The result may be colonization or hegemony. The intensification of the border lines is a symptom of the pulsating fight between the parts and the whole. Of the three kinds of minorities the voluntary minority is not indigenous; the traditional and the enforced minorities are connected with the land in which they live.—*Werner Neuse.*

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1897, 2391, 3029, 6401, 7300)

6598. STRUKAT, A. Sivatagok és steppék a népek életében. [Deserts and steppes in relation to the life of races.] *A Földgömb.* 1(4) 1930: 132-136.—The distinguishing mark of both desert and steppe is the lack of rain. Before the advent of man, dry regions left their mark on both flora and fauna. It is mankind, however, which has shown the most complete adjustment to desert surroundings. Lack of communication enables steppe- and desert-dwellers to preserve most perfectly their ancestral customs. All desert-dwellers, no matter to what race they belong, tend to develop a thin and muscular physique, they have highly developed powers of perception, their hearing is remarkably acute, and they have developed an ability to go without food and water for days. This power of endurance enables them

to live as nomad shepherds. Their clothing is well-fitted to protect them from the sun's fierce rays and to retain the moisture of their bodies. The greatest contribution

of the deserts to the history of the world was the origin in the desert of the world's three great monotheistic religions.—*E. D. Beynon.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

(See also Entry 6599)

6599. HOBBS, WILLIAM H. Aerological stations in Greenland 1930-1931. *Science (N.Y.)*. 72 (1875) Dec. 5, 1930: 580-581.

6600. HUTCHISON, ISOBEL W. Flowers and farming in Greenland. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46 (4) Jul. 1930: 214-230.

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

6601. PRIVAT-DESCHANEL, PAUL. Le Pacifique contemporain. [The Pacific today.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (n.s. 114) May-Jun. 1930: 64-68.—The Pacific is today the world's most important ocean due to the opening of China and Japan, the construction of transcontinental lines across the Americas, the peopling of their western slopes, improvements in navigation, and the building of the Panama Canal. It is relatively no larger than was the Mediterranean in the days of the galley, or the Atlantic in the era of sailing. Honolulu and Pago Pago are fast becoming ports of the first rank. The five great products of Oceania—nickel, phosphates, copra, sugar and fruit—play leading parts in world commerce. Two cables, and high power wireless stations bind China, Japan, Australia, and the United States closely together.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

ASIA

Farther India

(See also Entries 2714, 4070, 5551, 5805)

6602. SMITH, A. W. Working teak in the Burma forest. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 58 (2) Aug. 1930: 239-256.

6603. UNSIGNED. Cambodge. La colonisation européenne. [European colonization in Cambodia.] *Asie Française*. 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 326.—Cambodia, with its enervating climate, is not favorable to European settlement. There is, consequently, little small scale cultivation by Europeans and most agricultural enterprises are carried on under the plantation system. There are today eight estates larger than 6,000 hectares in size; 11 between 1,000 and 6,000; and 21 ranging from 500 to 1,000. Europeans own a total of 138,302 hectares, of which only about 25,000 are in actual cultivation. The great plantation crops are rice and rubber. Sugar cane is now being introduced.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6604. UNSIGNED. Le canal de Hatien à Rachgia. [The Hatien-Rachgia Canal in Indo-China.] *Asie Française*. 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 325-326.—Cheap transportation for the bulky, low value produce of the inland regions of Indo-China is a prime necessity in developing the country. Hence the opening of the new canal connecting Hatien and Rachgia in Cochin China, making possible the profitable exploitation of a considerable tract of country, is an event of great importance in the economic history of the region.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 6762, 7277, 7366, 7369, 7376, 7426, 7501)

6605. CHANG, B. T. Herb growing at Kienkiao, Chekiang. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6 (6) Jun. 1930: 682-691.—A short description of the methods of agriculture used

in Kienkiao for growing each of the following herbs: yuan seng root, ma men tung root, ti hwang root, peppermint, chueh ming seeds, tsien ching tze seeds, pai tze root and rose leaves.—*John E. Orchard.*

6606. LEE, B. Y. Shanghai, world's largest jade manufacturing center. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6 (6) Jun. 1930: 677-681.—Shanghai, the world's jade manufacturing center, has three large export markets. Each has about 90 "seats" occupied by members of the Jade Dealers Association and the amount of business transacted by each averages monthly in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The rock is produced principally in Burma and imported into Shanghai in large pieces. Though the importers must pay both an export bounty in Burma and an import tax in China, Shanghai is the greatest manufacturing center for jade in the world. Considerable skill is required in the manufacture and the market value varies greatly with the color of the rock. There are about 20 manufacturers in Shanghai, and many more who prepare the stone for manufacture. It is all hand labor.—*John E. Orchard.*

Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, Tibet

6607. ROCK, JOSEPH F. The glories of the Minya Konka. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 58 (4) Oct. 1930: 385-437.—The narrative of an expedition to a great mountain range on the Chinese-Tibetan border. (Photographs.) —*E. T. Platt.*

6608. SCHNEIDEROV, VLADIMIR. Foothill of death. Russian Pamir Expedition. *Pacific Affairs*. 3 (3) Mar. 1930: 266-272.

6609. VISSER, PH. C. The mountains of Central Asia and their nomenclature. *Geog. J.* 76 (2) Aug. 1930: 138-142.

India

(See also Entries 5545, 5562, 7361)

6610. BAKER, J. N. L. Notes on the natural regions of India. *Geography*. 14 (5) Summer, 1928: 447-455.

6611. BLINK, H. Britisch-Indië in den loop der tijden. [British-India during the centuries.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (2) Feb. 15, 1930: 37-59; (3) Mar. 15, 1930: 69-91.—*W. Van Royen.*

6612. IYENGAR, C. V., VENKATARAMANA. The mill industry in Coimbatore. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 5 (2-3) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 114-119.

Western Turkestan

(See Entries 2706, 5737, 6609)

Iran

(See Entries 2-8896; 3073, 3982)

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entries 6775, 7280, 7289)

6613. RUTTER, ELDON. The habitability of the Arabian Desert. *Geog. J.* 76 (6) Dec. 1930: 512-515.—The Arabian Desert is typically a waste of yellow plains, but locally the landscape assumes a more rugged character, and occasionally the presence of water in springs or near the surface permits permanent human settlement or serves the nomads in their wanderings. The latter seem satisfied if they have pasturage for their camels, tobacco, coffee, several young wives, and the

opportunity of raiding hostile tribes. Raising of camels is an industry of some economic importance; camels commonly sell for as much as twenty pounds sterling. In northern Arabia the nomadic tribes also raise goats, sheep, and a considerable number of horses. The life of people differs little from that of thousands of years ago. They import, however, firearms, cotton cloth, coffee and tobacco.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

6614. UNSIGNED. *Décadence de Batoum*. [The decline of Batoum.] *Asie Française*. 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 341.—This one time bustling oil center has fallen into ruin under Soviet rule. Homes and stores have been abandoned in large number and the wharves are almost deserted.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

6615. UNSIGNED. *Une route nouvelle entre la Perse et la Méditerranée*. [A new road between Persia and the Mediterranean.] *Asie Française*. 30 (282) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 286-287.—A new road, almost completed, will unite Persian Azerbaijan and the Gulf of Alexandretta. This will free the former from its dependence on the Russian Caucasus country and will establish intimate relations between Irak and northern Persia. It will, therefore, be a highway of the utmost political and economic importance.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

Northern Asia

(See also Entries 1630, 2706, 3468, 5561, 5608, 5737, 6639)

6616. BEZHNOVICH, A. S. БЕЖНОВИЧ, А. С. Формы землепользования у украинцев-переселенцев южной части Семипалатинской губернии. (Украинцы-переселенцы Семипалатинской губернии. [Forms of land use of Ukrainian settlers in the southern part of Semipalatinskii government.] Материалы Комиссии Экспедиционных Исследований. Серия Казакстанская. Академия Наук СССР. *Akad. Nauk SSSR (Leningrad) Komissia Ekspeditsionnykh Issledovaniy. Seriya Kazakstanskaia. Materialy*. (16) 1929: 223-253.—A study of the development of agricultural mutual relationships among the Ukrainian population in the southern part of Semipalatinskii and a comparison of the types of land uses with those in use in Ukrainia. The history of their migration and the selection of land by settlers is given. The organization of the land system, technique of measurements, border marks, use of pasturage, farm practices, and the use of natural resources (clay, stone, sand, water sources) are described. Mention is made of hunting and fishing. The settlers started with free acquisition of homesteads, and have changed to partial limitation, and then to equalized use of land. (One plan of a plot of land.)—*S. Mogilianskaia*.

EUROPE

6617. GLASSPOOLE, JOHN. The distribution of the average seasonal rainfall over Europe. *Quart. J. Royal Meteorol. Soc.* 55 (229) Jan. 1929: 55-69.—Charts text, and a few brief tables are used to show the average monthly and seasonal distribution of precipitation in percentages of the year's totals. A comparison of mountain and plain stations nearby shows that the mountain stations usually exaggerate the unevenness of the distribution.—*Herbert C. Hunter*.

Italy

(See also Entries 7359, 7429, 7508)

6618. ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO. Saggio di carta antropogeografica dell'alta Val Venosta. [An attempt at an anthropogeographic map of the upper Val Venosta.] *Boll. d. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana*. 7 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 641-683.—The Val Venosta is the upper branch of the valley of the Adige, which begins at Rhaetian Pass. The characteristic morphology and climate of the upper Val Venosta are reflected in the life of the people. A map

on the scale of 1:100,000 shows the types of houses, their topographical distribution, the upper limits of cultivation and of the forests, and the extent of the perpetually cold areas. The text describes the economic life of the region.—*Roberto Almagià*.

6619. MICHELS, ROBERT. Perugia. *Italian: Monatsschr. f. Kultur u. Lit.* 3 (8) Jul. 1930: 345-348.

France

(See also Entries 6625, 7324, 7329, 7338, 7403, 7469)

6620. BOROWSKA, WANDA. Handel płodami agrodniczymi we Francji. [The marketing of vegetables in France.] *Wydawnictwo Ministerstwa Rolnictwa (Warsaw) Ser. G.* (3) 1929: pp. 60.—The important regions of market gardening in France are (1) near Paris (2) Mediterranean shore, (3) valley of Garonne River, (4) valley of Loire River, (5) western region along the shore of the Channel, (6) eastern, and (7) northern regions. In addition, there is considerable production of vegetables in Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. The vegetable growers are assisted by the state and by the National Association of Growers in the selection of recommended varieties of vegetables for plant breeding in the utilization of labor saving implements, and by a systematic study of local and foreign markets. Detailed description of the methods of harvesting and the preparing of vegetables for market, transport facilities, and the vegetable markets in France are given.—*J. V. Emelianoff*.

6621. FAUCHER, D. Toulouse, tête de lignes aériennes. [Toulouse, head of airlines.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. 1 (3) Jul. 15, 1930: 249-256.—The Compagnie Générale Aéropostale, organized in 1928, controls more mileage than any other single company. The chief lines are: Toulouse-Buenos Aires (12,235 km.), Buenos Aires-Asuncion (1,700), Buenos Aires-Santiago (1,200), Toulouse-Bordeau (215), Paris-Madrid (1,175), Marseilles-Perpignan (275), and Marseilles-Algiers (800). Much of its activity is in Mediterranean and trade wind belts—zones notably free from fog. The crossing of the Moroccan Mountains, the flight of the South Atlantic, and the altitude of the crossing of the Andes (5,000 meters) has forced the development of a highly perfected engine equipped to meet diverse conditions. The kilometers flown in 1927 amounted to 2,443,843, and 4,516 passengers were carried. The weight of packages transported was 174,509 kilograms and the number of letters 6,454,977. Analysis of the various lines follows and most surprising is the amount of South American traffic. (Map.)—*Roderick Peattie*.

6622. FRANÇOIS, L. Les annexes du port de Marseille, Port-de-Bouc, Caronte. [Annexes of the port of Marseilles, Port-de-Bouc, Caronte.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 5 (2) 1929: 245-272.—Port-de-Bouc is a seaport situated midway between Marseilles and the mouth of the Rhône, at the entrance to Étang Caronte. This in turn serves as the entrance to the larger Étang de Berre. The canal from Marseilles to Arles on the Rhône River passes through the two lakes and gives to Port-de-Bouc the added advantage of direct canal connection. In 1919 the tonnage of Port-de-Bouc amounted to 100,000 tons. By 1928 it had increased to 1,000,000 tons. The harbor now forms an integral part of the port district centering about Marseilles and shares with it the advantages for trade with North Africa. Recent manufactural development justifies the extensive plans for improving the port. (Map.)—*Lois Olson*.

6623. KEMP, HAROLD S. Brittany: The backward child of a stern environment. *J. Geog.* 29 (6) Sep. 1930: 223-240.—Brittany is a wind-swept, isolated peninsula with farms located in secluded valleys protected by scrub oaks. Megalithic granite, remains of a prehistoric people, is used for fences, homes, churches, barns, and market places. There is no wood and land

for agriculture is scarce. Since vines cannot grow and apples are abundant, cider is the common drink of the people. The fishing villages are unique and picturesque. The sardines and tuna caught are canned locally. The same factories also can peas. Its quaintness gives Brittany a charm for motor tourists. They, in turn, will destroy the charm and in time it will again fall back into stagnation.—*Robert A. Duval.*

6624. MÁRTON, BÉLA. Lyon. [Lyon.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (5) 1930: 165-168.—France has only three cities with a population exceeding half a million. Lyons, the third city of France, owes its importance to its geographical position at the junction of the Saône and the Rhône. This was the site of the Roman *Lugdunum*, the capital of Gallia. In 59 the city was burnt, the religious warfare of the 15th century destroyed its silk-trade, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes exiled its silk-weavers, the Jacobins took a fearful vengeance on the city because it had sympathized with the Girondists, and in 1856 the waters of the Saône and Rhône overflowed and destroyed much of the city. At present Switzerland, Germany and America have taken over the silk-trade, the original basis of Lyons' prosperity. These catastrophes would have destroyed the average city but Lyons lives on. The explanation is to be found in her geographical position which makes it imperative that a city of importance exist on this site.—*E. D. Beynon.*

6625. MÉJEANS, P. Géographie des zones franches. [Geography of the free zones.] *Études Rhodaniennes.* 4 (1) Feb. 1928: 1-21.—The French "free zones" lie beyond the physiographic boundaries of France. The Jura Mountains and the Alps separate the Pays de Gex and northern Savoy respectively from the rest of the country. The drainage systems of both focus upon Geneva, which became their commercial center. According to the treaty of 1569 they were granted free trade "in perpetuity" with Switzerland and the customs houses were located along the topographical rather than the political boundaries. This continued until after the Great War. French agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, and the tourist industry suffered as a result, and emigration was excessive. With the renouncing of the "free zones" these industries, no longer dominated by the demands of the Geneva market, are developing normally and the population has increased. The region is still in period of readjustment.—*Lois Olson.*

Low Countries

(See also Entries 7307, 7312, 7395)

6626. HANRATH, JOH. J. De buitenlandsche handel van Nederland in 1929. [The foreign trade of the Netherlands in 1929.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (10) Oct. 15, 1930: 333-347; (11) Nov. 15, 1930: 390-393; (12) Dec. 15, 1930: 443-449.—An excess of imports over exports seems to be inherent in the economic structure of the Netherlands, and is not a cause for immediate alarm. The economic resistance of Holland should not be overestimated. The principal import product according to value is iron, steel, and iron and steel products, followed by tools and machinery, dry goods and coal. Among the export articles should be mentioned rayon, radio articles, and electric bulbs. Exports to Germany encounter obstacles in the increasing German protectionism. Imports from Germany have increased, while imports from the United States, Belgium, and England have declined. Exports to Belgium have increased. In the trade with the Dutch East Indies, Japan is an important competitor.—*W. Van Royen.*

6627. HORVÁTH, KÁROLY. A virágkultúra Hollandiában. [Horticulture in Holland.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (5) 1930: 169-171.—More than 7,000 hectares of land in Holland are devoted to the raising of the tulip, the hyacinth and the narcissus. Since the 16th century Haarlem has been the center of the industry and export

trade began towards the close of the 17th. Today the tulip is the most popular flower. Shortly after blossom-time is the green market (*groenhandel*) when beds are selected for sale, though the bulbs are still green. The harvest commences the first of June and the sale is practically finished early in July. Only *geest-grond* is suitable for hyacinth culture. Its preparation has been the work of generations and often it sells for from 7,000 to 10,000 Netherlands florins a hectare. This horticulture is conducted primarily on land reclaimed from the sea.—*E. D. Beynon.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 6634, 7278, 7292, 7297, 7322, 7346, 7402-7403, 7407, 7460, 7463, 7493)

6628. GINZEL, HUBERT. Die Alpenkarten des deutschen und österreichischen Alpenvereins. Beitrag zum Problem der Gebirgsdarstellung auf Grund ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung. [Maps of the German and Austrian Alpine Union. Contribution to the development of mountain representation.] *Geog. Z.* 36 (6) 1930: 342-357.—The official Austrian topography has made surveys on four different occasions with increasing refinements, yet no maps suitable for mountain explorers and tourists have been published. The largest scale has been 1:75,000 and shows only a small number of altitudes. Acting jointly, the German and Austrian Unions published during the years 1869-1891 prints of the regions preferred by the traveling public and such men as Simon, Becker, and Aegerter developed the three-colored Siegfried Atlas, typical of that period. Since 1888 the photostereograms of Finsterwalder have been used, but this has been practicable only since von Orel invented the copying press in 1909. In the matter of fine execution and precision the maps of Aegerter (Dachstein and Kaisergebirge), and those of Rohn (Steinberge, Glockner), on a scale of 1:25,000 are outstanding. All appear in the Journal of the German and Austrian Alpine Union. Today a scale of 1:50,000 seems best for the larger regions, while for special surveys 1:25,000 or larger is suitable, with contour intervals of 20 and 10 meters respectively. Nomenclature has received special attention. The representation of rocks, reliefs and glaciers has been attempted. Switzerland is the only other mountain region of Europe with maps comparable to these.—*P. Vosseler.*

6629. SCHEFFELMEIER, KARL. Die Folgen der neuen Grenzziehung für das Land Baden. [The new border line and its effect upon the state Baden.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (9) Sep. 1930: 702-716.—Between the years 1910 and 1925, 20,000 people emigrated from Baden, a high percentage of the population, and certain communities along the border have shown decrease in population despite an excess of births over deaths. For a long time agriculture suffered from free imports of Alsatian farming products and later the decline of French currency made competition of home industry with cheap imports from Alsace and France difficult. Tariffs cut off the necessary imports from Alsace (fertilizers, cattle foods, barley), and the separation of Alsace-Lorraine from the Reich resulted in a loss of the most valuable markets for Baden's industry. Competition of French textiles in foreign and home markets increased the economic depression in Baden. Because French customs regulations impose a special tax on goods not directly imported to Strassburg (with the exception of those stored in Antwerp) German river transportation was curtailed. Tariff wars between German and French railroads led to further decreases of river shipments, and both German and Dutch tonnage declined nearly 50%. Steamers, tankers, and tugs amounting to 32,679 HP and barges with a displacement of 349,342 tons were surrendered to France, along with quays, docks, and other constructions. The loss of the weekend excur-

sionists was a further blow to Baden's trade.—*Werner Neuse.*

British Isles

(See also Entries 7067, 7348, 7356, 7398-7400, 7495, 7506)

ENGLAND AND WALES

(See also Entries 7306, 7459)

6630. COTTER, EDWARD P. The port of Liverpool, including Birkenhead and Garston. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Foreign Port Ser.* #2. 1929: pp. 315.

6631. FITZGERALD, W. The Ribble basin. *J. Manchester Geog. Soc.* 43 1927 (Publ. Jul. 1928): 75-96.—Lancashire is divided into two industrial regions coincident with the Mersey and Ribble basins. In the former spinning is emphasized and in the latter weaving. The physical divisions of the Ribble basin correspond to the distribution of towns and industrial specialization. The estuarine section between the lower Wyre and Ribble is a prosperous agricultural area. Preston, due to its close association with this important agricultural belt and its central position, has advantages over other towns, and is the largest in the region. The middle basin is closely confined between the foothills of the Rossendale and the southern outliers of the Bowland Falls. Although located at the junction of the Ribble, Hodder and Calder valleys, it is mainly rural because the streams, containing lime, are unsuited for textile processes. The upper basin consists of the rural north east and the industrial southeast which contains the cluster of towns in the Darwen and Colne-Calder valleys specializing in cotton piece goods. Blackburn and Accrington specialize in calico printing. (Maps.)—*Ernestine Smith.*

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 31, 1390, 1484, 2702, 5661, 7310, 7374, 7396, 7409, 7474-7475, 7492)

6632. GAVELIN, AXEL. Geophysical prospecting in Sweden. *Congr. Geol. Internat. C. R. de la XIV^e Session, en Espagne* 1926. 4 1928: 1691-1698.

6633. TIANDER, KARL. Die natürlichen Wirtschaftsgrundlagen Schwedens. [Sweden's natural resources.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 82-91.—The forests of Sweden are particularly valuable because of easy transportation facilities (32,000 kilometers of water-ways). Her potential water power amounts to 11 million HP of which only 1.5 million have been developed. A special institute, more than 100 years old, supervises reforestation. England, France, Holland, and Germany are the chief importers of Swedish wood. The use of wood-pulp for the manufacture of paper has stimulated the lumber industry and 40% of the world's cellulose comes from Sweden. U.S.A. and England are the main customers. The annual exports of paper are 250,000 tons. Products manufactured from wood supply about half of Sweden's exports. Her mining industry is the oldest in the world. Copper is mined at Falun (phosphoric ores, copper sulphate, zinc, and lead), and exceptionally pure iron in central Sweden (1,600,000 tons annually) and in Lapland. Because they are located near the surface, the hydro-electric power is available; production is cheap. At present 90% of Sweden's ores are exported but future iron and steel manufacturing is anticipated. In addition Sweden manufactures 75% of the world's matches, considerable dynamite, and other minor products.—*Werner Neuse.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 6709, 7342, 7397, 7503, 7518)

6634. MAAS, WALTHER. Über deutsche Dorf-
formen in Posen und die deutsch-polnische Sprach-

grenze dortselbst. [Concerning German village patterns in Posen and the German-Polish language boundary in that area.] *Z. f. Volkskunde. n.s.* 1 (39th yr.) (3) 1930: 274-277.—Since Meitzen, it has been common to think of village patterns as being limited in type by national criteria. This concept is questionable. The pasture-land village type (*Angerdorf*) and the wood-land village type (*Waldhufendorf*) are considered in this connection. The German-Polish linguistic frontier boundary has remained nearly stable from the 14th century until 1910. The Polish movement toward the west has been comparatively recent. The *Waldhufendorf* type has expanded from the west only as far as this boundary, and the *Angerdorf* type has in only a few instances passed beyond it. (Diagram.)—*O. E. Guthe.*

6635. SAKOWICZ, STANISŁAW K., and KOZŁOWSKI, ALEKSANDER. Materiały do charakterystyki stosunków rybackich w Polsce. [Materials for the study of fishing conditions in Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7 (2) Feb. 1930: 993-1015.—There are in Poland more than 5,500 lakes with a total surface of 217,536 ha. The greatest number are found in the north, of which only 25 have an area of over 1,000 ha. Breams, the most abundant fish in the lakes, are decreasing in number. In the north and the north-east the smelt is important. The annual production of the lakes is estimated at 6.5 to 7.5 million kilos. Of the total surface of the lakes 31% is owned by the state. The total area of the establishments for pisciculture, consisting of ponds, covers 67,000 ha. Here carp is the predominant fish. It is distributed among the rivers (Prypec, Bug, the middle Vistula, etc.) in the south-east and in Polesia. There are no similar establishments in the numerous lakes of the north. The fish production of Poland is approximately 8.5 to 9.5 million of kilos. (Detailed tables and graphs.)—*O. Eisenberg.*

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 7170, 7297, 7331, 7496, 7528-7529)

6636. EFREMENKO, S. ЕФРЕМЕНКО, С. Историко-поэтическое описание рек Курского края. (Ю.-З. края П.-Ч.-О. 6. Курской губ.) [Historicopoetical description of rivers in the Kursk province. (Southwest districts of the Central Blackearth Region of the former Kursk government).] *Известия Курского Общества Краеведения. Izvestiia Kurskogo Obshchestva Kraevedeniia.* (1-2) (13-14) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 64-75.—A detailed account of the development of the district and an explanation of the geographical names from the linguistic standpoint. For the ethnographer this article is interesting because of the popular and legendary explanations of geographical terms.—*S. Mogilianskaia.*

6637. KRENKE, A. В. КРАНКЕ, А. В. Грядущие культуры. [Future cultivable plants.] *Субтропики. (Subtropiki.) (Sukhum.)* (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 27-40.—The increasing demand for manufactured products in USSR requires greater quantities of raw materials. The state not willing to increase import, should curtail the production or develop its own supplying bases. Suitable areas for the organization of sub-tropical plantations in Soviet Russia are: Black Sea coast (from Sochi to Batum), port of Azerbaijan Republic (Lencozan), part of the Far Eastern Province, and some places in Central Asia. As the total area is not large, a careful study is required to develop the most valuable plants. Preliminary calculation shows that, in the region of the Black Sea, an area of 2,300 *gektar* could be devoted to plants furnishing textile fibre (ramie, New Zealand flax, jute, *drescaena*, *yucca*, etc.) Development of *acacia dealbata* with tannoid content of not less than 20%, would make unnecessary the import of tannin. Other plants of value are: rubber yielding plants, cork oak (Transcaucasia), several fragrant volatile oil plants, medicinal plants, tea, tobacco, etc.—*V. Sovinsky.*

6638. NIKOLAEV, V. F. НИКОЛАЕВ, В. Ф. Опыт культуры каучконосов на Черноморском побережье. [Experiments in the cultivation of rubber-bearing plants on the shores of the Black Sea.] Субтропики. (*Subtropiki*). (*Sukhum.*) (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 60-65.—The desire of the USSR to be independent of other countries compelled the Rubber Trust to start, in 1925, experiments with rubber-bearing plants in the region near Batum. The experimental station acknowledged the failure of the experiments with *Hevia*, *Castilloa*, *Cryptostegia*, *Ficus*, and *Manihot* and a special expedition was sent to South and Central America in search of other rubber-bearing plants. Three years of experiment showed that it was impossible to acclimatize *Sapium verum*, *Sapium griseum* from Colombia and *Parthenium argentatum* seeds from Mexico. (English résumé.) V. Sovinsky.

6639. ROSENTHAL, K. РОЗЕНТАЛЬ, К. Новые промышленные районы СССР. [New industrial regions of USSR.] Большевик. (*Bol'shevik.*) (11-12) 1930: 16-29.—The industrial center of Russia is moving eastward. This is indicated by the fact that the percentage of the new industrial plants was 8% in 1926/27 and 25% in 1929/30 for the eastern regions of Russia; Siberia, Ural, and Far-east. During the first 2 years of the 5-year plan the industrial funds of these regions have been nearly doubled. In the Urals, in 5 years the production is expected to increase 12 fold, and in the chemical industry 21 fold. In Siberia development will occur chiefly in coal mining (8 fold increase during the five years). In the region of the middle Volga the development will include the extraction of secondary fuel (peat, etc.) and the chemical industry. In Central Asia (so-called Kazakhstan) the development of copper mining is planned.—G. Méquet.

AFRICA

(See also Entry 7491)

6640. UNSIGNED. Les ailes africaines. [Wings of Africa.] *Afrique Française*. 39 (3) Mar. 1929: 112-119.—The air lines in French Africa are: Toulouse-Casablanca and Sénégal, Dakar-South America, Ajaccio-Tunis, and the proposed France-Equatorial Africa-Madagascar route. Since March 16, departures have been made from Marseilles with a stop at Ajaccio—a service little known. Since 1919, fourteen significant flights have been made, and daily flights along the France-Dakar-South America route. The value of an air route across Africa to Madagascar is appreciated but apportioning of the air lines to the countries interested is delaying the project. Although the government announced that trans-African service would begin the first part of 1930, it has not materialized. Exploratory work is completed, the organization necessary for exploitation is ready, and unless activity commences at once, England may complete the organization of her proposed air route from Cairo to the Cape. (Map showing proposed air lines of French Africa.)—Elizabeth Erb Ward.

Atlas Region

6641. BLINK, H. Kolonisatie in Noord-Afrika gedurende de laatste eeuw, in 't bijzonder in de Atlaslanden. [Colonization in North Africa during the last century, especially in the Atlas countries.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (7) Jul. 15, 1930: 235-242; (8) Aug. 15, 1930: 273-282; (9) Sep. 15, 1930: 309-319.—The Mediterranean coast of the Atlas countries is very rugged, with numerous small bays, having no good connections with the hinterland. Only north-eastern Tunis has favorable locations for sea-ports: Carthage, Utica and Tunis. Most of the Atlantic coast is a low dune coast, the Atlas Mountains reaching the sea only in the extreme south. Although located near important

trade routes, the Atlas countries have, through inaccessibility, remained backward for many centuries. The Atlas Mountains divide the area into two parts: a northern with Mediterranean climate; and a southern desert transition zone. The northern part has a sedentary agricultural population, while that south of the ranges is mainly nomadic. The economic center of gravity lies in the north. French colonial policy aims to make North Africa an integral part of France. One of the principal difficulties is the growing feeling of solidarity among the Islamic peoples of North Africa. Algeria is divided into four zones: the coastal region (Sahel, Mitidja, Kabylia), the Tell, the steppes and the Sahara Desert. The Algerian system of property rights, based on the Koran, is radically different from the European systems and has contributed materially toward the development of the French colonial policy. The present system has made possible an extensive immigration, but Berbers form the majority of the population. Algeria is an agricultural country producing wheat and barley. Of increasing importance are fruits and early vegetables for the western European market. Tunis is much more oriental in character and the number of Europeans is relatively smaller. Although Tunis, also, is an agricultural country phosphates and iron ore are important exports. The fertile northwestern plains have many permanent streams, which can be used for irrigation. The European population is very small, only a relatively small percentage of the soil is under cultivation and wool is the principal export. Tangier, at the entrance to the Mediterranean, is under international management. In Tripoli the Sahara Desert practically reaches the coast and the population is concentrated in the plain of Gefara and in Cyrenaica.—W. Van Royen.

6642. DEBESSÉ, MAURICE. Le port d'Alger. [The port of Algiers.] *La Nature*. (2827) Feb. 15, 1930: 157-165.—A century ago, Algiers was a squalid native town, reeking with filth and ravaged by disease. Today, thanks to the French conquest, it is a great and attractive city of the European type, and is a famous health resort. The population increased from 28,211 in 1837 to 226,000 in 1926, the value of imports from 20,600,000 francs in 1838 to 101,700,000 in 1880, and the exports from 1,100,000 francs to 45,900,000 in the same period. In 1928 the imports and exports amounted to 1,563,000 and 1,670,000 tons respectively. The war brought only a temporary setback.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

6643. DeKALB, COURTENAY. Moroccan iron reserves of El Rif. *Pan-Amer. Geologist*. 54 (5) Dec. 1930: 321-334.—Little is known generally of the reportedly rich iron deposits of Morocco along the Rif coast. So far mining is limited to the eastern end, which has been since 1904 under Spanish policing. The influence of German diplomacy is evident through the period of uncertainty in Moroccan government. The first mining code was adopted by the Sultan in 1914. During the war the Spanish government dealt directly with the mines, setting up an exact procedure for acquiring legal ownership in mining property. Despite precautions of payments to heads of Rif tribesmen trouble broke out in 1906, and Spain, in spite of general criticism, became involved. In 1913 the revolt became a menace to Spanish authority in Morocco. Meantime phosphate, petroleum, and iron had begun to attract capital. Present development indicates the presence of twenty million metric tons of ore of 62% iron content. Large quantities with even higher ore content are known to exist within one-half mile of tidewater. Technical descriptions and analyses of the ore are presented.—Harold H. Sprout.

6644. PAYEN, EDOUARD. L'alfa. [Alfa.] *Renseignements Coloniaux. Afrique Française. Suppl.* (2) Feb. 1930: 97-105.—In 1928 Algeria produced over 2,000,000 quintals and Tunis over 637,000 tons of alfa. Mo-

rocco has excellent possibilities but at the present inadequate transportation limits the production. Alfa, used in paper manufacture, is easily grown in well-drained soil and in areas of rather low rainfall. Its exploitation requires careful cutting, preparing, and transporting. England is the principal consumer, importing 90 to 95%, which is later exported to France in the form of paper. A plant for the manufacture of paper pulp established near Avignon represents the beginning of new industry in France. Alfa pulp, used alone or mixed with wood pulp, gives a paper which is especially good for printing; it is used in the manufacture of twine; and during the hard winter of 1926-27 it was ground into a coarse flour which made excellent food for sheep.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

Sahara and Sudan

6645. FLESCNER, HANS. Die Bewässerung im Sudan. [Irrigation in the Sudan.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten.* (8) Aug. 10, 1929: 260-262.—Fleschner describes at length the organization of irrigation in the Gezira region, the triangle between the White and the Blue Nile. England is seeking a systematic development of irrigation of the entire Nile region and as early as 1902 came to an agreement with Abyssinia concerning the irrigation works on Lake Tsana. Irrigation serves for the cultivation of cotton, grain, and lubia, a vegetable yielding nitrogen. The Gezira system is a model for similar irrigation projects. The Egyptian government has appropriated £26,000,000 for the next year. The article discusses new plans which will make the waters of Lake Tsana, Lake Victoria, and Lake Albert usable.—*R. Karisch.*

6646. JAMES, PRESTON E. The Shari plain. *J. Geog.* 29 (8) Nov. 1930: 319-330.—The Shari plain south of Lake Chad Basin is a typical example of the low latitude savanna landscape. Highly variable rainfall conditions, an uncontested insect life, and extremely unfavorable vegetation are the natural handicaps which counteract the attractiveness of fertile soils and the possibility of irrigation. The same factors preclude the possession of the land by any but a poverty stricken population. Formerly slave raids, in addition to the present danger of intertribal attack, contributed to the precariousness of human life there. The expense of a railway and of extensive irrigation and sanitation projects, necessary to bring the area into productiveness, is prohibitive. The fertile soils of the plain are highly adaptable to a potential production of cotton and sugar cane. However, under existing economic conditions, a utilization of the area must await the "surplus production of some commodity for which there is a market in the outside world."—*Leo J. Zuber.*

Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entries 7476, 8115)

6647. RENNER, G. T. Geographic regions of Sierra Leone. *Econ. Geog.* 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 41-49.—Sierra Leone is a little enclave of British territory, about the size of Maine, on the Guinea Coast of Africa, a slave depot in the days of slave trade, afterwards a refuge for freed and escaped slaves. The coastal bush region is a level strip, ten to forty miles wide with a hot, humid, and unhealthful climate. Cacao, rice, piassava, fruits, and rubber, grown on plantation systems, offer the greatest economic possibilities. The central forest region is a gently undulating plain producing kernels and oil of the oil palm, rice, kola nuts, and thymol. Ginger, cotton, and oil palm products for export could be raised. The interior savanna region is a mass of hills and plateaus rising to three thousand feet, with soil of low fertility, but a more healthful climate. The raising of peanuts and animal products is recommended. The colony's imports, manufactured goods, food, drinks, and

tobacco, come mainly from the United Kingdom. Undeveloped resources are hematite, phosphorus, and water power.—*Harold H. Sprout.*

6648. ROBB, F. A. Survey of rice areas in the Western Province. *Gold Coast. Dept. Agric. Year-Book 1928. Bull.* #16. 1929: 151-157.—It would be desirable to increase rice production in the area defined by the Ancoobra and Tano rivers and the Juen Lagoon. Physical conditions are favorable; there is no other local agricultural industry; and the growing urban population of the colony has resulted in an expanding market. [map]—*M. Warthin.*

6649. ROBB, F. A. The rice industry—Eastern Nzima. *Gold Coast. Dept. Agric. Year-Book 1928. Bull.* #16. 1929: 158-169.—A sketch of the local condition of the industry. [map]—*M. Warthin.*

East Africa

6650. GOWERS, Sir WILLIAM. Some thoughts on Uganda. *J. African Soc. (London).* 29 (117) Oct. 1930: 467-470.—*R. B. Hall.*

6651. LEAKEY, L. S. B. East Africa past and present. *Geog. J.* 76 (6) Dec. 1930: 494-500.—A consideration of the human occupancy of the region in pre-historic times. The rift valleys took their present form in mid-pleistocene time. During this epoch pluvial and interpluvial periods can be distinguished, thanks to the existence of lake terraces. Archeological evidence shows that the rainy periods were marked by cultural flowering. It is argued that the water supply nowadays controls habitability within the region, and probably always has done so. Sites occupied by ancient man are named.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

6652. NESBITT, L. M. Danakil traversed from south to north in 1928. *Geog. J.* 76 (4) Oct. 1930: 298-315; (5) Nov. 1930: 391-414. (6) Dec. 1930: 545-557.—An account of the author's journey through Danakil in 1928. Starting at Awash Station, about fifty miles east of Addis Ababa, reached by train and car, the route wound generally northward through south and north Danakil, to Dallol, the railway terminal, and thence by lorry and railway to Mersa Fatima on the Red Sea coast. Descriptions of scarcity of water and forage, the basalt and lava flows so rough as to be next to impossible for camels to traverse, the torrid temperatures that necessitated night travel, incompetent and unreliable guides, and encounters with natives whose attitude varied from childish curiosity to active hostility, give a clear impression of the uninviting nature of the country, and of the low cultural development of the natives. Illustrating the articles are panoramic sketches by the author, and a detailed map of the route traversed showing the points from which the sketches were made.—*Harold H. Sprout.*

Southern Africa

(See also Entries 7326, 7384)

6653. WELLINGTON, J. H. Some physical influences in the human geography of South Africa. *South African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 80-94.—The question of water supply and its relationship to human health and settlement is the theme of the paper. In a region of relatively low rainfall, seasonal precipitation is of three types: winter rainfall of western Cape Province, summer or monsoon type of the south, and the intermediate of the east and north. Each type is discussed in relation to the causes of rain and to its use by man. (Maps of hyetal regions, rainfall days, rainfall reliability, river régime, and conditions affecting health.)—*Clarence F. Jones.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

6654. DIETRICH, BRUNO. Der wirtschaftliche Panamerikanismus der USA. [The economic Pan-Americanism of the United States.] *Urde u. Wirtsch.* 4(3) Oct. 1930: 97-108.—A geopolitical study of the Americas by a German geographer. The United States, since Monroe's presidency, has become imperially minded. Territorial control advanced across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, financial control includes parts of the West Indies, and Latin America is becoming constantly more dependant economically upon the United States. The Pan-American Highway, the Panama Canal, and plans for Nicaragua Canal are foundation stones for a greater America with the United States as its center. (Maps.)—*B. F. A. Dietrich.*

NORTH AMERICA

Newfoundland and Labrador

6655. BEAUGÉ, LUCIEN. La pêche à Terre-Neuve et l'océanographie. [Newfoundland fishery and oceanography.] *Études; Rev. Catholique d'Interêt Général.* 193 (5) Mar. 5, 1929: 575-589.—The temperature and salinity of the water are the most important factors in the distribution of cod along the Newfoundland Banks. At this point the warmer and highly saline Gulf Stream and the cold and less salty Labrador current meet. The latter is 1500 feet deep. Fishermen recognize as the best fishing grounds the *pieux* and *taches* (moving and stationary shoals) when the temperature is between 37° and 41°, the salinity 33.2 to 33.5‰. The cod feed on plankton, migrating fishes (capelin and herring), and the animal life on ocean bottom (crustaceous and gelatinous remains). Cod is plentiful from August to May. A nine-year periodical fluctuation in numbers has been observed. If the water is more than 42° and the salinity more than 34‰, cod migrate towards Greenland. This is related to the amount of melting ice in the spring around Newfoundland.—*B. Brouillette.*

Canada

(See also Entries 5641, 5742, 7076, 7360)

6656. BURWASH, L. T. Coronation Gulf copper deposits. Report of an inspection of known mineralized areas in Coronation Gulf and Bathurst Inlet districts 1928-29. *Dept. Interior, Ottawa. Northw. Territories & Yukon Branch.* 1930: pp. 41.—The expedition confirmed the existence of copper already known to the Eskimos and reported by O'Neill, Sandburg, and Douglas; in two localities: (1) that low value finely disseminated in basalt on the west shore of Bathurst Inlet, and (2) that, in the glacial drift of the lower Coppermine River, less worthy of prospecting. Mining development requires adequate river transportation, hydro-electric power, local building materials and adequate supplies of food, but there is no fuel or timber, and the winter supplies of water, food, and clothing are insufficient. Of the three possible land routes to the Gulf, each involving railroad construction, that from Baker Lake on Hudson Bay to Bathurst Inlet is regarded as the most feasible. (3 maps.)—*Ralph Hall Brown.*

6657. KITTO, F. H. The Northwest Territories. *Dept. Interior, Ottawa. Northw. Territories & Yukon Branch.* 1930: pp. 137.—*Ralph Hall Brown.*

Alaska

(See also Entry 2-13054)

6658. BOONE, ANDREW R. Rediscovering Alaska from the air. *Current Hist.* 32(1) Apr. 1930: 108-111.

6659. FITTON, EDITH M. The climates of Alaska. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 58(3) Mar. 1930: 85-103.

United States

(See also Entries 7315, 7339, 7351, 7357, 7362, 7367-7368, 7371, 7373, 7377-7378, 7407, 7423, 7477, 7480, 7487, 7496, 7500)

6660. HENRY, ALFRED J. The great drought of 1930 in the United States. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 58(9) Sep. 1930: 351-354; (10) Oct. 1930: 396-401.—Detailed statements and maps showing the extent and severity of the drought, the worst on record for much of the eastern half of the United States. The direct cause was relative stagnation of the air over wide areas with resulting few cyclonic disturbances. During July new records for maximum temperatures were established in many states. The effects of the drought on crop yields were conspicuous. Many normally large streams ceased to flow and numerous cities were embarrassed by water shortage. The many dams erected by the government to aid navigation on the Ohio River and several tributary streams maintained large pools of water from which many cities obtained water supplies. For example, Lexington, Kentucky (population 45,000) hauled its water by train for several weeks until a pipe line was constructed to a pool twenty-five miles distant. "The water from the pools (above the government dams) made it possible for life to exist and business to progress in the Ohio Valley."—*Stephen S. Visser.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 5591, 5596, 7283, 7298, 7321, 7341, 7406)

6661. DIETRICH, BRUNO. New Orleans und das Mississippi delta. [New Orleans and the Mississippi delta.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Hamburg.* 41 1930: 63-95.—The surface of the Mississippi delta is flat with occasional small dome-like hills resulting from intrusions of rock salt. Closely associated with these are petroleum, natural gas (the Monroe gas field being one of the largest on earth), and sulphate deposits. These resources are rapidly being exploited. Not more than ten days of frost are recorded annually, and as the Gulf of Mexico is approached the humidity increases. A zoning of natural vegetation and agriculture results. The yellow pine forests and impenetrable swamps along the delta arms and bayous are supplanted to the north by rice, sugar cane, cotton, and corn successively. Due to specialization in money crops, the area is not self-sufficient in food-crops and the labor problem retards agricultural expansion. The active hinterland of New Orleans is over-estimated. Due to lack of bridges below Memphis, railroad connections are poor and other ports such as Houston and Galveston, receive the shipping which would normally belong to New Orleans. (Maps, graphs, and statistical tables.)—*O. E. Guthe.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 5588, 5612, 7334, 7343)

6662. FERGUSON, HENRY G. The mining district of Nevada. *Econ. Geol.* 24(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 115-148.—The ore deposits of Nevada are divisible into two great classes. The total production of the first type, associated with granite rocks, shows a great preponderance of precious metals in the great body of igneous rock occurring in western Nevada and eastern California, and a preponderance of the base metal from those associated with the Rocky Mountain granitic rocks. A second type is associated with the later volcanic flows, occurs mainly in western Nevada, and yields a large proportion of her output of gold and silver, but practically no base metals. Important counties with this type of deposit are: Elko, Esmeralda, Nye, Mineral and Storey. Mining was begun in Nevada in the early '50's by gold prospectors from California who did not at first recog-

nize the economic importance of the silver ore. The panic of 1879 brought about a period of decline and from 1890 to 1900 mining almost ceased in Nevada. The accidental discovery of Tonapah in 1900 again attracted the attention of the mining world. From the standpoint of the future it may be said that the early tertiary rocks of eastern Nevada offer fair prospects of continued production, chances for new discoveries are greatest in the tertiary lavas.—*Edwin T. Hodge.*

6663. UNSIGNED. Port of Galveston, Texas. *U. S. Army & U. S. Shipping Board. Port Ser. #6.* 1929: pp. 126.

Mexico

(See also Entries 2-12987; 4079, 4977, 5567, 5652, 5732, 7339, 7404, 7425)

6664. IBARRA, JESÚS. Informe general de la region minera comprendida en las municipalidades de Mazapil, Concepción del Oro y San Pedro de Ocampo, del Estado de Zacatecas. [Report on the mining region included in the municipalities of Mazapil, Concepción de Oro y San Pedro de Ocampo, del Estado de Zacatecas.] *Bol. Minero.* 29 (4) Apr. 1930: 255-278.

6665. PLATT, ROBERT S. Pattern of land occupancy in the Mexican Laguna District. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci. Macomb, Illinois, May 3 and 4, 1929.* 22 1930: 533-541.—The "Hacienda del Tlahualilo" in the State of Durango, Mexico (near Torreon) is larger and more highly organized than the typical hacienda of the Laguna district but in agricultural practices it affords a good example of the utilization of natural resources in this region. Irrigation is essential the water supply being two rivers (Rio Nazas and Rio Aguanaval) which have their headwaters in the Sierra Madre Occidental. Since there are no storage facilities this supply, which is distinctly seasonal (coming to a peak in July and August), must be used when it arrives. In late summer bare fields are flooded. They are plowed and prepared during the winter, and bear a cotton crop the following summer. Thus, with minor crop exceptions, the system requires twice as much land as can be productive at one time, but since land is plentiful as compared with water, this system is economically sound.—*Stanley W. Cosby.*

6666. SMALLWOOD, JOHN. A trip into the Tierra Caliente of Mexico. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 43 (1) Jul. 1930: 35-46.

6667. VELASCO, ADOLFO. Semblanza de la villa de Zaachila, Oax., antigua capital del reino de los Zapotecas. [Character of the town of Zaachila, Oax., ancient capital of the empire of the Zapotecs.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estadística.* 41 (3) 1929: 131-171.—The town of Zaachila, known to the Aztecs as Teozapotlán, was founded in 107 A.D. Formerly Lake Roaló occupied the area to the south of Oaxaca City, and Zaachila was established on an islet near its northern shore. Its rainy season lasts from May to September and the temperature is never extreme. Chief among the products of the region are corn, beans, eggs, and tropical fruits. The future of the village depends upon the ability to preserve and market the abundant fruit crop. Unfortunately, the haciendas which nearly surround the village, control all of the irrigated land. But 30% of the inhabitants own land, and these in small parcels. Railroad connects the village with Oaxaca City, the present political and commercial center of the state. The inhabitants of Zaachila are of unmixed Zapotec blood and retain many of their ancestral customs.—*Lois Olson.*

West Indies

(See also Entries 2-14588; 5613, 7428)

6668. BLISS, E. W. A study of rainfall in the West Indies. *Quart. J. Royal Meteorol. Soc.* 56 (223) Jan. 1930: 67-72.

6669. WALLE, PAUL. Haïti. Reseignements élémentaires pour servir au développement des relations commerciales entre la France et Haïti. [Useful information to foster commercial connections between France and Haïti.] *Rev. Écon. Française.* 51 (12) Dec. 1929: 441-445.—Haïti was a French colony from 1697 to 1804, an independent republic until 1915, and is now an American protectorate. The climate is tropical, the average yearly temperature being 77° to 82° F. Heavy rains occur from May to November with tornadoes frequent in September and October. It has a population of 2,500,000 with an average density of 62 per square mile. Agriculture is prosperous although only one third of the arable lands are cultivated. Haïti ranks fifth among the coffee growers of the world. Cotton, cacao, vegetables, and tropical fruits are produced, and the soil could give yields of sugar equal to those of Cuba. Labor is plentiful. Cabinet woods (mahogany, rosewood, walnut, and campeachy wood) are exported. Mineral resources are unexplored. The United States supplies three-fourths of the imports and France takes 60% of the exports, two-thirds of which is coffee. Haïti has 200 miles of railway lines, 625 of motor routes, is a port of call for many navigation companies, and Port-au-Prince is a stop on the Pan-American Airway line. There are two banks and the currency is guaranteed by the United States. Both English and metric standards of weight are in use.—*B. Brouillette.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 7287)

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

6670. KILLIP, ELLSWORTH P., and SMITH, ALBERT C. A botanical trip to Eastern Peru and Amazonian Brazil. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64 (10) Oct. 1930: 997-1009.—In 1929 the Smithsonian Institution and the New York Botanical Gardens collaborated on a botanical expedition to the eastern slopes of the Andes of Peru and adjacent parts of the Amazon lowland. This region is productive of many plants of medicinal and general commercial value. About 27,000 specimens were brought back representing 9,200 collection numbers.—*R. R. Platt.*

Brazil

(See also Entries 5658, 6670, 7525)

6671. BERZOFFY, LILLY. Gyémántkeresők. [Diamond-seekers.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (4) 1930: 141-144.—Diamonds were accidentally discovered in the State of Bahia, Brazil in 1727. News of the discovery attracted people from all over the world to the desolate region around Loncoes, which to this day remains the centre of the diamond industry. In this region there is not a tree, scarcely a blade of grass. The hot sun of the dry season bakes the ground. In the wet season the rain makes the mud houses cave in. The miners have become experts in detecting and evaluating diamonds. The burning of diamonds to purify them is carried on by these competent miners. Contrary to the expectation, there is no lawlessness in the Loncoes section of Bahia. Theft and murder are practically unknown.—*E. D. Beynon.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 6634, 6636, 6694, 6713, 6727, 7885, 8255, 8261, 8284, 8347, 8375)

6672. BYINGTON, STEVEN T., and MALONE, KEMP. What is Anglo-Saxon? *Amer. Speech*. 5(2) Dec. 1929: 105-106. (See also Entry 6673.)

6673. MALONE, KEMP. On linguistic unity. *Amer. Speech*. 5(4) Apr. 1930: 297-300.—Malone continues a controversy begun in the Dec., 1929 number of *Amer. Speech*, and quotes in full a letter from Steven Byington in which the latter presents his side of the argument, which has to do with the genealogy of languages in general and the descent of English in particular, and whether or not the progenitor should be termed "Anglo-Saxon" or "Old English." (See also Entry 6672.)—G. H. Doane.

6674. CHRISTIAN, V. Der Geist der sumerischen Sprache. [The spirit of the Sumerian language.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*. 36(3-4) 1929: 197-202.—Many attempts have been made to relate Sumerian to other languages, but generally only the formal elements have been compared, not the mental patterns behind the languages. Languages may be divided into two groups according to the way they express the phenomena of the outside world—either from the point of view of action which takes place, or of the condition resulting from action. Sumerian belongs to the latter

class; that is, it is a stative (*stativisch*) language. In analyzing the characteristics of Sumerian syntax and etymology, we find many things which link it up with the Caucasian language-family; but on the other hand, there are some phenomena which are more closely related to certain characteristics of Hamitic-Semitic languages, and which evidently antedate the period of the Semitic (Akkadian) invasions of Sumerian territory. Thus Sumerian appears as a language which is chiefly Caucasian in its spirit, but which employs many non-Caucasian—apparently Hamitic—means of expression.—Winifred Smeaton.

6675. LESTRADE, G. P. Practical orthography of the S. A. Bantu languages. *Bantu Studies*. 3(3) Jul. 1929: 261-274.—It is necessary to devise some means of establishing a uniform orthography for languages already reduced to writing as well as for those that have not, which might harmonize the "diacritic" and the "monotype" schools of transcription.—R. W. Logan.

6676. SCHIRMUNSKI, VIKTOR. Sprachgeschichte und Siedelungsmundarten. [The history of language and the dialects of colonists.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 18(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 113-122.—W. D. Wallis.

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

(See also Entry 6688)

6677. FURON, and PÉRÉBASKINE. Contribution à l'étude de la préhistoire du Sudan oriental. [Contribution to the prehistory of the eastern Sudan.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 12(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 86-91.—This is a list of important palaeolithic and neolithic excavations and finds in the region east of the Niger River. The authors conclude with the following summary: (1) The existence of two *coups de poing* of palaeolithic morphology, found at the surface in proximity with neolithic pieces; (2) the co-existence of a Saharan neolithic industry with one of nigritic aspects and represented by numerous globular and highly polished axes; (3) an abundance of small flat axes; (4) the presence of tools and perforated, polished pearls, which were made with stone tools not found in the region where the tools and jewels were picked up.—E. D. Harvey.

6678. LAFORGUE, PIERRE. Contribution à la préhistoire de l'Ouest-Africain. [Contribution to West African prehistory.] *Bull. Trimest. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran*. 50(182) Jun. 1929: 141-160.—Paleolithic and neolithic stations have been found all over West Africa: in Mauretania, Senegal, the Sudan, Niger Valley, Lake Chad region, and the Wadys of the Egyptian Sudan and Abyssinia. The time sequence is suggestive: Europe and North Africa seem coeval in paleolithic culture; then the South Sahara is less ancient, while the remains in tropical West Africa seem more recent. The techniques shown in the artifacts thus far dug up are Chellean in abundance; Mousterian dominating, and Solutrean of some frequency. The Tardenoisian microliths are likewise found in the region (Mauretania). Neolithic pottery is in abundance—indeed the whole gamut of tool-craft of the two prehistoric periods is in evidence. Noteworthy among the finds is the large amount of votive offerings and "jewels."—E. D. Harvey.

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

6679. HIRTZEL, J. S. HARRY. Les statuettes et figurines à turban au Mexique. [Statuettes and figurines with turbans in Mexico.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Sep., 1926*. 1 1928: 561-563.—Pottery figurines with turbans are known from the archaic culture of Teotihuacan, Atzacapotzalco, Zapotland and other sites. They represent men and women with caps, some nude. All are modeled by hand, the protruding parts being added later. They are from 5 to 15 centimeters in height, generally standing, less often seated. Necklaces and bracelets are general and there are sometimes traces of color, generally red. Five classes of turbans are found. Turban coiffures lasted until more recent times and are also found in figurines of the later archeological cultures. (Four illustrated figures.)—J. Alden Mason.

6680. PUIG y CASAURANC, CARLOS. Breve reseña de las tendencias actuales y de los últimos trabajos de la Dirección de Arqueología dependiente de la Secretaría de Educación Pública de México. [Résumé of the work of the Department of Archaeology under the secretary of education in Mexico.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Sep., 1926*. 1 1928: 599-603.—An archeological map with over a thousand sites has been made together with a catalog of ruins and relics. All ruins have been declared national property and excavation there is illegal, as is the exportation of archeological objects. Guides to the ruins are published. Archeological investigations have recently been carried out at the Aztec pyramids of Santa Cecilia and Tenayuca near Mexico City, these being important because in Mexico City all Aztec architecture was destroyed. These pyramids greatly resemble that of Teopanzolco near Cuernavaca, all being pure Aztec. Their superposed structures and double stairways resemble those of the base of the great *teocalli* in Mexico City. Work

has also been carried on at the Maya City of Chichen Itza where the Carnegie Institution is also working. While the latter has worked upon the Group of the Thousand Columns, the Mexican Department has investigated other structures. Work has also been done at Mitla and commenced at Monte Alban. At Yohuahichán in the Totonac country a stepped pyramid with niches like that of Tajín has been studied. Guardians have been installed at Chalchihuites, La Quemada and Casas Grandes.—*J. Alden Mason.*

6681. RICKARDS, C. G. The ruins of Tlaloc, State of Mexico. *J. Soc. Amér. de Paris.* 21(1) 1929: 197-199.

6682. RICKARDS, CONSTANTINE G. The ruins of Quiotepec, District of Cuicatlan, State of Oaxaca, Mexico. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Sep., 1926.* 1 1928: 625-631.—Quiotepec is near Cuicatlan, Oaxaca, in the Cuicatec country. There are mounds, pyramids, walls, terraces and graves. Specimens of gold, copper, jade, obsidian, amulets, idols and pottery have been found in these graves which are well made and stone lined. The ruins are on the tops of high mountains with good masonry walls but with no ornamentation left. The stones forming the interior of the graves are covered with plaster. The best temple on the summit resembles Aztec masonry and Aztec potsherds are found in quantities in the vicinity. There are many other ruins in the neighborhood, such as Tecomavaca. They were probably Aztec settlements. (Six illustrations.)—*J. Alden Mason.*

EUROPE

(See also Entry 6972)

6683. BASCHMAKOFF, ALEXANDRE. Les alignements de Carnac (Morbihan). [The alignments of Carnac (Morbihan).] *Anthropologie.* 40(1-2) 1930: 37-75.—The alignments of Carnac are a unique type among prehistoric monuments. Investigation of the principal ones has shown that they were all on the same plan, a series of rows of menhirs with a semicircular cromlech at the head. Oriented as they are to the sunrise at the turning points of the solar year and the chief moments for agriculture in Brittany, they were probably the scene of periodic assemblies. This part of Brittany seems to have been inhabited by a unified tribe, divided into smaller groups or phratries. Some of the larger monuments seemed to have served for the recording of its customs, while the rows of the alignments were probably the places where the phratries assembled while the leaders of the tribe met in the cromlech at the head. Certain signs found on these monuments seem to be of a totemic character and to indicate the tribe and its component groups.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6684. CRAWFORD, O. G. S. The giant of Cerne and other hill-figures. *Antiquity.* 3(11) Sep. 1929: 277-282.—Critical comments on Sir Flinders Petrie's "Hill-figures of England" (1926) with special reference to the arguments used in dating the "Cerne giant" (Dorset). The article is based on fresh observations in the field and is accompanied by 2 air-photographs.—*A. I. Hallowell.*

6685. DORNYAY, B. v. Der skythische Fund von Mátraszele bei Salgótarján. [The Scythian find of Mátraszele near Salgótarján.] *Præhist. Z.* 19(3-4) 1928: 340-346.

6686. FETTICH, N. Das Tiermotiv der Parierstange des Schwertes aus Aldoboly, Siebenbürgen. [The animal motive of the cross piece of the sword of Aldoboly, Transylvania.] *Præhist. Z.* 19(3-4) 1928: 144-151.

6687. HEURTLEY, W. A. Prehistoric Macedonia. *Antiquity.* 3(11) Sep. 1929: 318-323.—A list of excavations already made in Macedonia is first given. These have been at the following localities: the valley of the Vardar, Galliko, Haliakmon, Lankada, Salonica, Chalcidice, Paltele, Olynthus and others. The finds are also listed chronologically. The author believes that at the beginning of the bronze age trade was probably with Troy, The Black Sea, and with southern Russia rather than with the Aegean. The author concludes also that (1) the general chronological scheme holds for Crete, the Islands, the Greek mainland and Macedonia; (2) the evolution of prehistoric Macedonia parallels that of the Aegean; (3) the Macedonians were Greeks.—*C. P. Pearson.*

6688. LAWRENCE, G. F. Antiquities from the middle Thames. *Archaeol. J.* 86(for year 1929) 1930: 69-98.—Artifacts discovered in the bed of the Thames during dredging are valuable in reestablishing the cultures of southeast Britain in early times. Since the neolithic period the riverbed has changed little. Also, since the present system of dredging leaves intact the sides of the riverbed (where the artifacts are generally lodged), few new discoveries may be expected. The majority of the finds are picks, adzes of simple design, stag's-horn hoes and hammers, polished axes, palstaves, plain and decorated bronze javelin- and spear-heads and swords of various materials, especially bronze. The rich sites for finds are Sion Reach, Mortlake Reach, Hammer-smith Reach and the Battersea Park and the Tate Gallery districts. There are several poor sites, notably the district between Eel Pie Island and Richmond Bridge.—*Julian Aronson.*

6689. MALKINA, K. Zu dem skythischen Pferdegeschirrschmuck aus Craiova. [The Scythian horse harness ornaments from Craiova.] *Præhist. Z.* 19(3-4) 1928: 152-184.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7095, 7104, 8155, 8260, 8275, 8281, 8347-8348)

6690. HOBHOUSE, L. T. Das Verhältniss zwischen Gruppen und Stämmen bei den primitivsten Völkern. [Inter-group and inter-tribal relationships among the most primitive peoples.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5(2) Jun. 1929: 172-192.—In this and a previous article (Peace and order within the group, among the most primitive peoples 5(1) Mar. 1929: 40-56.) Hobhouse reviews, from the best available ethnographic accounts and from the point of view of peace (or hostility) and order in their intra-group, inter-group, and inter-tribal relationships, the following 14 peoples, selected as the most primitive: Adaman, Vedda, Semang, Sakai, Aëta, Kubu, Punan, Batwa,

Bushmen, Yahgan, Ona, Alakaluf, Botokuda, Tasmanian. These peoples are found to exist mainly in small groups, united with similar groups into tribes, both their intra-group and inter-group relationships within the tribe being prevailingly peaceful and organized on a non- or sub-political basis, i.e. with the principle of authority only slightly developed, though not without institutions for retributive justice. Private property is present but not the basis of social stratification; the economy is prevailingly communal. Leaders with prestige are an important item in maintaining order within the group. Conflicts with out-groups are more frequent than those with in-groups, and most frequently arise over encroachment upon group or tribal lands by neighbors. Inter-tribal war is completely absent in only a few cases. On the whole the tribes are (though in varying degrees) peaceful, though blood-shed is, with several

partial exceptions, never completely unknown.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

6691. LUBLINSKI, IDA. Eine weitere mythische Urschicht vor dem Mythos. [An eo-mythological thought stratum.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6(1) Mar. 1930: 35-64.—The author finds evidence in many animistic conceptions of the myth, which itself is a comparatively late product of human reflective intelligence in quest of a causal nexus in man's experience world, of a pre-mythological stratum of thought dominated by curiosity concerning the functions of the human body and its secretions as related to the mystery of life. The present article attempts to understand the large role of animals in myths and other forms of primitive lore in terms of a still earlier thought stratum dominated by curiosity concerning man's animal environment, first of all the smaller animals in their known and supposed relation to human well-being and fate. Such a stage of thought the author relates vitally, not only in a broadly genetic but in a historico-evolutionary way capable of inductive ethno-historic and geographic study to the development of myth, totemism, transmigrationism, etc.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

6692. LUBLINSKI, IDA. Entstehung und Weiterentwicklung des altorientalischen Mythos. [Origin and further development of the ancient oriental myth.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 61(4-6) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 278-304.—The mythological writings which throw light on ancient oriental myths now include a period of more than 4,000 years, and they show that the ideas connected with the myths among all the peoples of the ancient orient have been very different at different times. A careful comparison and analysis of the various concepts makes it evident that they have changed greatly in the course of time and that these changes have left behind them traces of the past. In this article the process of revaluing religious concepts of the past four millennia is explained. In the Hittite texts the sun-goddess stands out among a number of male and female divinities most prominently. In ancient Egyptian myths there are peculiar and illuminating remains of the ancient world of ideas. Still other cosmic systems had, according to Röder, an aboriginal goddess from whom all things proceeded. Such were Hathor, Nut, Mut of Thebes, the latter name meaning mother. All these bore children by parthenogenesis. Among the Phoenicians, Astarte was the mother-goddess, known in Byblos as Baalat, in Syria as Cybele and in Carthage as Tanit. The dual sexuality of goddesses of which traces are found in the Babylonian religious cycle is a residuary idea bound up with that of the ancient mother. These examples lead to the conviction that the earliest myths were not only not acquainted with the creating god but that in them the fruitful goddess stood alone in the leading position. All recent investigators are agreed that this great mother-goddess was present in the entire cultural region. Such an idea could only have arisen from the lack of knowledge of the reproductive process. There were, it is true, attempts to free the concept of divinity from notions of his origin, birth and generation, but this conceptual dissociation and with it the disappearance of the female divinity in beliefs was first completely accomplished by the Jewish prophets.—*H. Baldus.*

6693. ПРЕОБРАЗHENСКИЙ, П. Реализм примитивных религиозных верований. [Realism of primitive religious beliefs.] *Этнография. (Etnografia.)* 11(3) 1930: 5-20.—Magic flourishes wherever man cannot rely upon his knowledge and technique and disappears when man acquires assuredness. The author classifies types of magic into realistic and symbolic forms. In primitive groups the decrease in the number of workers radically changed the possibilities of simple production and the death of one of them called forth a number of psychological reactions, reasulting in specific forms of cult of the dead body.

With the beginning of specialization in magical and hunting activities, early society underwent the process of social differentiation. The influence of capable hunters and warriors increased. The action of each natural cause was thought to be personal; therefore the origin of natural occurrences and social institutions was of a personal character, that is, they were made by the creator similar to man, in some instances with animal attributes, put possessing a supernatural physical and magic power.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6694. TÄUBER, KARL. Die Schwarzen in Anthropologie und Linguistik. [The Negro in anthropology and linguistics.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76(7-8) 1930: 192-194.—From the point of view of a linguistic study, the author finds substantiation for the view put forward by Louis Lapicque in the *Bull. et Mém. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*, 7(1906), that there is only one black race originally which shows deviations only due to its spread into various parts of the world, and this spread and intermixture of races with the black is due to the prominent migratory instinct of man. Nasalization appears to be a natural concomitant of the typical physiognomy of the Negro, especially the flat nose so that by tracing the sounds like ng, nk, ny, nd, nb, mb, etc. in their dialects, the spread of the Negroes can be somewhat traced. Among the mixed black races, a tendency is seen toward a "de-nasalization" in the dialects and this can be correlated to an interesting extent with the gradual modification of the flat, broad nosed face.—*Nathan Miller.*

6695. WEINKOPF, E. Die Umkehrung in Glauben und Brauch. [Inversion in belief and custom.] *Oberdeutsche Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2(1) 1928: 43-56.—Inversion is found (1) in death cults. In early times the dead were interred in the reverse position with sword to the right. (2) In magical customs where by going backwards spirits are avoided. (3) In magic healing. A stocking turned inside out and placed around the neck drives away sore throat. (4) In oracles. One dreams of a future husband if one sleeps in the reversed position. (5) In prohibitions. Loaves of bread must not be placed wrong side up.—*Greta Lorke.*

6696. YATES, SYBILLE L. An investigation of the psychological factors in virginity and ritual defloration. *Internat. J. Psycho-Analysis.* 11(2) Apr. 1930: 167-184.—An interpretation in psychoanalytical terms using material drawn from everyday life, psychoanalysis, and primitive culture.—*Scudder Mekeel.*

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

(See also Entries 2-8858; 1943, 3562, 6700, 6702)

6697. AMADOR, ARMANDO C. The poetry of Mexican folk songs. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 43(5) Nov. 1930: 361-363.—This type of poetry is characterized by originality and emotionality.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

6698. RÖCK, FRITZ. Neunmalneun und Siebenmalsieben. Ein Beitrag zur historischen Kalenderkunde. [Nine times nine and seven times seven. A contribution to the knowledge of historical calendars.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(4-5) 1930: 320-330.—The joining of weeks of different length in old Mexican Tonalamatl is the result of the mixing of two kinds of calendars which existed separately also in China. Nine times nine is a symbol of growth and renewal. Seven times seven is a symbol of death and sorrow. The figures sitting back to back are the lord of life, Quetzalcoatl, and the lord of death, Mictlantecuhli, and the contrasting activities of the gods as Youalli (night or death) and as Eecatl (wind or life) are the expression of this union in Tonalamatl.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 8262, 8277)

6699. KROEBER, A. L. Law of the Yurok Indians. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Sep. 1926.* 2 1928: 511-516.—The 11 fundamental principles are: (1) All possessions and infringements are personal; there are no communal possessions or offences. (2) There is no government or punishment. (3) Every possession or infringement may be exactly valued. (4) Intangible and tangible possessions are treated alike. (5) All infringements must be compensated. (6) The question of intent is not taken into consideration. (7) Direct agents are primarily, and indirect agents contingently liable. (8) Settlements are made by the parties involved or by their representatives. (9) The claim is entirely extinguished by payment of compensation. (10) Liability is not modified by circumstances. (11) Values and compensations are fixed by custom or determined by payments already made for them. (6) and (8) need modification. Extra payment is awarded for malice, and mediators and arbitrators are employed. The value of a person's life is exactly fixed by the amount of bride money paid by his father for his mother. Payments are generally in dentalia shells. This legal system is in effect through much of northwestern California; it is also much similar to that of the Indians of the Northwest Coast, and resembles that of the Ifugao of the Philippines. Most of the other California groups are more communal with slight stress on wealth. The development of a legal system is probably dependent upon the development of ideals of property and wealth.—*J. Alden Mason.*

6700. MacLEOD, WILLIAM CHRISTIE. Priests, temples and the practice of mummification in southeastern North America. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Sep., 1926.* 2 1928: 207-230.—A complex of burial customs extended throughout the area of the southeastern United States from the Gulf Coast and the Mississippi Valley to the Ohio and Delaware Rivers. This complex probably entered this region from Yucatan, Cuba and the Bahamas. Among the elements of this complex are professional or priestly flesh-strippers, ossuaries, mummification, temples often with roof birds and perpetual fires, temple guardians and priests. It is likely that the practice of mummification spread throughout the world from a single source, possibly Egypt. Certain elements of the complex are lacking in certain regions and emphasized in others, the sum of them lessening towards the peripheries of the area, as among the Delaware.—*J. Alden Mason.*

6701. MICHELSON, TRUMAN. Note on Fox gens festivals. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Americanists, New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* (Publ. 1930): 545-546.—This paper attempts to show that Fox gens festivals follow a definite pattern, though traditionally each is the result of special revelation. The bulk of the elements which collectively make a Fox gens festival are detailed; and the heterogeneous character of these elements is emphasized.—*T. Michelson.*

6702. SWANTON, JOHN R. Myths and tales of the Southeastern Indians. *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull. #88.* 1929: 1-275.—*Leslie A. White.*

6703. UNSIGNED. Thunderbird legend of the post. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 9(2) 1930: 128-130.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

6704. STEGGERDA, MORRIS. Plants of Jamaica used by natives for medicinal purposes. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 31(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 431-434.

6705. TERMER, F. Ethnographische Studien unter den Indianern Guatemalas. [Ethnographic studies on the Indians of Guatemala.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 61(4-6)

1929 (Publ. 1930): 408-420.—From the text of this lecture, given at the Berlin Society of Anthropology, Ethnology and Prehistory in December 1929, it develops that in addition to the Alta Verapaz, from which many valuable data have already been gathered, the western and northwestern parts of the Republic offer a remunerative field in these studies.—*H. Baldus.*

6706. VOLLMBERG, MAX. Aus zentralamerikanischen Indianerdörfern. [Central American Indian villages.] *Westermans Monatsh.* 73(876) Aug. 1929: 585-592.—*Nathan Miller.*

SOUTH AMERICA

6707. OYARZÚN, AURELIANO. Los aborígenes de la Tierra del Fuego y de la Patagonia Occidental. [The aborigines of Tierra del Fuego and of Western Patagonia.] *Rev. Chilena de Hist. y Geog.* 60(64) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 144-178.—The results of the four expeditions of 1918-1920 and 1923-1924 to Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego led by Martin Gusinde and W. Koppers and sent out by the Ethnographical and Anthropological Museum of Chile are here described. The food, dress, weapons, myths, government, sex-relations and initiation ceremonies of the Onas are described. The *kloketen* or men's initiation school of the neighboring Yahgans is extensively described. A more primitive and apparently aboriginal tribe was discovered. Father Gusinde was able to participate in two *chiehaus* or initiation ceremonials and gives complete description of the teachings, precepts and counsel therein accorded the initiates. Gusinde also witnessed the secret *kina* ceremony for the girls and women among the Yahgans. The Alacalufes of Western Patagonia are "water-nomads." From the similarity of customs among these three tribes and other evidence, it appears that they all probably came from the North at one time. There are at present only about 70 Yahgans, 250 Alacalufes and 260 Onas left.—*Nathan Miller.*

6708. RUEZ, LUIS F. Die Indianer der Pampa einst und jetzt. [The Indians of Pampa formerly and today.] *Phoenix, Z. f. Deutsche Geistesarbit in Sudamerika.* 15(1-2) 1929: 3-22.—The political system of the Auracanian was extremely democratic, resembling the old Teutonic *sippe*. The chief, or *Apogulmen* was chosen for life but his son did not succeed him if it turned out that he was weak or incapable. All important matters were decided by the parliament, or *thaotum* to which each warrior belonged. Under the head-chief, there were subordinate chiefs, or *gulmen* and below these *capitanejos*, all of whom jealously guarded their rights. The weapons of war consisted of knives, lances and the boleadora. The preparation of skins was a fine art among the Auracanian. Leather, and the wool of the sheep and guanaco were worked for clothing. Hospitality feeling was very highly developed and the guest could command whatever he desired and could stay as long as he wished even if it meant that the Indian had to borrow. The dog was the inseparable companion but agriculture was practically unknown. The decimation of their population was largely ascribable to the diseases and culture-traits brought in by the white men. Another factor contributing to their swift depopulation is the consumption of alcohol and tobacco, which they take in poisonous doses and ways.—*Nathan Miller.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 6636, 6885, 6971, 8347)

6709. BÁTKY, ZSIGMOND. A magyar ház eredetéhez. [Observations relating to the origin of the Hungarian house.] *A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Néprajzi Tárának Értesítője.* 22(2) 1930: 65-83.—Two questions arise in considering the origin of the Hungarian house: (1) Did the Hungarian migrants bring with them any

type of dwelling other than the tent? (2) If they brought houses, how was their construction modified by contact with the races then in the land? In spite of the prevalent view that the Hungarians learned the art of building houses from the Slovaks, linguistic evidence seems to prove that the Hungarians were acquainted with houses before they entered the country. Words relating distinctly to houses built of wood seem to be derived from the Slovenes. Probably the only houses with which the Hungarian immigrants were familiar were constructed of reeds or mud like those occasionally found today in very remote places. Modifications introduced by the Slavs include shed, porch, and bread-oven.—*E. D. Beynon.*

6710. DAWKINS, R. M. Folk-memory in Crete. *Folk-Lore*. 41 (1) Mar. 31, 1930: 11-42.—In modern Crete the place name Ta Hellenika is common and is traceable to the name Hellen which has long meant an adherent of the old order, that is, a pagan. In general Cretan place names have undergone changes for emotional reasons. The term Romaic or Roman has come to mean a Greek Orthodox Christian. The author gives various stories and legends which reveal folk memories of the Byzantine, Venetian, and Turkish periods. Many of these he regards as doubtful. Those of the Turkish period are most vivid. Several ballads are quoted.—*C. P. Pearson.*

6711. FINDEISEN, HANS. Bericht über eine Reise nach Finnisch-Lappland. [Report on my journey to Finnish Lapland.] *Baessler-Archiv*. 13 (3-4) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 121-135.—An example of cultural diffusion is furnished by the mutual influence of the Finnish and Lapp populations from the Vuotso region. Here the Lapps have taken over certain Finnish elements such as house and bath. Further, they have not only retained the reindeer culture but this culture has served the Finns as a model. In the Petsamo-Fjord the Lapps became fishermen of the high seas. (Outline map and 12 photographs.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

6712. FRASHËRI, STAVRE TH. Some Albanian games. *Folk-Lore*. 40 (4) Dec. 31, 1929: 369-374.—After giving a short song with which Albanian children often begin their games the author describes several games in vogue throughout the country. In English these would be called horseleaping, sticks and holes, hopping game, pebble and gate, birds, horses, blind chicken, hide and seek, owl game, stone game, hat game. The second and third of these are supplemented with diagrams.—*C. P. Pearson.*

6713. FRINGS, THEODOR. Deutsch Karch "Wagen" französisch charrue "Pflug." [German Karch wagon French charrue plough.] *Z. f. Volkskunde*. 2 (1-2) 1930: 100-105.—In the discussion of the origin of the term Karch Frings refers to the different views held by the various writers on the subject. Contrary to the opinion of some that the expression was of Latin or Gaelic origin, Frings maintains that the term had already existed in the German language before the Germanic tribes were ever brought into contact with the Romans or the Gauls.—*F. K. Hahn.*

6714. GAGEN-TORN, N. ГАГЕН-ТОРН, Н. О "бабьем празднике" у ижор-Ленинградского района. ["Women's Feast" among the Izhor tribe in the Leningrad district.] *Этнография. Etnografia*. 11 (3) 1930: 69-79.—The author describes the "Women's Feast" which she observed among the Izhor tribe of the Finnish group, and gives a number of examples of a similar holiday among Russian and Finnish women in different districts. The author notes the characteristic traits: (1) a rigid seclusion of the collective feast in which only married women participate; (2) the orgiastic character of this feast; (3) the holiday takes place in the spring; it is connected with celebrations of fertility and is considered as a remnant of the cult of feminine fertility.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6715. GEÏDENREÏKH, L. ГЕЙДЕНРЕЙХ, Л. Канинские самоеды. [Samoyeds of the Kanin peninsula.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 4 1930: 24-38; 5 1930: 56-83.—The author, having given a historical statement, analyzes the religious beliefs of the Samoyeds, funerals, holidays, weddings, and songs. In connection with dwellings the author considers the family and the attitude toward women, clothing, and food of the Samoyeds. The author also analyzes in detail the Samoyed industries according to their various branches (reindeer industry, universal uses of reindeer, nomadic wanderings of Samoyeds, fur industry, bird catching, collection of eggs, fishing industry, seafaring industry etc.).—*G. Vasilevich.*

6716. HOWES, H. W. Gallegan folklore, IV. *Folk-Lore*. 40 (4) Dec. 31, 1929: 384-391.—In this section are considered folk-medicine, birth, weather beliefs, spirits, the evil eye, amulets, the devil, divination. All of these are from Galicia, Spain.—*C. P. Pearson.*

6717. JESSEN, OTTO. Höhlenwohnungen in den Mittelmeerländern. [Cave dwellings in Mediterranean regions.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76 (5-6) 1930: 128-133.—Subterranean dwellings of various types are restricted to or reach cultural importance only on the steppes. The advantage of such housing from the climatic standpoint is that it affords a fine protection against excessive cold or heat and dust-laden winds. It is the protection against abnormal heat especially that leads to "troglodytism." In the Orient often the houses above ground resemble the caves for the same reasons. The occurrence of cave-dwellings depends as well on the existence of a light, strong and workable ground material that can be used to build with, in the light of the usual absence of wood. In the history of Mediterranean peoples, there are many examples of entire tribes that took to cave-dwellings as hiding-places against enemy attacks. In such cases, the caves are equipped with cisterns and caches of food. They make almost impregnable fortresses except for the tactic of smoking-out of the inhabitants resorted to by the attackers. It is estimated that there are still today over 100,000 troglodytes in Spain and North Africa.—*Nathan Miller.*

6718. KAGAROW, E. Bären-Hochzeit. [Bear wedding.] *Oberdeutsche Z. f. Volkskunde*. 2 (1) 1928: 73-75.—In 1925 the peasants in a village in northwest Russia were accused of binding in front of a bear's den the most beautiful girl of the village. This act was carried out with full rites of trousseau and was done as a sacrifice to the bear in order to secure peace from its depredations.—*Greta Lorke.*

6719. KRISS, RUDOLF. Volksreligiöse Opfergebräuche in Jugoslawien. [Popular religious sacrificial customs in Yugoslavia.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 35 (3) May 1930: 49-68.—Three areas of diverse cultural influence may be discerned in present-day Yugoslavia—the German influence from the North seen in Slovenia and a section of Croatia, the Oriental or Mohammedan in Serbia and Bosnia, and the Italian in a small section along the Adriatic coast. The different church affiliations of the peoples are also important in relation to their votive offerings, for it is only in the Roman Catholic faith that sacrificial church idols are common; in the Greek church, this custom never has developed greatly while the Mohammedans despise these objects entirely. A survey is given of the various types of these objects found in churches large and small throughout the kingdom. (Illustrated.)—*Nathan Miller.*

6720. MASON, VIOLET. Scraps of English folklore. XIX. *Folk-Lore*. 40 (4) Dec. 31, 1929: 374-384.—From a modern work, *The History of Northleigh* which deals with the lore of Oxfordshire the author presents stories and legends relating to the following topics: ghosts, church ales, local sayings, witchcraft, gypsies, dances, calendar customs, dress, washing day, funerals, divination, folk medicine, the devil.—*C. P. Pearson.*

6721. SALLER, K. Die Fehmaraner. Eine anthropologische Untersuchung aus Ostholstein. [The Fehmariners. An anthropological study from east Holstein.] *Deutsche Rassenkunde*. 4 1930: pp. 236.—Geographical conditions and historical events show that the island of Fehmarn in the Baltic has been for centuries the refuge of a permanently settled peasant population with many ethnic roots in the background. These people differ sharply from the class of agricultural laborers who are undergoing constant intermarriage with the inhabitants of Oldenburg on the mainland. The permanent population of Fehmarn shows a mixture, especially of the east Baltic with the Alpine, Cro-Magnon (Dal) and the Dinaric races, in which the Nordic element is decreasing.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

6722. SIGORSKIĬ, M. СИГОРСКИЙ, М. Брак и брачные обряды на Кавказе. [Marriage and bridal customs in the Caucasus.] *Этнография. Etnografia*. 11 (3) 1930: 49-56.—The author divides all peoples of the Caucasus into two groups on the basis of marriage customs. The first group includes the peoples of Abkhazia, Northern Caucasus, Dagestan and part of Transcaucasia. Three variations of marriage exist in this group. The marriage is for the most part monogamous with family exogamy through the male and female lines. *Kalym* marriage—the central feature of which (in the marriage ritual) is the concealment of the bridegroom from his parents and elders; during the honeymoon the young couple live separately; this separation is carried through in labor as well as in household. The second group includes the peoples of part of Transcaucasia and Near Asia and has two variations. Here the marriage is monogamous with an inclination to family exogamy along the male line. There is no concealment of the bridegroom, but the marriage is celebrated at the expense of the bridegroom and he is also the one who supplies the brides dowry.—G. Vasilevich.

6723. TOLSTOV, S. ТОЛСТОВ, С. К проблеме аккультурации. [Concerning the problem of acculturation.] *Этнография. (Etnografia)*. 9-10 (1-2) 1930: 63-87.—This article is a criticism of the work of D. K. Zelenin *Did the Finns take part in the formation of the Great Russian nation* (Leningrad 1929). The author also presents his own views, based on the Marxist method. The work of D. K. Zelenin is an unscientific attempt to interpret the facts without criticism of sources, and in which unsubstantiated assumptions are interwoven with an arbitrary interpretation of historical and ethnographic facts. The peculiarities of Northern and Southern Russian culture cannot be considered as the result of adaptability of the one Slavonic culture to various environmental conditions. At the basis of difference between both groups of the Russian tribe and also between Finnish groups lie the ancient ethno-cultural differences. Traits familiar to both groups and differentiating them from the Finns, are the product of a considerably later time, when the consolidation of the Russian nation had started on the basis of development of the commercial-capitalistic Moscovite state. The mutual relationships of Russians and Finns in the formation period of the Russian nation should be considered as a process of struggle between ethnically different groups of the Volga-Oka basin.—G. Vasilevich.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 6717, 6769, 7867, 7971, 8141, 8177, 8247, 8293)

6724. BESTERMAN, THEODORE. The beliefs in rebirth among the natives of Africa (including Madagascar). *Folk-Lore*. 41 (1) Mar. 31, 1930: 43-94.—In this comprehensive review which covers the entire African continent the author has tried to keep in mind the confusion which has hitherto prevailed in regard to the nature of rebirth, metempsychosis, and reincarna-

tion. His descriptions are reinforced with 228 textual references. At the end is a map of Africa in which about 100 localities are shown for which data are available. The following broad classifications are also indicated on the map: (1) rebirth into human beings; (2) rebirth into animals; (3) rebirth into human beings and animals; (4) nondescript cases.—C. P. Pearson.

6725. DURAND, O. Moeurs et institutions d'une famille Peule du cercle Pita. [The mores and institutions of a Peule family of the district of Pita, French Guinea.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 12 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 1-85.—Marriage relationships are discussed under the head of incest, as are also the punishments therefor and the disposition of children of incestuous matings. Endogamy and exogamy are absent in French Guinea. Polygamy and monogamy are found commonly with the latter the more frequent. The well-to-do are all polygamous however. Details are given of the marriage ceremonies and the betrothal preliminaries such as dowry and dot. Engagements may be broken but with a penalty. Marital rights and conjugal life are described in detail. The effect of wealth and property on the marriage status is pointed out. The status of wives and concubines, in polygamous households, is also treated. Severe punishments are meted out to adulterers if caught in *flagrante delicto*. These are prescribed by custom and by law. Marriage is dissolvable by death and divorce. Death and funeral arrangements are described. Hereditary succession is treated. Sexual modesty is discussed, as are also the superstitious notions concerning gestation and child-birth. Fostering, adoption, and succession conclude the paper. The disintegrating effect of French civilization on the native Fulah culture is pointed out.—E. D. Harvey.

6726. EISELEN, WERNER. The sacred fire of the Bapedi of the Transvaal. *South African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 547-552.—The author believes that the following types of fire in Africa may be related in some way to the holy fire of the Pedi race: (a) tribal or clan fire; (b) hunters' fire; (c) pastoral fire. He then gives a long description of the fire customs in a Pedi village. This account is drawn from the author's *Nuwe Sesoto tekste van volkekundige belang*, (Kaapstad, 1928). He concludes that the tribal fire is identified with the chief's authority since it is redrilled only on special occasions connected with his life. This fire may be traceable to the hunters' fire but not to pastoral pursuits. It may also be in some way connected with the initiation fire from which it is now formally separated. The author considers also the fire cultures of the Herero, Dama and !la and the relation of fire to cattle pests and soil improvement.—C. P. Pearson.

6727. GRANT, E. W. "Izibongo" of Zulu chiefs. *Bantu Studies*. 3 (3) Jul. 1929: 201-244.—The term *Izibongo* as used in this article has the secondary sense of praises of the Zulu chiefs. An important official had the duty of reciting these poems on certain public occasions. The author describes the mode of reciting them, the method used by the Europeans in recording them, and their historical background. "The stately rhythm and dramatic power of the *Izibongo*, together with their picturesque and forceful imagery, raise them above the level of prose." There is a group of *Izibongo* in the vernacular with English transliterations and notes.—R. W. Logan.

6728. HEUSER, KURT. Vom afrikanischen Neger. [The African Negro.] *Neue Rundsch.* 41 (6) Jun. 1930: 834-844.—Nathan Miller.

6729. HILLELSON, S. Nubian origins. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 13 Part 1 1930: 137-148.—This article is a critique of a paper by Ernst Zylharz, "Zur Stellung des Darfur-Nubischen" which appeared in *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*, 35 (See Entry 1: 4873). Zylharz had been influenced in turn by MacMichael's

papers in *Sudan Notes & Rec.* Hillelson expresses his points of agreement and disagreement with Zylharz in regard to the origin of the Nubian race and language and the changes which have taken place in these matters as a result of Arab penetration. The work of Seligman in this field is also discussed.—*C. P. Pearson.*

6730. JUNOD, H. P. The "mbila" of the T/opi. *Bantu Studies*. 3 (3) Jul. 1929: 275-285.—Although the xylophone is found almost everywhere among Bantu tribes, the Vat/opi are generally regarded the masters. There is a distinct difference between *mbila* and the *malimba*. Four different kinds of *mbila* are known. The author describes and illustrates the making of the instrument, the customs connected with it, and the actual playing of the instrument. After listening to a band of seventeen players, he was amazed at their technique.—*R. W. Logan.*

6731. MAES, J. Le tissage chez les populations du Lac Léopold II. [Weaving among the people of Lake Leopold II.] *Anthropos*. 25 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 393-408.—This paper is a detailed description of methods of weaving among certain African tribes. It discusses the decline of the textile industry among the Bateke-Banfumum, of the hanging loom and its technique, the loom with vertical tension and that at oblique tension, of ethnic zones of weaving, of the preparation of raffia fibers, of plain fabrics and those with colored designs, of fabrics with woven designs. The uses of these fabrics by their makers and costume in its relation to the feeling of shame among the natives are noted. Some of the tribes mentioned are the Bateke, the Basakata, the Balitu, the Yaelima and the Basongo.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

6732. PATENOSTRE, DR. La captivité chez les Peuhls du Fouta-Djallon. [Servitude among the Peuhls of Fouta Djallon.] *Ouvre-Mer*. 2 (3) Sep. 1930: 241-254.—There are two distinct groups of Peuhlic peoples, the Poullis and the Foulbés. The former are nomads and animists, the latter, sedentary agriculturists and Mohammedans. In the period before the French conquest, slaves were obtained through the neighboring Mandingos leaving children as security for cattle and failing to redeem them and through purchasing hands from the Toucouleur and Sarankollé dealers appearing each season. In the cases of the Poullis and Foulbés alike, servitude was more nominal than real and the life of the slaves does not seem to have been particularly arduous.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6733. PFEFFER, GULLA. Die Djomprä. [The Djomprä.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. Schutzgebieten*. (1) 1929: 5-11.—These people live in the mountain range between the Cameroons and Nigeria. The terrain of their country, their dwellings, means of livelihood, customs, religion and magic are here briefly described. The author found that native statements were apt to be unreliable.—*C. P. Pearson.*

6734. STAHEL, G. Over de jacht in Suriname. [Concerning hunting in Surinam.] *Indische Mercur*. 53 (33) Aug. 13, 1930: 708-709.—In Surinam there are no game laws and regulations for the protection of game; only for fishing with poisoned bait is there a prohibitive regulation, which cannot, however, be maintained practically. There follow a number of technical particulars concerning hunting carried on by the Maroons and the Indians. The wild Indians have no rifles, they catch big game by means of arrows poisoned with curare. These wild Indians also breed excellent hunting dogs, which, together with finely woven hammocks, are for them the chief articles of trade and exchange. The Maroons are unfit for the training of hunting hounds. The Indians and the Maroons have different methods for the catching of fish, among them the shooting of the fish with bow and arrow. Brooks and small streams in the vicinity of the villages are generally and regularly cleaned out by means of poi-

soned bait. This article closes with a list of 57 of the most hunted animals, giving the names in Latin, Negro-English, in the language of the Karaiben and that of the Arowakkan.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

6735. WURAS, C. F. An account of the Korana. *Bantu Studies*. 3 (3) Jul. 1929: 287-296.—A description of some of the customs such as the arrival of boys and girls at maturity, marriage, burial, and sacrifice.—*R. W. Logan.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 6717, 6815, 6822, 7011, 8241, 8263)

6736. AGARWAL, D. D. Ethnographical notes on the Cheros. *Man in India*. 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 205-222.—A number of Chero concepts, a supposedly Dravidian tribe in the south of the Mirzapur district (United Provinces, India), is given, among which is a description of the most important festivals of the tribe, some of which are only for the women.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

6737. BERLINER, ANNA. Der Teekult in Japan. [The tea-cult in Japan.] *Asia Major*. 5 (3-4) Mar. 1930: 281-488.—This is the first part of a detailed study of tea making and tea drinking practices in Japan. Special articles for the making of tea, accessory furniture, the tea room, and various ceremonies depending on the season of the year and other factors are described in separate chapters. (Bibliography and illustrations.)—*C. P. Pearson.*

6738. BOGORAZ-TAN, V. G. БОГОРАЗ-ТАН, В. Г. Чукотский общественный строй по данным фольклора. [The social order of the Chukchi according to folklore.] *Советский Север. Sovetskii Sever*. 6 1930: 63-79.—The author analyzes the folklore materials of the Chukchi and endeavors to describe their social-economic relationships. The raids of American territory by Chukchi are of piratic nature and end in robbery and taking away of prisoners. Analyzing these raids and the social-economic units of different groups of population, the author considers, that although slavery always existed among the reindeer breeding Chukchi at time of war, it disappeared with the cessation of the wars. Later the institution of slavery was replaced by the institution of helpers. In this way class stratification is closely bound up with the growth of the reindeer industry. In conclusion the author describes the distribution of reindeer and notes the close dependency between reindeer breeding and non-reindeer breeding industries. He also notes that the decline of the reindeer industry has a depressing influence on the whole economic life.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6739. CHARPENTIER, JARL. Naicasakha. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. (2) Apr. 1930: 335-346.—The word *naicasakha* means "worshipper of the banyan-tree." The worship of that tree was peculiarly hateful to the Aryans because of the atrocious human sacrifices performed in connection with it.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6740. CHOWDHURY, T. CH. R. The Bhumij of Mayurbhanj (Orissa). *Man in India*. 9 (2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1929: 95-115.—An ethnographical excursion of Calcutta University of Mayurbhanj, one of the Northern states of Orissa, gave the author occasion to study the Hindu Munda tribe of the Bhumij. Home building, social organization, superstitions, and festivals are described. Costumes and the behavior of the endogamous groups of the tribe, reveal the interesting facts that there exists here a superimposition of a part of the Bhumij (perhaps Dravidians) by the Mundaric Bhumij. The exogamous sub-groups of the Bhumij, as far as their names are translatable, signify things, animals or plants. The members of each group refrain from injuring, and actually respect the thing represented by the name of the group. The relationship of the tribe with their primitive groups in India is clearly seen in the sham battles at marriage, the freedom of the girls before

marriage, the appearance of irregular marriages (love marriages), remains of cross cousin marriages, the junior levirate, etc.; on the other hand, agricultural implements and festivals point back frequently to the Hindus.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

6741. DAY, CLARENCE BURTON. The cult of the hearth. *China J.* 10(1) Jan. 1929: 6-11.—This cult is identified with the kitchen god whose names are variously given as Tsao Shen, Tsao Chün, Tsao Chia P'u Sa, Tung Ch'u Szu Ming. These names are also given in ideographs as well as the names of the god's palaces. Some accounts are given of household ceremonies connected with his worship as witnessed by the author. In general food and money offerings are burned before an inferior cardboard picture of the god. A better grade of pictures is kept in the home during the rest of the year: These pictures are described and illustrated.—*C. P. Pearson.*

6742. EICKSTEDT, EGON von. In Birma und den Shan-staaten. [In Burma and the Shan states.] *Ethnol. Anz.* 2(1) 1929: 23-30.—This is the third ethnological report of the German Indian Expedition to Burma and the Shan States giving a detailed description of the culture of the tribes met, especially the Paulangs.—*Nathan Miller.*

6743. IYER, L. K. ANANTHA KRISHNA. On some aspects of the worship of Sasta. *Man in India.* 9(2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1929: 131-136.—The peculiar Sasta cult is restricted to the extreme southwestern end of India (Malabar). Hindu mythology says "Sasta was born of the embrace of Siva and Vishnu in the guise of a bewitching damsel." Tens of thousands make the pilgrimage here every year to the main festival in Sabarimala. Strict prescriptions of fasting and forbidding of sexual pleasures are mandatory for the Ayapps (the faithful), and their formerly influential leaders.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

6744. KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN, J. P. Overspel in den indischen Archipelago. [Adultery in the Indian Archipelago.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 6(6) Nov. 1930: 483-493.—A summary of the attitude toward and punishments for adultery among the natives.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

6745. KOSTIKOV, L. КОСТИКОВ, Л. Боговы олени в религиозных верованиях Хасово. [Sacred reindeer in the religious beliefs of the Khasovo.] Этнография. (*Etnografiia.*) 9-10(1-2) 1930: 115-132.—From materials collected by the author among Samoyeds between the Ob' and Yenisei river he outlines the institution of dedicating reindeer to totemism. Rites of dedication, rites of sacrifices, attitude toward reindeer, the unclean reindeer, and the reindeer outstanding on account of their exceptional color and therefore belonging to special deities are discussed. Among the dedicated reindeer the author points out five groups: (1) to Númu, the highest deity, is dedicated the grayish-white stag; (2) to the sun—a white stag or a multicolored reindeer with a white spot on the forehead; (3) to the protector of reindeer—a gray doe; (4) to holy Nicholas—a two year old stag with a white forehead; (5) to an unknown deity at New Year—a multicolored stag. A reindeer covered with white spots with black dots signifies a disease. [8 drawings].—*G. Vasilevich.*

6746. KREINOVICH, E. КРЕЙНОВИЧ, Е. Рождение и смерть по воззрениям гилаков. [Birth and death in the beliefs of the Gilaks.] Этнография. (*Etnografiia.*) 9-10(1-2) 1930: 89-113.—In the minds of the Gilaks pregnancy is caused through the incarnation of the baby's soul into the woman. This soul proceeds from woods or mountains or from the sea; the souls of the ancestors can also be incarnated. The author describes in detail the life of the pregnant woman; prohibitions connected with pregnancy; interest of both parents in a successful confinement. The reasons for the woman's isolation in a hut of twigs are explained as are

aid to the mother and causes of miscarriage. *Oberegi* (amulets) are worn to protect the baby from the influences of evil spirits and from death. The name-giving as well as the attitude toward baby teeth are described. After the death of a child under five years the soul may return into the mother's womb, the body is burned, and a small hut built for the baby's soul. The beliefs of the Gilaks concerning death and the soul, rites connected with the dying, the deceased and burial customs are outlined.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6747. MAJUMDAR, D. N. Maternity and couvade in primitive society. *Man in India.* 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 66-71.—"The interest of the tribe is concentrated on woman and she receives much sympathetic treatment from the social group" especially in time of pregnancy. This hypothesis is fortified by various examples, especially such taken from the Mundari tribes in India.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

6748. MITRA, SARAT CHANDRA. On the cult of the godling Uttama Thakura in the district of Mymen-Singh in Eastern Bengal. *Man in India.* 9(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 230-236.—In the district Mymen-Singh, in Eastern Bengal, the young girls worship the "good godling" during a week in spring. Today the name is considered a synonym for Krishna. Hindu mythology, however, does not know such a name for this god. Apparently we are dealing with an old tree divinity which, according to the author, had its origin in Buddhistic conceptions and in which the young girls see a dream picture of their future husband.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

6749. NEFED'EV, E. Н. ФЕДЬЕВ, Е. ОКИНСКИЕ СОЙОТЫ. [The Sioit tribe of Oka.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) 3 1930: 114-118.—From folklore materials the author defines the time of arrival of the Sioits, a Turk tribe, in the district of the rivers Oka and Il'cher. At present the Sioits are completely assimilated with the Buriats, having accepted their language and mode of living. Basically the Sioits are cattlebreeders; as a side line they are also hunters and reindeer breeders. Further the author considers their economic conditions, pointing out the limited connection with the outside world and the resulting lack of culture. The economic life of the Sioits is described.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6750. ORLOVA, E. ОРЛОВА, Е. Ламуты полуострова Камчатки. [Lamut tribe of the Kamchatka peninsula.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) 5 1930: 39-48.—From materials collected in 1926-1927 the author describes the life of the Lamut, discussing marriage, animistic conception of the world of the Lamut, their attitude toward school and education.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6751. PRICE, W. R. Some aboriginal tribes of southeastern China. *China J.* 10(4) Apr. 1929: 176-191.—The material of this article was obtained in 1912 when the author went to Foochow in Fukien Province to study the Yu aborigines. He found that some of these were known as Sia-bo and by other names. Some he located in the Pei-ling mountains. Except for the women's headdress they were outwardly Chinese. On the first day of the New Year they were said to worship an image of their dog-headed ancestor. At other villages the author collected small vocabularies. Near Amoy he found other traces of non-Chinese peoples. A number of accounts of dog-head ancestry and worship both in China and Malaya are included. (Bibliography).—*C. P. Pearson.*

6752. ROY, SATINDRA NARAYAN. A Raja's funeral in the feudatory states of Orissa. *Man in India.* 9(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 274-276.—The corpse of the Raja is carried through a special gate for this purpose, broken through the palace walls so that the soul may not return and do damage. The successor of the Raja does not observe any mourning period. The throne cannot be vacant even for a few minutes. The absence of the supreme centralized authority in the state even for a very short time may cause very grave disaster to the subjects. All

in the palace are cheerful to hoodwink all intriguers.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

6753. ROY, SATINDRA NARAYAN. Some animals and their worship. *Man in India.* 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 267-270.—A short description of the worship of the serpent, the jackal, the tiger, and above all the cow, in India and especially in Bengal.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

6754. ROY, SATINDRA NARAYAN. Supposed animation of inanimate objects. *Man in India.* 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 271-273.—In the Midnapur district (Bengal) the following superstition is noted: Big logs of wood that have been under water for a long time are supposed to be endowed with life and animation. The same holds for stones, especially if they have also been in touch with blood. Every boat has its own life.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

6755. SKALON, V. СРАЖОН, В. В тундре верхнего Таза. [In the Tundra of the Upper Taz.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 3 1930: 129-139.—From materials collected among Ostiak-Samoyeds and Tungus in the district of the river Taz the author shows the class stratification in the tundra. The difficulties in clarifying this question are stated: mixed forms of economic life, their unusual combinations, development of forms of mutual help in the clan, secretiveness and distrustfulness of the natives toward Russians,—all this taken together in the primitive economic life covers up forms of exploitation. The author describes the settlements and relationships among indigene groups; the yearly cycle of the indigenes on the river Taz; the inter-clan mutual relationships and the present day service to this district. Further the author analyzes means of production and gives the characteristics of economic life according to social groups. In conclusion the author notes the forms of the existing exploitation: (a) the smaller industries are provided with merchandise at an arbitrary price in exchange for fur; (b) supplying reindeer as means of production and to start a factory, also supplying the poorer industries with merchandise from factories for a certain price; (c) exploitation of poor relations, wards and *batraks* (farm hands).—*G. Vasilevich.*

6756. STEBNITSKIĬ, S. N. СТЕВНИЦКИЙ, С. Н. Корякские дети. [Koriak children.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 4 1930: 39-47.—The author describes the life of Koriak children from materials collected in 1927-1928 including population, settlements, and the mode of life of the Koriaks. He gives a vivid picture of all periods of life of Koriak children from their birth up to the age of 18. In this picture are included religious beliefs, connected with the safeguard of the child's soul, relationships with adults, significance of children in family and economic life. Children's games are also described.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6757. STESHENKO-KUFTINA, V. СТЕШЕНКО-КУФТИНА, В. Элементы музыкальной культуры палеазиатов и тунгусов. [Elements of musical culture among the Paleasiats and Tungus.] *Этнография. (Etnografiia.)* 11 (3) 1930: 81-108.—From materials collected in 1928 among Tungus, Udehë, Gil'aks, and Koriaks the author gives a musical characterization of folklore and shamanistic songs of every nationality. A chapter concerning the problems met in studying primitive music serves as introduction to the article. The author places the Gil'aks in a separate group of Far Eastern peoples because of the peculiarity of the folklore songs. The similarity of Tungus songs to the Koriak songs is also noted as well as the similarity of the elements of the Udehë song with the songs of the Bellakul Indians. These peoples have an amazing capacity for

invention in the very limited field of sound. [9 drawings].—*G. Vasilevich.*

6758. TAYLOR, E. N. Customary law of Rembau. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland. Malayan Branch.* 7 (1) Aug. 1929: 1-289.—The Malays of Rembau live under a system of matriarchal law to which has been added the Mohammadan religion and an advanced system of British colonial legislation. To facilitate the administration of law and order in a state where the *adat* or customary law touches the major incidents of life as well as property rights, the author presents this treatise. It covers general principles of the matriarchal system, ancestral property, acquisition of property, marriage, divorce, contract and tort with summaries at the end of each section. Nearly 150 cases on which the treatise is based are cited and most of these have a commentary. A glossary clarifies the meanings of Malay words often used falsely or ambiguously. (Short bibliography and indices of the cases reported and of those cited in the text).—*Constance Tyler.*

6759. TUCCI, GIUSEPPE. In un paese sconosciuto: Il Nepal. [In an unknown country, Nepal.] *Nuova Antologia.* 267 (1381) Oct. 1, 1929: 347-358.—Protected by swamp and mountain, Nepal preserves the more primitive aspects of Indian life. However, few Sanscrit manuscripts seem to remain in Nepal, although some have been discovered by Silvain Levi and the author. The Buddhist temples follow the traditional plan of the Buddhist monasteries, but no trace of monasticism remains. Hindu temples show distinct Chinese influence. Despite a government which is conservative in many ways, Nepal is conforming more to the world outside.—*J. C. Russell.*

6760. VASILEVICH, G. ВАСИЛЕВИЧ, Г. Некоторые данные по охотничьим обрядам и представлениям у Тунгусов. [Material concerning hunting rites and beliefs of the Tungus.] *Этнография. (Etnografiia.)* 11 (3) 1930: 57-67.—The author supplies new data concerning hunting rites, which she collected from various Tungus groups. All information points toward the simultaneous existence in the Tungus religious beliefs of various stages of animism. In the group of master-spirits the greatest development in regard to magic actions, various prohibitions, shamanisms and amulets, is ascribed to the terrestrial master-spirit; he is also the master of territory and animals. Hunting, which is the basic occupation of the Tungus, and continued life in the woods among animals have furthered its development. The author describes the existing rites and magic ceremonies.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6761. WOOLLEY, G. E. Some notes on Murut basket work and patterns. *J. Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Soc.* 7 (2) Sep. 1929: 291-315.—The Muruts of the Tenom, Keningau and Pensiangan areas, as well as a few other parts of North Borneo are engaged in the making of mats, baskets, and hats. These are described in detail. Some of the native terms relating to these industries are explained by the aid of folklore. (Principal patterns and designs shown in 18 figures and 3 plates).—*C. P. Pearson.*

6762. YEN, FU-LI, and SHANG, CH'ENG-TSU. Bericht über die Erforschung der Yao von Ling-yün in der Provinz Kuang-hsi. [Report on the exploration of the Yao by Ling-yün in the province of Kuang-hsi.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 61 (4-6) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 386-391.—This publication is an excerpt from a separate print of the Chinese State Institute, Department of Sociology, 1929, compiled by John Heffer. (A map of the route of travel).—*Herbert Baldus.*

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

6763. DAM, CORNELIA H. Exploring the Meydum pyramid site. *Sci. Amer.* 143 (1) Jul. 1930: 9-12.—Three great Egyptologists, Mariette, Maspero, and Petrie, had each done work at Meydum before the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania undertook excavations there last November. But the site had never been thoroughly explored. The first work, under the direction of Alan Rowe, was undertaken on the pyramid itself which was cleared of debris and rubbish about its base. The passages and interior were also cleared. In addition to the pyramid of Seneferu, various temples, small pyramids, and burials were excavated. Among the finds are many mummies, pottery dishes and bowls, boxes of eye-paint, trinket-boxes of wood, amulets, scarabs, beads, ear-rings, pins and bracelets, combs of wood and hair-curlers of bronze, palettes, and tools. The most spectacular discovery was a group of 12 rock-cut chambers many of which were stacked with coffins. This group contained 101 mummies. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6764. FAIRMAN, H. W. Notes on the date of some Buchis stela. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 240-242.—The Egypt Exploration Society has found in the Bucheum at Armant a large number of stela recording the deaths and other events connected with the sacred Buchis bulls. The chief difficulty hitherto has been to determine, in the case of those earlier than the reign of Tiberius, whether two bulls are mentioned on any of the stela. If each stela is concerned with one bull only, it is possible to calculate their dates. The full results will appear in a memoir on the Bucheum.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6765. FRANKFORT, H. The cemeteries of Abydos: work of the season 1925-26. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 213-219.—A preliminary report on this expedition was published in *JEA* 12, 1926: 143; and a further report in 14, 1928: 235 covered the stela. The present report consists of a description of the tombs. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6766. GLANVILLE, S. R. K. Working plan for a shrine. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 237-239.—British Museum Ostrakon No. 41228 shows a rough drawing of the plan of a shrine with a semi-covered (?) court, probably made by the architect for the builder's foreman, or by the latter for his gang. The plan cannot be identified with any known existing building at Thebes, but it closely resembles the sanctuary of Hatshepsut in the small temple at Medinat Habu. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6767. HALL, H. R. An eighteenth dynasty Osiris bronze. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 235.—British Museum No. 59747 is a fine bronze figure of Osiris. The heads of Egyptian gods were commonly portraits of the reigning king. It is apparent that this little figure was intended for a portrait of a Thutmosid, if not Thutmos III. It belongs definitely to the 18th dynasty. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6768. HALL, H. R. Two Middle Kingdom statues in the British Museum. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 167-168.—British Museum No. 1237 is a very fine achievement of the 12th dynasty, in gray granite; No. 1229 is a rather rough work of the 13th in red sandstone. The dress and pose of the first are highly individual, the sweep of the unusual long cloak being admirably represented. Both figures are funerary. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6769. LUCAS, A. Egyptian predynastic stone vessels. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 200-212.

—The Nile Valley dwellers from the earliest period made and used vessels and other objects of stone, most of which was procured from the Nile Valley cliffs, Aswan and the Fayyum. The few stones from the eastern desert that were employed to a very limited extent may easily have been procured by the inhabitants of the valley in their excursions into the desert in search of game, gold, and minerals. There is no need, therefore, to postulate a desert stone-vessel-making race and there is no evidence of any break in the continuity of the stone vessel industry, but only evolution and progress, more kinds of stone being used and more vessels being made as time passed, until the culminating point in numbers, material, and workmanship was reached in the early dynastic period.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6770. PEAKE, FRED T. An adventure in the crocodile caves of Maabdeh. *Ancient Egypt.* (3) Sep. 1930: 74-75.—The author tried his mettle as an explorer in 1878. With a meager equipment and about 20 persons he set out to find these caves on an old caravan route between the Nile, near Manfalut, and the Red Sea. They reached a cave-in of the road about 12 feet below the ordinary level. After crawling through a narrow passage they emerged into an immense limestone cave, rich in stalactites and stalagmites, and endless in extent. The entire place was literally floored with mummies, tens of thousands of them. The explorer and his aids gathered a bundle of tiny crocodile mummies, companions of the human mummies. After an exciting search they found their way out and returned. Though he lived 40 years afterward in Egypt he never returned to that burial cave.—*Ira M. Price.*

6771. PETRIE, FLINDERS. Living with the native. *Ancient Egypt.* (3) Sep. 1930: 76-77.—Petrie has had long experience with native workmen in excavations; he gives some examples and adds some practical advice.—*Ira M. Price.*

6772. SHORTER, ALAN W. A phallic figure in the British Museum. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 236.—A curious wooden figure bearing the British Museum number 60005. It is 6.3 inches in length and is carved out of a cylindrical piece of wood which varies from 1.3 to 1.5 inches in diameter. It seems more like an ithyphallic figure of Min or Amun than the god Ptah, as was first thought. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6773. SUYS, E. Le temenos de Djoser à Sakkara. [The temenos of Djoser at Sakkara.] *Boll. dell' Assoc. Internaz. per gli Studi Mediterranei.* 1 (2) Jun. 1930: 13-15.—Reports, with illustrations, the chief results of the excavations at Sakkara conducted by C. Firth since 1923.—*Donald McFayden.*

6774. WILLIAMS, C. RANSOM. Wall decorations of the main temple of the sun at El Amarnah. *Metropol. Museum Studies (Metropol. Mus. Art).* 2 (2) 1930: 135-151.—Frankfort's suggestion that stone from the El Amarna temple was used again at Karnak receives support from the immense number of blocks of Akhen-Aton's reign which have been recovered from pylons IX and X and the Hypostyle Hall; also from the similarity of size between the blocks from El Amarna and those at Karnak. Only a small number of the blocks recovered have been published, but it is possible to see that the worship of Aton is a subject which occurred frequently. One can also trace the change in artistic style and the abandonment of the traditional visualization of the sun god. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

6775. BARROIS, A. *Aux mines du Sinaï.* [The mines of Sinai.] *Rev. Biblique.* 39 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 578-598.—An account of the Harvard-Catholic University exploration trip of 1930 to Serabit el Khadim and the Wady Maghara, accompanied by a map of the environs of Serabit el Khadim. Sculptures and inscriptions were found, among which were the Semitic head of a votive statue from the shrine of the god Sopedou. These suggest Semitic strangers who frequented the region as the authors of the unknown Sinaitic writing, as do also ritual utensils of the sanctuary which are distinctly non-Egyptian. Inscriptions were found in mines II, XIII and XIV in the unknown Sinaitic language, and even a statue carrying both Egyptian hieroglyphs and Sinaitic writing. At Maghara, no discoveries of importance were reported.—*W. W. Fisher.*

6776. FROIDEVAUX, HENRI. *Une exposition d'antiquités orientales au Musée du Louvre.* [An exhibition of oriental antiquities at the Louvre.] *Asie Française.* 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 364-367.—A notable showing of recent finds of French archaeologists in Persia and Mesopotamia was made from mid-October to mid-November and attracted great attention.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6777. KYLE, MELVIN GROVE. *Excavations and explorations in Bible lands.* *Biblot. Sacra.* 87 (348) Oct. 1930: 382-404.—A summary of last season's excavations at Tell Beit Mirsim, ancient Kiriath Sepher. A seal-ring scarab of Amenophis III, found in the late bronze level which the Israelites laid waste, reveals the presence of an Egyptian official, and supports the later date for the Exodus. A list is given of ways in which the history of culture in southern Palestine, as revealed by excavations, parallels and confirms the Biblical narrative.—*Henry H. Walker.*

6778. KYLE, MELVIN GROVE. *Excavations at Tell Beit Mirsim, the ancient Kirjath-Sepher.* *Evangelical Quart.* 2 (4) Oct. 15, 1930: 337-343.—A summary report of recent excavations which provide a most interesting series of illustrations of the cultures found in Palestine between 2000 B.C. and the end of the Hebrew kingdoms; such points appear as progress toward more settled conditions, the new style of pottery after the Philistine migration, etc. The date of the abandonment of the site is fixed by a label with the name of one of the last kings of Judah.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6779. SCHAEFFER, F. A. *The French excavations at Minet el Beida and Ras Shamra in Syria.* *Antiquity.* 4 (16) Dec. 1930: 460-466.—The excavations, which will be continued next spring, have already obtained important results. It is plain that the old sea-port which the Egyptians called Sapouna had in the 14th and 13th centuries attained a position of pre-eminence derived from the Cypriote copper trade, whose entrepôt it was for intercourse with Syria, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor. Its diplomatic and commercial relations were of an international character. A polyglot population spoke five different languages, and worshipped the gods of Syria, Egypt, and Mesopotamia. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6780. SUTER, HENRY CHARLES. *The antiquities of Ur.* *Methodist Rev.* 113 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 878-887.—The article discusses the clearing of the temple of the moon-god Nannar and the city wall. The temple was founded by King Ur-Nammu, about 2300 B.C., and was finished by his son Dungi. The great courtyard was formed on a terrace as an approach to the ziggurat, and was surrounded by store-rooms and service chambers. The ziggurat with its shrine on the summit was the nucleus of the great architectural design. Later rulers added other units to the complex. Ur-Nammu had also built a substructure, a rampart of mud brick. The rampart was about 26 feet high, and from its back to the

foot of its outer face no less than 75 feet. The earliest burnt brick walls were of about 2000 B.C. Two revetments reinforced the rampart giving it a total width of 93 feet. On the top, a row of houses was built, their back walls forming battlements. In and about these were found many tablets and tombs of the Isin and Larsa periods (2100-1900 B.C.).—*Ira M. Price.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entry 6787)

6781. BON, A. *Les ruines antiques dans l'île de Thasos et en particulier les tours helléniques.* [The ancient ruins in the island of Thasos and especially the Hellenic towers.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 147-194.—The French School has investigated the whole island in the course of its systematic excavation of Thasos. The many towers, chiefly of the 4th and 3d centuries B.C., were built chiefly as defense against pirate raids for the unvalled villages and the country population, usually with an enclosed court adjacent for flocks and herds. Occasionally they are on a height to serve as watch or signal towers, but more often they are in a comparatively secluded position for greater security. The vestiges of ancient settlements show clearly the preponderant interest of the Thasians in intercourse with Greece proper. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6782. KOCH, HERBERT. *Nachruf auf Franz Studniczka.* [Franz Studniczka.] *Berichte u. d. Verhandl. d. Säch. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Leipzig. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* 82 (2) 1930: 3-20.

6783. SISSON, M. A. *The stoa of Hadrian at Athens.* *Papers Brit. School at Rome.* 11 1929: 50-72.—The ruin of Roman date below the north slope of the Acropolis has been rebuilt and lived on continuously. The debris contains fragments from other buildings. The facade is of Pentelic marble. It had a portico in the center and projecting columns on either side. The side walls are of poros. The rooms opening from the eastern end have poros walls backed by brick-faced concrete, similar to Hadrianic work in Syria and indicating Hadrian as the builder. The central area originally enclosed a pool, which was later filled in (4th century). The large central room at the east had three tiers of recesses for bookcases. Official records were probably kept here. When the seat of government was moved by Diocletian, the entire building was remodeled to other purposes.—*H. J. Leon.*

6784. UNSIGNED. *Archaeological finds near Ochrida.* *Near East & India.* 38 (1023) Dec. 25, 1930: 715.—Rich archaeological finds were made at the end of last summer in the district of Ochrida by the Yugoslavian archaeologist M. N. Voulitch and his party. They are about 2,500 years old and relate to Corinthian industry imported through one of the southern or western ports of the peninsula. An important and wealthy people were residing at that time near Ochrida. Further efforts should be made to discover other evidences of a high Greek culture in this region.—*Edith Jonas.*

6785. WAELE, F. J. de. *The Roman market north of the temple at Corinth.* *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 432-454.—This market was a real Roman forum hardly built before the middle of the first century A.D. Unlike the Greek one it was levelled and laid out after a symmetrical plan. Later communicating doorways and windows prove that the Roman isolation of individual shops was abandoned in the middle ages. The water-tunnel, cut entirely in the rock of the temple hill, and ending in a well, could only have caught the rainwater draining from the temple roof and temenos. Almost the entire north part of the market has disappeared and the Byzantine level was lower than the Roman. The most surprising find was the upper part

of a very archaic head of poros, the most ancient piece in the Corinth Museum.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

6786. BOETHIUS, AXEL. Ardea. *Boll. dell' Assoc. Internaz. per gli Studi Mediterranei*. 1 (2) Jun. 1930: 8-9.—In connection with the proposed systematic excavation of Ardea, this article describes, with illustrations, what is already known about the site.—*Donald McFayden.*

6787. BRUSIN, GIOVANNI; GALLI, E.; JACOPI. Le più recenti scoperte archeologiche italiane. [Recent Italian archaeological work.] *Boll. dell' Assoc. Internaz. per gli Studi Mediterranei*. 1 (2) Jun. 1930: 16-21.—Brusin reports upon the excavation of the river gate and walls of Aquileia. Galli reports upon the progress in the proposed systematic exploration of the cities of Magna Graecia. Jacopi describes the results of Italian exploration in the Aegean area in the last two years, at Lindus, Rhodes, the island of Cos, and other places. Some significant traces of Mycenaean civilization have been unearthed. [Illus.]—*Donald McFayden.*

6788. HAINES, HOWARD WRIGHT. Magic plant of ancient money. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 15 (2) Nov. 1930: 14-16, 64.—In spite of the close guard kept by the Italian authorities, Lewis Davidson visited the site of Cyrene in 1926 and acquired for his collection 13 gold and silver coins (500-400 B.C.) which bear the symbol of the silphium plant, the source of wealth of the ancient city.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

6789. ORSI, PAOLO. Archaeologica Siciliae. [Sicilian archaeology.] *Historia (Italy)*. 4 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 401-543.—For the reconstruction of the history of ancient Sicily, one must draw largely from archaeological discoveries of the last 40 years which are by no means wholly or even partially exhausted. In order to further these studies, Orsi gives an annotated bibliography of books and studies regarding the pre-history of the island, Greek Sicily, and numismatic finds.—*U. Pedrolì.*

6790. POINSSOT, LOUIS, and BARTOCCINI, R. Attività archeologica nel Mediterraneo. [Archaeological work in the Mediterranean.] *Boll. dell' Assoc. Internaz. per gli Studi Mediterranei*. 1 (3) Aug. 1930: 14-17.—Poinssot reports (in French) upon the recent explorations in Tunisia. Bartoccini describes the work of the Italian mission in Amman.—*Donald McFayden.*

6791. SAEFLUND, GÖSTA. Un nuovo tratto di mura serviane. [A new section of the Servian wall.] *Boll. dell' Assoc. Internaz. per gli Studi Mediterranei*. 1 (2) Jun. 1930: 5-7.—An advance notice of the discovery by the Swedish Archaeological Institute of a new portion of the Servian wall of Rome, where the Via di Porta S. Paolo is joined by the Viale Aventino. [Plan and an elevation of the portion discovered.]—*Donald McFayden.*

6792. SESTINI, ALDO. Ardea—relievo geologico. [Ardea—a geological relief map.] *Boll. dell' Assoc. Internaz. per gli Studi Mediterranei*. 1 (3) Aug. 1930: 8-11.—A relief and geological map of Ardea and a description of the ruins.—*Donald McFayden.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 6683, 6784)

6793. CASSON, S. Excavations at Constantinople, 1928. *Art & Archaeol.* 27 (2) Feb. 1929: 69-75.—Excavations during 1927-28, in the area of the Hippodrome have partially unearthed the baths of Zeuxippos, famous for a large collection of Greek and Roman sculpture and bronzes. The Byzantines of the Christian era considered this an old-fashioned place where the old

pagan world could be studied. Some distance to the north of the Hippodrome area, the ruins of a Roman triumphal arch have been revealed. The columns are unique in character and the ornament is symbolical of the very early Christian period, and was perhaps one of the earliest Christian public monuments in Constantinople. The arch was probably destroyed by an earthquake and not rebuilt. [Illus.]—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

6794. COLLINGWOOD, R. G. A newly-discovered Roman site in Cumberland. *Antiquity*. 4 (16) Dec. 1930: 472-477.—An air photograph taken in July, 1930, revealed the site of a Roman signal-station between Penrith and Carlisle, and excavation has shown it to be a rectangular fort, 65 by 56 feet, with a wall 6 feet thick. It is notable in that the two ditches surrounding the wall were squares, not rectangles corresponding to the wall inside. There is no sign of a tower such as most ordinary signal-stations had. Pottery found dates the fort in the second half of the 4th century. (Photograph and plan.)—*Lida R. Brandt.*

6795. COLLINGWOOD, R. G. Roman objects from Stanwix and Thatcham. *Antiquaries J.* 11 (1) Jan. 1931: 37-45.—The finds at Stanwix comprised 9 coins and 80 small objects, nearly all of bronze, a quantity of pottery and a few pieces of leather. Stanwix was probably garrisoned by an *ala*. Close to the fort, a *vicus* rapidly grew up and became a center of the local bronze-working industry. It was probably destroyed in one of the great floods which from time to time visit the country. A second collection was found in 1929 at Thatcham. It consisted of pewter vessels: a flagon, bowls, dishes, etc. All the vessels belong to well-established types of the 4th century. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

6796. COPPINI, MAURILIO. Scoperte archeologiche in Ucraina. [Archaeological work in the Ukraine.] *Boll. dell' Assoc. Internaz. per gli Studi Mediterranei*. 1 (3) Aug. 1930: 22-23.—Describes the results of the excavation of the "Citadel of Donetz" in the Ukraine, which has yielded materials for the study of Slavic civilization in the 11th and 12th centuries.—*Donald McFayden.*

6797. STANLEY-BROWN, KATHARINE. The triumphal arch at Orange. *Art & Archaeol.* 27 (2) Feb. 1929: 87, 96.—Although one of the best preserved Roman monuments in France, this arch is so badly ruined that its origin is still a matter of debate. For a long time it served as a part of a French fortress and was called the Chateau de l'Arc. It was recently restored, except for its sculptured decorations. Prosper Marimée wrote that, like the other arches in Provence, it was in honor of Marcus Aurelius' victories in Germany, and locally it is known as the arch of Marius. However, on one of the shields is found the name *Sacrovir*, and this points to Tiberius after the defeat of the Gaulish chieftain of the Aedui in 21 A.D.—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 6776, 6805)

6798. REUTHER, OSCAR. Recent discoveries in Persia: a review. *Antiquity*. 4 (16) Dec. 1930: 421-424.—Herzfeld has founded a new journal *Archaeologische Mitteilungen aus Iran*, for the purpose of describing his researches in Persia; it is indispensable to all who wish to keep abreast of this work. Archaeologically Persia has long been a closed field. Herzfeld's work has thrown much light on ancient Persian architecture, on the city of Persepolis, the archaeology of Southern Kurdistan and Luristan. He has also gone into the field of history in his searching investigations into the life and teachings of Zarathustra. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 6879)

6799. BETHE, ERICH. Nachruf auf Johannes Ilberg. [Johannes Ilberg.] *Berichte ü. d. Verhandl. d. Säch. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Leipzig Philol.-Hist. Kl.* 82 (2) 1930: 23-30.

6800. GOTTHEIL, RICHARD J. H. A further astronomic fragment from the Genizah. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 21 (1-2) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 75-84.

6801. SBORDONE, FRANCESCO. La morte di Cleopatra nei medici greci. [The death of Cleopatra according to Greek physicians.] *Riv. Indo-Greco-Italica.* 14 (1-2) 1930: 1-20.—The author discusses the principal traditions in regard to the death of Cleopatra found in Plutarch, Dio Cassius, Aelianus, Philumen, Galen, etc., in regard to the poison which brought death to the queen. The death was accompanied by the following phenomena: a rapid death, cataleptic sleep, very little suffering. The author examines the scientific basis of these phenomena.—*U. Pedrolì.*

6802. VOGEL, KURT. The truncated pyramid in Egyptian mathematics. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 242-249.—The most remarkable problem of Egyptian mathematics yet known to us is Problem 14 of the Moscow Papyrus, published by Gunn and Peet in *JEA* 15, 1929: 167-185. For the determination of the volume of a truncated pyramid with square base, the correct formula $V = h/3(a^2 + ab + b^2)$ appears to be arrived at step by step.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 6782, 6797, 6871, 6875)

6803. DEIBBAM, W. Terres cuites gréco-égyptiennes. [Greco-Egyptian terracottas.] *Rev. Archéol.* 29 Apr.-Jun. 1929: 281-290.—The Athene with an owl on her head at Geneva and the bronze of the same type found at Avenche are after the school of Phidias. The Silenus with an altar superimposed and the woman with an incense-burner are popular Egyptian types derived from cult worship.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

6804. ELDERKIN, K. McK. Jointed dolls in antiquity. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 455-479.—Nearly every material was employed for dolls, which were usually mature females in form. The oldest examples are Egyptian from 3000 to 2000 B.C., with only the arms jointed. The archaic Greek dolls, chiefly of terra cotta, show undeveloped arms but legs attached at the hips between projecting spurs. A doll of bone from Tarentum, dated in the 3d century B.C., is the only example of this material before the Christian era. Only a few doubtful examples of seated dolls have survived. A doll of oak of the age of the Antonines with joints at the elbow and knee in addition to shoulder and hip is perhaps the finest surviving doll. The bone and ivory dolls found in the Roman catacombs were of local manufacture. The treatment of the hair is the basis of dating these examples. The Graeco-Parthian dolls evidently had inset eyes similar to the far older Egyptian type. The latest specimens are Coptic.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

6805. MIGEON, GASTON. The French archaeological mission to Afghanistan. *Eastern Art.* 1 (4) Apr. 1929: 219-225.—In 1922 a French archaeological mission, directed by Foucher, went to Afghanistan, hitherto inaccessible to the archaeologist. The mission has worked with marked success. Foucher operated in Balkh (Bactra), while Godard and Hackin excavated Bamian. Barthoux obtained very interesting results at Hadda, in spite of a serious outbreak of religious fanaticism.

The Buddhist establishments at Hadda are contemporary with those of Taxila (3d and 4th centuries). A strong Greek influence reveals itself throughout. On the basis of the results at Hadda, Foucher drew the conclusion, later amply confirmed, that from Jelalabad in Afghanistan to Rawal Pindi of the Punjab there was a single school of art. [Plan and two plate illus.]-*G. Bobrinskoy.*

6806. MOON, NOEL. Some early south Italian vase-painters: with a brief indication of the later history of Italiote vase-painting. *Papers Brit. School at Rome.* 11 1929: 30-49.—The writer identifies many important vases as the work of four painters: (1) The painter of the volute crater in Munich shows drapery of the type on the Parthenon sculptures. He worked from 430-400 B.C. Two of his vases show the celebration of the Karneia, as held near Taranto. (2) His contemporary, the painter of the Berlin dancing girl, shows greater hardness of drawing. (3) The painter of the Amykos vase in the Louvre worked from 440 to 400. He and his school excelled in floral patterns but show ugly human figures. (4) The Orestes vase in the Louvre shows elaborate drapery and gestures. Its painter, who worked until 370, was probably influenced by Zeuxis. From 380 to 370 the color scheme becomes more elaborate. Tall, light-colored figures are represented. Evidence points to Taranto as the seat of production.—*H. J. Leon.*

6807. RICHTER, GISELA M. A. A Tanagra statuette. *Bull. Metropol. Museum Art.* 26 (1) Jan. 1931: 18-20.

6808. WINNINGTON-INGRAM, R. P. Ancient Greek music: a survey. *Music & Letters.* 10 (4) Oct. 1929: 326-345.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 6674, 6779-6780, 6816, 6821, 6871)

6809. CANTINEAU, J. Textes funéraires palmyréniens. [Palmyrene funerary texts.] *Rev. Biblique.* 39 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 520-551.—Fourteen Palmyrene funerary texts with translations, some with duplicate Greek text, dating within the period 67-249 A.D., together with photographs and drawings. The article is mainly of philological interest, Syriac and Aramaic relations being evident. [A list of words, forms, meanings, and expressions attested for the first time in Palmyrene.]-*W. W. Fisher.*

6810. DHORME, P. Le déluge babylonien. [The Babylonian deluge.] *Rev. Biblique.* 39 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 481-502.—Dhorme considers the bearing of the Babylonian deluge stories on the definite break in the stratifications at Ur and Kish, widely separated excavations, due to a flood, dated anterior to Sargon of Akkad (26th century B.C.). A comparison of the text of Nippur, published by Poebel in 1914, with the Gilgamesh epic and the story of Berossus brings out striking parallels, which, in the light of archaeological discovery, justify the assumption that behind traditions there remains an element of historic fact.—*W. W. Fisher.*

6811. RAVN, O. E. The rise of Marduk. *Acta Orient.* 7 (2-3) 1928: 81-96.

6812. ROSTOVITZ, M., and WELLES, C. BRADFORD. Un contrat de prêt de l'an 121 ap. J.-C. trouvé à Doura. [A loan contract of 121 A.D. found at Doura.] *Acad. d. Inscr. & Belles-Lettres. C. R.* Apr.-Jun. 1930: 158-181.—Greek text, French translation, and full discussion of a document found in February, 1929, at Doura on the Euphrates by the Yale expedition. Owing to the paucity of documents illustrating the legal and administrative system and the economic life of the Parthian empire, this find is of considerable importance.—*Donald McFayden.*

6813. YANKWICH, LEON R. The cultural background and some of the social phases of the Code of Hammurabi. *So. California Law Rev.* 4 (1) Oct. 1930: 20-42.—There were three distinct classes in Babylonian society: (1) the *awilum*, or patrician class; (2) the *muskenum*, persons of humbler status; (3) the *wardumemum*, slaves. The slave was the property of his masters. He could be sold or pledged. His master recovered for any injury done him, but had no power to kill him. The slave could acquire property, and under the master's supervision engage in business. Some slaves lived in their own homes. A slave might marry a free woman, who thereby did not lose her status. He could purchase his freedom. Slavery in Babylonia did not have the harsh features of Greece and Rome. The position of woman was comparatively high. She engaged in business, and even became a professional scribe. Her rights were amply protected through the marriage contract in case of desertion or of divorce. In the matter of crimes and torts *lex talionis* was given full recognition. While essentially a civil code, it defines many crimes and pronounces punishment upon them. Equality before the law was unknown. Class distinctions appear in the penalties. Marriage and divorce are fully taken account of in their property complications. Business contracts and judicial procedure were fully regulated. The influence of Sumerian and Babylonian codes are seen in Mosaic legislation and in Greece and Rome.—*Ira M. Price.*

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 6777-6778, 6800, 6850)

6814. BERGSTRÄSSER, G., and SPIEGELBERG, W. Ägyptologische und semitistische Bemerkungen zu Yahudas Buch über die Sprache des Pentateuchs. [Remarks from the point of view of Egyptology and Semitics on Yahuda's book on the language of the Pentateuch.] *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 8 (1) 1930: 1-40.—Yahuda's thesis that the Hebrew tongue emerged under Egyptian influence from a Canaanite dialect into a literary language, is here examined from the Semitic-Hebraic point of view only. Yahuda's method is attacked as not competent to furnish scientific proof of his thesis, and the various instances of Egyptian influence in the language of the Pentateuch which he alleges are rejected. [See Entry 2: 7452.]—*F. James.*

6815. BURCH, V. The myth of the lost tribes of Israel. *Church Quart. Rev.* 111 (222) Jan. 1931: 293-305.—This article accounts for the rise and persistence of the myth of the lost tribes and indicates its fallacious premises. The "lost tribes" mythology flourished most when the Reformation introduced a rigid bibliolatry. The false assumptions underlying it are: (1) Babylonian exile was wholly disastrous for Jews; (2) identification of the terms "Hebrew" and "Israel"; (3) generalization of the term "Israel" to mean almost anything; (4) a fanciful anthropology which presupposes a standardized type of Jew throughout history; (5) the term "Israel" used as in Jewish apocalypses. The terms "Israel" and "Hebrew," the author concludes, are not data of ethnology. Detailed reference is made to the volume by Allen Godbey—*The lost tribes: suggestions towards rewriting Jewish history.*—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

6816. DHORME, P. Un nouvel alphabet sémitique. [A new Semitic alphabet.] *Rev. Biblique.* 39 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 571-577.—The article deals with the decipherment of some lead tablets found at Ras Shamra written in cuneiform in an unknown character, others in Babylonian, and two letters similar in style and writing to those of Tell-el-Amarna. The unknown writing used some 26 or 27 characters, indicating a more simplified system than the Achemenid system of 41 signs. Dhorme gives his alphabet and finds Semitic words by its use.

Comparison with the independent work of Dussaud shows almost complete agreement.—*W. W. Fisher.*

6817. EISSFELDT, OTTO. Der Gott Bethel. [The god Bethel.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28 (1-2) 1930: 1-30.—The apparent appearance of Bethel as a divine name in the Elephantine papyri has raised a discussion as to whether the word is so to be taken in the Old Testament. The god of Gen. 28 (E) is not Yahweh, and Jer. 48 refers to Bethel as the helpless divinity in whom Israel trusted, and Amos and Hosea denounced the worship at Bethel as that of another god. Bethel occurs as one of the gods of Tyre in the time of Esarhaddon, and in various names as late as 400. The last references are in Phoenician writers of the 3d century A.D. The word denotes in some cases an impersonal divine presence, in other cases more, and at Bethel and Tyre became the name of a great god. The Hebrew and Christian interpretation of Bethel as an assurance of the divine presence is not remote from its original meaning.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6818. FULLERTON, KEMPER. Double entendre in the first speech of Eliphaz. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 (4) 1930: 320-374.—The author of Job presents his subject in such a way that, while the orthodox will read it with satisfaction and agreement, the more discerning will find in it a criticism of the orthodox position. Thus Eliphaz' speech is one of comfort and consolation, with little of rebuke and much of piety. The effect on Job would be different for Eliphaz is a stupid good person with no ability to grasp the real problem of Job. His picture of Job's homestead with nothing missing would make Job wince in view of the present total destruction of that homestead. An equally unhappy effect on Job would be produced by the strictures upon the fool in 5:2-5, the hidden menace in 4:8, etc. [Commentary and metrical translation of chapters 4 and 5.]—*H. G. May.*

6819. GORDIS, ROBERT. Midrash in the prophets. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 (4) 1930: 417-422.—The discovery of Midrash in the Old Testament demonstrates the organic connection between "Hebraism" and "Judaism." Midrash consists of an expansive and an interpretative element. Thus Chronicles may be called a Midrash to Kings. Hosea 12:4.5.13 presents a Midrash to the Pentateuchal story of Jacob's life. Is. 30:26 is a Midrash allusion on the nature of the primal light of the Genesis creation account.—*H. G. May.*

6820. GORDON, CYRUS H. Rabbinic exegesis in the Vulgate of Proverbs. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 (4) 1930: 384-416.—The influence of rabbinic exegesis on Jerome has been noted by Rahmer, Krauss, Zöckler, and Grutzmacher. The Vulgate of Proverbs presents many striking examples. Thus, Prov. 26:8 (*sicut qui mittit lapidem in acervum Mercurii*) shows the influence of Hama bar Hanina (One who benefits him who does not know it, is as one who throws a stone to Mercury). Affinities of the Vulgate with the Syriac version, which is of Jewish origin, the Targum, and the Hexapla, particularly the translations of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, are also evidenced in many verses. Further influence is shown in passages where the Septuagint, Vulgate, and rabbinic exegesis agree against the Hebrew, and in the identical treatment of textual and philological problems.—*H. G. May.*

6821. HOFBAUER, JOSEF. Zur Festgesetzgebung der Israeliten nach dem Bundesbuch. [The festival legislation of the Israelites according to the Book of the Covenant.] *Z. f. Kathol. Theol.* 54 (4) 1930: 554-571.—Catholic writers maintain that Moses promulgated for future use laws long held in regard, contrary to Protestant critics in Germany who follow Wellhausen. The former hold that these laws for agricultural festivals were known to the Hebrews before entering Canaan. Agriculture was practiced along with cattle-raising in Mesopotamia and by half-nomads in Palestine. The Sinuhe tale corroborates this for Syria. In addition, the

Admonitions of an Egyptian sage show invaders of the delta quickly becoming agrarian.—*Henry H. Walker.*

6822. MAY, H. G. The evolution of the Joseph story. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 47 (2) Jan. 1931: 83-93.—May explains the Joseph story in Genesis as the adaptation of a Canaanite fertility-cult story originating at Shechem, with a view to unifying Israel by the connection of the current Israelitish tradition with the Judean story of a sojourn in Egypt.—*W. W. Fisher.*

6823. MONTGOMERY, JAMES A. The year-eponymate in the Hebrew monarchy. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 (4) 1930: 311-319.—In Assyria, South Arabia, the Greek states, and Rome there existed the office of the eponym who gave his name to the calendar. A correct interpretation of 1 Kings 4:2,3 demonstrates the existence of a similar office in the Hebrew state. The name "Elihoresh" is to be resolved into *al horef*, signifying "over the year," and it is to be compared with the *huf* (year) over which the officer in South Arabia had charge. The glosses in the miscellany of the Septuagint at 2:46h strengthen this assumption by reading "upon the *plinthos*," an instrument common in Arabian civilization for measuring the hours and the seasons by the sun's shadow. The dial of Ahaz probably had a similar function. The priestly status of the officer of 1 Kings 4:2,3 corresponds to the custom in South Arabia. The year-eponymate can be traced back to c. 1000 B.C. for David's reign.—*H. G. May.*

6824. PEDERSEN, JOHS. Scepticisme israelite.

[Jewish scepticism.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 10(4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 317-370.—A study of Ecclesiastes whose author is a characteristic representation of scepticism in Israel. The book is the work of a Jewish writer, probably of the 3rd century B.C., influenced by Hellenistic philosophy, but whose viewpoint was distinctly Jewish. The pessimism of the book is a late development in Judaism. The ideal of ancient Israel was bound up in the Hebrew *sedaqâ*—justice. Subsequent history caused a modification of this teaching to the recognition that prosperity does not always follow morality. The Ecclesiast represents a still later point of view where the author has completely given up the attempt to adjust the external conformity of life to its internal achievement. God's method is unknowable—his purpose and operating theory defy rationality. All he can find of value is by resignation, remembering that God rules and ought therefore be worshipped as the source of power; morality contributes to the most satisfactory life. This viewpoint is essentially Jewish, and any Greek contribution is an absorption by the culture of Israel, and not direct borrowing.—*W. W. Fisher.*

6825. ZEITLIN, SOLOMON. A critical edition of the Talmud. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 21 (1-2) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 61-74.

6826. ZOLLER, ISRAELE. Il concetto di peccato ed espiazione nel linguaggio dell'antico testamento. [The concept of sin and expiation in the language of the Old Testament.] *Riv. di Anthropol.* 28 1928-1929: 517-525.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 6687, 6781-6785, 6788-6789, 6799, 6801, 6803-6804, 6806-6809, 6847, 6855, 7772)

6827. AUDIAT, J. Le gymnase de Délos et l'inventaire de Callistratos. [The gymnasium of Delos and the inventory of Callistratos.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 95-130.—The inventory of Callistratos shows very well the arrangement and ornament of a Greek gymnasium in the 2d century B.C. The words gymnasium and palaestra are used in various ways at different times, but at this period the gymnasium was far more important at Delos than the palaestra. It was the favorite resort of men of all ages, and a favorite deposit of offerings. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6828. CIACERI, EMANUELE. 'Η μεγάλη 'Ελλάς. [Magna Graecia.] *Historia (Italy).* 4 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 193-197.—The statement of Strabo (VI, 253), that by the name of *Magna Graecia* was comprised only Sicily, does not hold true. Nor may one accept the recent opinion that the extension of the name *Magna Graecia* to Sicily was older than its limitation to the Greek section of Italy proper.—*U. Pedrolì.*

6829. CORNELIUS, F. Die Partei des Peisistratos. [The party of Pisistratos.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 79 (4) 1930: 345-349.—Cornelius, in the *Tyranny of Athens*, based his theory that Pisistratos' power was founded on the city plebs of Athens in part on the written tradition. This article is an answer to Vogt in *Gnomon* charging that he misinterpreted the sources. Plutarch distinctly speaks of the tyrant's party as the "thetic mob," and Aristotle's description applies best to city workmen of foreign origin. The significance of the name *Diacria* is doubtful, but either its connection with a site near Brauron or the possible derivation from the Acropolis would suit well with the present interpretation of the party, and be at least as plausible as other suggestions. If Pisistratos was the leader of the urban development, the Cleisthenic tribal system was a reaction in favor of the plain land as against the city, accompanied by a return to simplicity of life after the luxury of the tyrant rule.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6830. DEMARGNE, P. Plaquettes votives de la Crète archaïque. [Votive plaques of archaic Crete.] *Bull.*

de Corr. Hellénique. 54 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 195-209.—The popular type of the double goddess in the archaic terra cotta plaques of Crete seems to prefigure the later double aspect of Demeter and Kore, though in the plaques the two figures are identical. Prehistoric reminiscences are unmistakable, though the orientalizing tendency is also strong, in the plaques figuring sphinx and griffins, associated with the mother goddess as protecting guardians. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6831. DERENNE, E. Note sur une inscription de Milet. [Note on a Milesian inscription.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 241-244.—A plausible interpretation of this inscription suggests that the citizens of Miletus, temporarily embarrassed for funds for their new gymnasium, obtained the permission of King Eumenes to divert to this purpose the capital sum given by him for an annual festival and grain distribution in his honor, to be repaid for its original purpose when the annual revenue of the state was in hand.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6832. DEVAMBEZ, P. Sur une interprétation des stèles funéraires attiques. [On an interpretation of Attic funerary steles.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 210-227.—Devambez rejects Couchoud's theory that the figures on the Attic grave reliefs are chthonian divinities, in favor of their interpretation as representing the dead, engaged in that shadowy continuance of their activities in this world which characterizes the Greek idea of Hades. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6833. LEVI, ADOLFO. Le teorie metafisiche logiche e gnoseologiche di Antistene. [The metaphysical, logical and epistemological theory of Antisthenes.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 4 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 227-249.

6834. MICHALOWSKI, C. Les Hermès du gymnase de Délos. [The herms of the gymnasium of Delos.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 131-146.—The inventory of Callistratos enumerates 41 herms in the gymnasium and many more must have been added later. Those still existing belong to different

periods and types, but regularly appear as idealized portraits of young men not beyond 18 years of age. They are to be interpreted as symbolic of Hermes and Heracles, the divine incarnations of the athletic ideal, rather than as portraits of actual individuals. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6835. MILNE, H. J. M. Papyri of Dio Chrysostom and Menander. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 187-193.—The Dio Chrysostom text (British Museum Papyrus 2823) was acquired in 1926 and is of unknown provenance. It now consists of nine fragments, the debris of at least five distinct leaves from a 4th century codex. At least three different works are represented by the fragments. Three scraps from a 4th century codex (British Museum Pap. 2823a) have been identified with the Georgos of Menander. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

6836. POULSEN, F. Inscription de Kalydon relative à une affaire de succession. [Inscription from Kalydon concerning a question of inheritance.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 42-50.—This inscription, hitherto unpublished, found at Kalydon in 1928, is in a language fairly close to the koiné, and dates about 300 B.C. It illustrates the anxiety of the Aetolians to avoid vendettas on family questions, and the semi-feudal conditions which made such anxiety necessary. (One plate.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6837. PRENTICE, WILLIAM K. The Achaeans. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 206-218.

6838. REGLING, K. Boehringer: Die Münzen von Syrakus. [Rev. of Boehringer: Coins of Syracuse.] *Gnomon.* 6 (12) Dec. 1930: 629-638.—Boehringer's study and classification of more than 3,200 coins of Syracuse, according to their reverse and obverse dies and the various combinations of these, marks a notable advance in this method for numismatic study, since no previous

undertaking of the kind has dealt with so prolific a mint. Much of his dating, however, and especially his choice of a far earlier date than is usually set for the beginning of the coin series (about 530 B.C.), still depends on stylistic considerations. The borrowing of Syracusan types for use in allied states is demonstrated, notably in the case of Segesta, Motya, Neapolis in Campania, Kyme, Pandosia, and Panormus. The plates are numerous and clear.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6839. ROUSSEL, P. L'initiation préalable et le symbole Éleusinien. [The preliminary initiation and the Eleusinian creed.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 51-74.—This study concerns the distinction between the various initiatory ceremonies, with particular reference to the *μύστος*, and the representations of such initiation on the Lovatelli urn and the Torre-Nova sarcophagus. In addition, the meaning of the formula quoted by Clement of Alexandria is discussed, with a view to considering the distribution of rites between the various ceremonial occasions, preliminary and mystic. The purpose is rather to indicate the difficulties than to offer definitive solutions.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6840. SCHWENN, F. Arbesmann: Das Fasten bei den Griechen und Römern. [Rev. of Arbesmann: Fasting among the Greeks and Romans.] *Gnomon.* 6 (12) Dec. 1930: 659-662.—Arbesmann examines the meaning of the various Greek and Roman terms for fasting, primarily in relation to their religious and magical significance and secondarily in connection with medicine and gymnastic training. Little had been done with this topic before, and the material is more abundant than might have been expected. The apotropaic motive is especially strong, and the conviction that fasting was a means of achieving nearness to the gods.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

ROME

(See also Entries 6783, 6785, 6788-6789, 6793-6795, 6797, 6801, 6804, 6828, 6838, 6840, 6865, 6869, 6879, 6929, 6959, 7772)

6841. APPLETON, CHARLES. Le vrai et le faux senatus-consulte Juventien. [The real and the false senatus consultum Juventianum.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-19.—This so-called *senatus consultum* is merely a consultation given by the senate: the senate speaks alone; there is no mention of any *oratio principis*; the gap in the preamble usually restored as *proposuit* should be P. P. (*pater patriae*). The compilers mistook this consultation for a real *senatus consultum* given by Hadrian which is mentioned in Gaius II-57. Through the compilers' mistake may be explained several controversies and interpolations.—*J. Lambert.*

6842. CALDERINI, ARISTIDE. Iscrizione inedita da S. Egidio da Aquileia. [Unpublished inscription of St. Aegidius of Aquileia.] *Aevum.* 4 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 129-133.—For the first time there is published an inscription from the great tomb altar found in 1901. Noteworthy is the mention in it, unique in Latin epigraphy, of a *faber aciarus* at Aquileia; iron industries are likewise noted; also that of steel. There is also noted in the title the use of *apexes* over several words which appear only in the epigraphy of Aquileia of the first and second century A.D. and again in the 3rd century.—*U. Pedrotti.*

6843. DEBATIN, FRANK M. Catullus—a pivotal personality. *Classical J.* 26 (3) Dec. 1930: 207-222.—An interesting discussion of the place of Catullus in the development of Roman poetry: his indebtedness to Alexandrianism (which, however, did not paralyze his own genius), his influence upon Vergil, and his relations with Caesar and Cicero.—*Donald McFayden.*

6844. DEMPSEY, BERNARD W. From slavery to serfdom. *Hist. Bull.* 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 38-39, 45.—

The immediate causes for serfdom in the late Roman empire were: (1) spontaneous elevation of slaves by their owners, because of possible greater returns; (2) small owners entering commendation; (3) the advantage to the empire of keeping the land under cultivation; (4) the silent invasion of the barbarians willing to come in as *coloni*. (Bibliography.)—*Major L. Younce.*

6845. DUNCAN, THOMAS S. Roman restoration coins. *Washington Univ. (St. Louis) Studies, Lang. & Lit.* n. s. 3 Dec. 1930: 38-63.—This paper assembles the various views regarding the *restitutio* coins of the Roman imperial period, and advances a theory to account for them. From Vespasian to Nerva they were issued by the senate. Under Trajan and his immediate successors they were issued by the emperor. In either case, they commemorate either republican families and events, or the reigns of constitutionally-minded emperors. (In the Flavian period Tiberius was still regarded as a constitutionally-minded emperor; the blackening of his memory was due to Tacitus.) The *restitutio* coins reflect the professed return to constitutional rule which characterized the Flavians and early Antonines.—*Donald McFayden.*

6846. HARDY, J. La vie de l'Empereur Julien. [The life of the Emperor Julian.] *Flambeau.* 13 (23-24) Dec. 1930: 349-360.—A review of a recent book of the same title by J. Bidez, resulting from long years of research into documents covering the life of Julian.—*F. B. Stevens.*

6847. HOLLEAUX, M. Le consul M. Fulvius et le siège de Samé. [The consul Marcus Fulvius and the siege of Same.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 1-41.—Beloch's theory that the Roman

calendar at the beginning of the 2d century B.C. was actually 6 to 7 months in advance of the astronomical calendar, instead of 2 to 4 months, rested chiefly on his interpretation of epigraphic documents from the Pythian sanctuary at Delphi. Unfortunately, he knew these only through the incorrect publication in the *Sylloge*, and the correct reading, together with a fourth fragment found since, show that his theory is in error. A study of these inscriptions in connection with the date of Fulvius' capture of Same and of his return to Rome during the siege to hold the consular elections for the year 188 destroys Beloch's arguments and confirms the traditional theory as to the calendar. The full revised text of the inscriptions in question is given, together with the pertinent passages in the ancient historians.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

6848. HOWE, GEORGE. The development of the character of Aeneas. *Classical J.* 26 (3) Dec. 1930: 182-193.—The *Aeneid*, covering as it does a period of eight or more years, gives scope for a development in character of its hero, and Vergil represents Aeneas as growing in self-reliance, in powers of leadership, in consciousness of his mission, and in submission to the divine will, as the years go on.—*Donald McFayden.*

6849. KNAPP, CHARLES. Some remarks upon the character of Aeneas. *Classical J.* 26 (2) Nov. 1930: 99-111.—Aeneas was a real human being, and what many a critic has described as an absence of all feeling is in reality a splendid thing, none too common at any time in the world's history, the complete mastery by a strong man of the passions to which lesser men give rein.—*Donald McFayden.*

6850. KRAPPE, ALEXANDER HAGGERTY. Une allusion historique dans les "Tristia" d'Ovide. [An historical allusion in the "Tristia" of Ovid.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 58 (1) Jan. 1, 1930: 121-124.—*Tristia* I 9 (23-26) speaks of Augustus as approving of one who would remain faithful to a friend in adversity, even though that friend was an enemy of his. Considering the scarcity of the instances on which Augustus attempted to build up a reputation for clemency this is probably a reference to the pardon of Herod's loyalty of Antony, a precisely similar case.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6851. MCFAYDEN, DONALD. The "lex data" of the Roman republic as a precedent for the legislation of the princeps. *Washington Univ. (St. Louis) Studies, Lang. & Lit.* n. s. 3 Dec. 1930: 64-72.—According to Mommsen extraordinary magistrates were appointed at various periods under the republic to exercise the functions of a Greek *aesymnetes*, i.e., to issue new fundamental legislation. This legislation took the form of *leges datae*, i.e., it was imposed upon the Roman people without being consented to in comitia. Mommsen's evidence is examined and found wanting. To the end of the republican period, no legislation was regarded as legally binding upon the Roman citizen body which had not been passed by the comitia; magisterial *leges datae* were imposed only on alien peoples and on colonies. Even under the empire the comitia as a legislative body lingered on until the end of the first century; the validity of legislation by *senatus consultum* was questioned at the beginning, and the imperial jurists had to invent the theory that the princeps acted as a representative of the comitia in order to justify the legislative activity of the emperor.—*Donald McFayden.*

6852. MUNSTERBERG, MARGARET. Out of limbo. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 16-26.—A collection of references bearing on Vergil's reputation in ancient times and the middle ages.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6853. NICCOLINI, GIOVANNI. Note cronologiche su alcuni tribuni della plebe. [Chronological notes on some tribunes of the people.] *Historia (Italy).* 4 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 38-49.—Observations on the time of the tribunate of M. Junius Pennus, Sextus Peducaeus,

C. Servilius Glaucia, and M. Vipsanius Agrippa.—*U. Pedrolì.*

6854. PALANQUE, JEAN-RÉMY. Une nouvelle histoire du Bas Empire. [A new history of the late Roman empire.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 164 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 288-308.—Review of Ernst Stein, *Geschichte des spät-römischen Reiches.*

6855. REITZENSTEIN, R. Noch einmal Eros und Psyche. [Eros and Psyche again.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28 (1-2) 1930: 42-87.—Recent discussions make it worth while to summarize the present state of our knowledge about this story. Hellenistic artistic representations indicate that there must have been behind Apuleius an Alexandrian form of the story. In India the same themes appear both in an earlier form and in a later *novellistisch* version which has lost the original religious significance. The attempt to find a philosophical allegory as the kernel is useless, although the story was used in the mysteries, which may be significant. Attempts to find an explanation in dream psychology are probably vain. We should devote more attention to the transmitters of the story, e.g., the professional story-tellers of the Roman empire. (Latin and Indian forms summarized.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6856. SCHILLER, A. ARTHUR. Trade secrets and the Roman law: the *actio servi corrupti*. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30 (6) Jun. 1930: 837-845.—The general opinion is that prior to the middle ages unfair competition was not known; thus, the Roman state did not interfere with the competitive practices of private business men. But one phase of unfair competition, the inducement to divulge trade secrets, was known in Roman law. The author calls attention to the *actio servi corrupti*, the action for corrupting a slave. The action lies (1) where a third person actively causes injury to the slave, by torture or gambling with him; (2) when the third person induces the slave to commit unlawful acts, especially commercial wrongs—i.e., inducing a slave to mutilate or falsify accounts, to confuse or corrupt a debtor's acknowledgement, or to copy his master's accounts. Corruption of accounts is closely related to divulgence of trade secrets. Perhaps further aspects of trade regulations, e.g., trade marks and trade names, were dealt with by the Roman law, but Roman law knew no field of commercial law, which makes it difficult to determine whether such was the case.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

6857. SHIPLEY, FREDERICK W. Concerning the rostra of Julius Caesar. *Washington Univ. (St. Louis) Studies, Lang. & Lit.* n. s. 3 Dec. 1930: 88-102.—The current identification of the monument known as the hemicycle (which is only 2 meters wide at the top) with the rostra of Julius Caesar is impossible. The literary evidence proves that on the rostra of Julius Caesar there stood at least 7 statues, 3 if not 5 of them equestrian; and the *senatus consultum* which authorized the erection of the statue of Sulpicius Severus provided for a free space about it 5 feet wide. The rostra of Julius Caesar was probably equal in size to the rostra of Augustus, which replaced it. The political reasons for the erection of each of these statues is considered.—*Donald McFayden.*

6858. SPREY, K. De idee van het principaat te Rome vóór Augustus. [The idea of the Roman principate before Augustus.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 341-349.—A refutation of the theses of Meyer, Birt, Reitzenstein, etc., that the principate of Augustus was only the realization of ideals of the republican era and not a new political conception. Meyer in his *Caesars Monarchie und das Prinzipat des Pompejus* tried to demonstrate that Pompey's position after 55 was *re vera* that of a *princeps* in Augustean sense, and in Cicero's *De re publica* he saw a theoretical defense of a republic with a monarchical head. Sprey undertakes to demonstrate (1) that the aims and the position of Pompey were by no means the same as those of Augustus, and

(2) that *De re publica* and *De legibus* had not the tendency which Meyer read into them. The first question depends on the interpretation of the title *princeps*, which Sprey takes as the denomination of the whole of Augustus' official qualities. As to the second it is not easy to see why Cicero should have deplored the political situation of his day if a defense of Pompey was really aimed at. *De legibus* III on the contrary indicates that Cicero was opposed to a single executive and that he was eagerly looking forward to the repeal of Sulla's institution and the restoration of the old two-headed *imperium consulare*. Cicero's *princeps* is the group of persons considered by him as acceptable candidates for that two-headed executive.—*P. J. van Winter*.

6859. TAVENNER, EUGENE. Canidia and other witches. *Washington Univ. (St. Louis) Studies, Lang. & Lit.* n.s. 3 Dec. 1930: 12-37.—Collects and discusses the references to witches in classical Latin literature.—*Donald McFayden*.

6860. TIERNEY, MICHAEL. Ephesus pagan and Christian. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (71) Sep. 1929: 449-463.

6861. VAN SICKLE, C. E. Particularism in the Roman empire during the military anarchy. *Amer. J. Philol.* 51 (4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1930: 343-357.—The political turmoil in the 3d century A.D. was largely due to groups keeping their own cultural, linguistic, and religious traditions. From the time of Hadrian the policy of the Roman government tended to break down the bonds which tied these groups in a common loyalty to the empire, by introducing regional enlistment, the employment of bands recruited in the more backward provinces—men who did not speak the Latin language and were not subject to ordinary military discipline. Severus legalized soldier marriages, thus causing the growth of a military caste. The military revolution of Severus, which so greatly increased the importance of the army, rendered the peril more acute, and it became necessary in time to develop a plural executive so that each military force capable of supporting a pretender might be under the personal command of an Augustus or a Caesar.—*A. D. Winspear*.

6862. WEINRICH, OTTO. Eros und Psyche bei den Kabylen. [Eros and Psyche among the Cabyles.]

Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft. 28 (1-2) 1930: 88-94.—The Cabyles, who live in the part of North Africa from which Apuleius came, have preserved a story (summarized) which is evidently that of Eros and Psyche; all the main features are retained, although the classical mythological machinery is dropped. It is uncertain whether the story is derived from the literary version (which seems to have influenced some of the northern popular forms) or from an oral and popular Roman variant.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6863. WOODWORTH, DOROTHEA CLINTON. The function of the gods in Vergil's *Aeneid*. *Classical J.* 26 (2) Nov. 1930: 112-216.—The supreme force recognized in the *Aeneid* is Fate. The gods themselves are subject to it. The functions of the gods in the poem are: (1) to symbolize the elements in conflict, i.e. more or less obviously personifications of natural or psychological forces; (2) certain deities play the part of the *genius* or guardian angel, to a human character in the story; notably, Venus in the case of Aeneas, and Juno in the case of Dido. In no case are the human characters represented as mere puppets of the gods; they are responsible beings and act always from choice.—*Donald McFayden*.

6864. ZIMMERMANN, R. Die Zeit des Geschichtsschreibers Curtius Rufus. [The date of the historian Curtius Rufus.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 79 (4) 1930: 381-390.—The general theory has been that the emperor mentioned in Curtius X 9, 3ff. was Vespasian. But the ending of civil war and sudden serenity do not fit well the horrors of Vespasian's accession and the events that followed the battle of Cremona. If we accept the identification of the historian with the rhetorician of the same name in Suetonius' list, who must have flourished under Tiberius or Caligula, and if we make some allowance for the panegyric tendency of the professional flatterer, the emperor may have been Caligula. His accession was hailed with great enthusiasm; civil war was imminent, and the danger of a division of the imperial power was implied in the terms of Tiberius' will. Tiberius' failure to make an actual decision as to his successor left the empire actually *sine capite*.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 6794-6795, 7170)

6865. AMOS, E. G. J., and WHEELER, R. E. M. The Saxon shore fortress at Dover. *Archaeol. J.* 86 (for year 1929) 1930: 47-58.—Dover is the *Dubra* or *Dubrae* of the Romans, even though there exist at Dover no traces of Roman fortifications. While no systematic excavations have been made, chance discoveries have yielded a certain number of facts. It has been possible to define the area of Roman occupation by a study of the remains of the wall of Dover. The position of the Roman defenses has also been ascertained. The scarcity of pottery and coins of the first century A.D. and their comparative frequency in the 4th, indicate that Dover was scarcely developed before the 2d or 3d century. Roman Dover was no more than a small military or naval station, giving no anticipation of the important channel-station of medieval and modern times.—*Julian Aronson*.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 5029, 5058, 6798, 6805, 6873)

6866. BENVENISTE, E. Un rite zervanite chez Plutarque. [A Zervanite rite in Plutarch.] *J. Asiatique.* 215 (2) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 287-296.—Plutarch, *Isis and Osiris*, 47, describes a rite for the propitiation of Ahri-

man in which a certain plant, amomis, was offered to Hades (Ahriman) and darkness. While the religion concerned is similar to Zoroastrianism it is obviously not that system, in which no offering would be made to Ahriman, but the parallel Zervanite one. Evidence from other sources makes it possible to explain this passage; as Ormuzd had his sacred plant with its attendant divinity of the same name (Hauma), so Ahriman had his plant with its attendant power of darkness, Hamuma. The exact correspondence of good and evil power in the Zervanite system is thus further illustrated.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6867. BHANDARKAR, D. R. Buildings in ancient India. *Muslim Rev.* 3 (2) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 3-10.

6868. BOIS, G. La mystique du confucianisme: le saint. [The mystic of Confucianism: the saint.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 10 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 448-466.—G. S. de Morant in his recent life of Confucius suggests that certain mystical passages attributed to the sage may have been spurious, and other writers also emphasize the non-supernatural character of Confucius' teaching. However, there are many evidences of distinctly metaphysical ideas in the *Sayings*, as for example the ideal man, and in the *Chung Yung* we find the notion of sanctity often expressed. Granet's *La civilisation chinoise* has also shown the prevalence of popular beliefs in magic and the mystery of the harmony between heaven and earth during the Chou period. The Greek

conception of the sage (3d century B.C.) corresponds well with that of Confucius' conception of the saint.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

6869. DEBEVOISE, NEILSON C. Parthian problems. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 47 (2) Jan. 1931: 73-82.—A thorough review of present available information concerning the Parthian empire, including its opposition to Rome, its service in deterring the northern barbarian invasion of Roman territory in Asia, its art, religion, culture, and general contribution to civilization. [Notes and discussion of sources.]—*W. W. Fisher.*

6870. GALE, ESSON M. Historical evidences relating to early Chinese public finance. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 48-62.—Salt tax, a primary source of revenue, has been of concern to Chinese statesmen from the earliest centuries of history. The passages of the Tribute of Yü (Shu Ching) concerning the salt works of Ch'ing Chou (in eastern Shantung) are among the most ancient, and the Rites of Chou enumerate among officers of the royal household salt collectors. The early historian Ssu-Ma Ch'ien quotes Prime Minister Kuan of Ch'i state on the matter of salt administration. In the Han dynasty period there are many records of this system. Huan K'uan of the early part of the first century B.C. edited a special treatise on salt and iron administration. This shows the opposition of the two schools of Confucianists and legalists (*fa shih*).—*Dwight C. Baker.*

6871. HERTZ, AMÉLIA. Le décor des vases de Suse et les écritures de l'Asie antérieure. [The decoration of vases from Susa and early Asiatic writing.] *Rev. Archéol.* 29 Apr.-Jun. 1929: 218-234.—The animals, birds, and plants painted on the monochrome pottery of the acropolis at Susa, best called Protoelamite I, not only represent deities but also express thoughts similar to the Mexican pictographs. The writing of the Protoelamites I seems to have been preserved by their successors the Moussianites who were in many respects more advanced. In addition to ritual and mythology the decoration seems to have been used with astronomical or astrological significance, though it is too fragmentary for satisfactory explanation. Protoelamite II shows a modified geometrical decoration without animal and plant form. The Moussianite at Ur is represented by a semi-hieroglyphic script and a more highly developed cursive which was adopted by the Sumerians.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 6692, 6820, 6929)

6872. BACON, B. W. The mythical "Elder John" of Ephesus. *Hibbert J.* 29 (2) Jan. 1931: 313-326.—New Testament criticism is in danger of compromising the Johannine problem in the doctrine of a "substitute" John. Forced from the traditional view of authorship by the Apostle, orthodox sentiment finds a convenient refuge in the theory of "another John" at Ephesus constructed by Dionysius and Eusebius for a different purpose in 275-325 A.D. But earlier testimony, especially that of Revelation, Polycrates, and Dionysius himself, proves that Ephesus of the earlier time knew no other John in Asia save the Apostle, supposed author of the Revelation; the "Elder John" of Papias belongs to a different environment (probably Jerusalem) and "the Elder" of II John and III John is nameless; for "John" of the title is an addition of the canon makers. Whatever the origin of the early belief in the Apostle's residence in Asia, the placing there in 90-120 A.D. of an "Elder John," clothed with attributes fitting him for authorship of the fourth Gospel and connected Epistles,

is a "higher-critical myth," convenient compromise between traditionalists and critics but incompatible with known conditions. The Elder John of Jerusalem is a real personality known to Polycarp and (at least indirectly) to Papias. The Elder of Ephesus is also a real person who clamors for closer definition. The alleged Elder John of Ephesus is a hybrid from the limbo of griffons and centaurs.—*B. W. Bacon.*

6873. DONALDSON, DWIGHT M. The first missionaries to the Parthians. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (72) Oct. 1929: 481-494.—A brief review is given of Jewish and Roman relations to the Parthian empire, followed by an account of the first seven Christian bishops in Adiabene, from 104 to 225 A.D., based upon a 6th century Syriac book, *Christ conquers*, by Mshihazca. The names of the bishops were Pqida, Samson, Isaac, Abraham, Noah, Abel, and Abd-Mshiha.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

6874. EISLER, ROBERT. Flavivus Josephus on Jesus called the Christ. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 21 (1-2) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 1-60.

6875. ELLIGER, WALTER. Die Stellung der alten Christen zu den Bildern in den ersten vier Jahrhunderten. [The attitude of the early Christians toward images in the first four centuries.] *Studien ü. Christl. Denkmäler.* #20. 1930: pp. 98.—In early Christianity there was some hostility toward the use of images due to the literal interpretation of the Mosaic command. The monuments, however, reveal a popular attitude which the opposition of the early church fathers, as we find it in the literary sources, could not check. With the inclusion of heathen converts and under the influence of Hellenism the use of images gradually increased. As far as we can judge today, no theologian before the Capadocians took a friendly attitude toward images as having a pedagogical and didactic value.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

6876. MINGANA, A. (tr. & ed.). Woodbrooke studies. Christian documents in Syriac, Arabic, and Garshuni, edited and translated with a critical apparatus. Fasciculus 5. Vision of Theophilus, or the Book of the Flight of the Holy Family into Egypt. *Bull. John Rylands Libr. Manchester.* 13 (2) Jul. 1929: 383-474.

6877. O'BOYLE, MICHAEL. St. Irenaeus and the see of Rome. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 16 (4) Jan. 1931: 413-434.—A controversy has been waged for four centuries over the passage in Irenaeus' *Adversus Haereses* containing the saint's teaching in regard to the see of Rome. The author concludes that Irenaeus attributed to the bishop of Rome authority to issue doctrinal decisions in matters of faith; that implicitly he taught the infallibility of the pope, but that it is not possible from the context to derive the teaching of world-wide legislative power, or primacy, for the bishop of Rome.—*F. A. Mullin.*

6878. RADERMACHER, L. Zur Charakteristik neutestamentlicher Erzählungen. [On the characteristics of New Testament narratives.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28 (1-2) 1930: 31-41.—A collection of parallels relevant to (1) the mocking of Christ, (2) the prophecy of Elizabeth. The latter suggests the form of stories in which some one is moved to prophecy at a crisis and probably was more significant in its original form, perhaps taking the place of the Annunciation story.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6879. SIMPSON, EDMUND K. Vettius Valens and the New Testament. *Evangelical Quart.* 2 (4) Oct. 15, 1930: 389-400.—A collection of parallels to the language of the New Testament from the 1st or 2d century astrological writer, Vettius Valens.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 7006, 7021)

6880. GIACOMELLI, R. The aerodynamics of Leonardo da Vinci. *J. Royal Aeronaut. Soc.* 34 (240) Dec. 1930: 1016-1038.—The purpose of this paper is to collect all da Vinci's writings on aerodynamics in chronological order and to explain them. Before the time of Leonardo the flight of birds did not constitute a problem. But during the period 1486-90 to 1515 the great artist-scientist was pondering over this problem and

doing a great deal of writing upon it. Before 1490 he had conceived three types of machines, the ornithopter, the parachute, and the helicopter. The solution of the problem of lift arrived at in da Vinci's earlier studies remains constant during this period of a quarter of a century of writing. On the other hand he was able to solve the problem of drag only after 20 years of persistent investigation.—*E. L. Kayser.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 6925, 6939)

6881. B., L. A Chinese painting of the Sung period. *Brit. Museum Quart.* 5 (3) Dec. 1930: 93-96.

6882. BENESCH, OTTO. Der Meister des Krainburger Altars. [The master of the Krainburg altar.] *Wiener Jahrb. f. Kunstgesch.* 7 1930: 120-200.

6883. BRÉHIER, LOUIS. Questions d'art roman bourguignon. [Questions of Burgundian Romanesque art.] *Rev. Archéol.* 29 Apr.-Jun. 1929: 291-316.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

6884. BURGER, LILLI. Die ursprüngliche Aufstellung der Magdeburger klugen und törichten Jungfrauen. [The original position of the wise and foolish virgins of Magdeburg.] *Jahrb. f. Kunstwissenschaft.* (1-2) 1930: 1-13.

6885. DIEPGEN, PAUL. Eine volkstümliche Darstellung des Todes vom Oberrhein. [A popular representation of death from the upper Rhine.] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 189-192.—The earliest traces of representation of death are found in the death-dances and in biblical illustrations. Later artists aimed not so much at a faithful expression of anatomy but at striking spectacular effects. Holbein is an outstanding instance. The tombstone of a physician (1394) is the first case of the exhibition of a completely nude corpse, while that at Rouen (1422) suggests a decomposed body (open abdomen with worms), which became the conventional form of picturing death. This attempt at realism underwent gradual modification, till it was superseded by the style represented by the death-dance of Troyes of 1528. The Klingentaler death-dance of 1400 and the wood-carved figure found in Obersäckingen, Rhine, with an exposition of the inside of the body rather than the decomposed body, are another phase of art in representing death.—*F. K. Hahn.*

6886. ERDMANN, KURT. Zur Frage der ältesten orientalischen Teppiche. [The oldest oriental rugs.] *Cicerone.* 22 (6) Mar. 1930: 152-156.—A discussion of four oriental rugs, ca. 1400 A.D., one in Berlin, one in the Jawes collection, and two in museums in Stockholm.—*W. W. Fisher.*

6887. GY.-WILDE, JULIE. Giotto Studien. [Giotto studies.] *Wiener Jahrb. f. Kunstgesch.* 7 1930: 45-94.

6888. H., R. L. A Ming porcelain altar set. *Brit. Mus. Quart.* 5 (3) Dec. 1930: 81-83.

6889. HABIB, 'ABDULLAH. Al-ādhān w-al-ma'ādhin fi-al-islām. [Calling to prayer and the minarets in Islam.] *Al-Hilāl.* 39 (3) Jan. 1931: 393-399.—Bilāl the Abyssinian, the Prophet's muezzin, was the first Moslem to call to prayer. The Medina mosque from which he chanted his call had no minaret. The Moslem minaret developed after the conquest of Egypt and was based on the model of the Alexandrian pharos. The minarets of Egypt and Syria are characterized by being constructed in a number of stages the lowest one of which is square. The best representatives of this type are the

minarets of al-Mu'ayyad (A.D. 1416), that of Barqūq (A.D. 1405), and that of Qaytbay (A.D. 1468). The second type prevails in Morocco and Spain. It is square and usually built of clay. The Qayrawān minaret erected probably in the 9th century is the model for this type. The Persian type which is cylindrical and decorated with mosaic work is represented by the minaret of the "Emperor's Mosque" (A.D. 1613) in Isfahān. The fourth type prevails in Turkey, is conical in shape, and historically is an adaptation of the Persian. The first Moslem mosque was built in al-Kūfah (17 A.H.—A.D. 638). It had no minaret. Nor did the first mosque built by 'Amr in al-Fustāt, Egypt, have one. (Illus.)—*Philip K. Hitti.*

6890. HANNAH, IVAN C. The architecture of Japan. *Art & Archaeol.* 27 (1) Jan. 1929: 17-29, 40.—Environment and racial characteristics have developed a very beautiful architectural tradition in Japan. Its origin is to be found in primitive Pacific influences, and is seen in the light wooden structures raised in imitation of tents, parallel rows of wooden posts, carrying picturesque thatched roofs, light outside screen walls, movable inner screen partitions, and wooden floors covered with mats. The flowers and the landscape are as much a part of the design as the buildings themselves. At a later period Japanese architecture was influenced by that of China, which had hardened into permanent, fixed forms. Japanese architecture passed through a phase comparable to the architecture of mediaeval Europe. Ancient temples and old feudal castles mirror the life of their time just as truly as the cathedrals, churches, and castles of Europe. (Illus.)—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

6891. LONDZIN, JÓZEF. Kościoły drewniane na Śląsku Cieszyńskim. [The wooden churches in Teschen.] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Śląsku.* 1 1929: 19-35.—Up to the beginning of the 15th century wooden churches were built in Teschen. Stone churches gradually took the place of wooden ones. In the 17th century stone churches appeared oftener. Today in Polish and Czechoslovak Teschen, 12 wooden churches are still to be found of the 73 spread over 68 places, the photographs of which are here published. The description of the individual buildings shows the beauty of the style of these old churches.—*A. Wala-wender.*

6892. PRIEST, ALAN. A T'ang stele. *Bull. Metropol. Mus. Art.* 26 (1) Jan. 1931: 14-18.

6893. S., R. A. Seventh-century jewelry. *Brit. Mus. Quart.* 5 (3) Dec. 1930: 84-85.

6894. VINNEDGE, HEWITT B. Popular church building in medieval France. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 16 (1) Apr. 1930: 44-50.—Several examples are here brought together to show that the architecture of the middle ages was the expression of the aspirations of the people.—*F. A. Mullin.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 6815, 6894, 6959, 6974, 6976, 6979, 6983, 6985, 6993, 6997, 7016, 7770-7771)

6895. BAUMSTARK, ANTON. Die quadrazimale alttestamentliche Schriftlesung des kopt. Ritus. [The Old Testament readings in Lent in the Coptic liturgy.] *Oriens Christianus*. 3-4 (1) 1929: 37-58.

6896. BIHL, MICHAEL. De canonizatione S. Francisci (occasione VII centenarii: 1228-1928). [The canonization of St. Francis.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 21 (4) Oct. 1928: 468-514.

6897. BIHL, MICHAEL. De epitaphio quodam apocrypho S. Francisci. [An apocryphal epitaph of St. Francis.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 21 (4) Oct. 1928: 601-604.

6898. BLIC, J. de. Barthélemy de Medina et les origines du probabilisme. [Bartholomew de Medina and the origins of probabilism.] *Ephemerides Théol. Lovanienses*. 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 46-84; (2) Apr. 1930: 264-292.—Reply to Gorce's article "Medina" in the *Dictionnaire de théologie catholique*. De Blic maintains, as against Gorce, that Medina's doctrine had a part in the formulation of systematic probabilism. Parallel loci are reproduced, some of them still unpublished, from the immediate predecessors and followers of Medina: Vitoria, Cano, Sotomayor, and the *Quaestio quodlibetica cum argumentis*.—Francis Burke.

6899. BRUYNE, D. de. La première règle de S. Benoît. [The first rule of St. Benedict.] *Rev. Bénédicte*. 42 (4) Oct. 1930: 316-342.—A critical text of *De ordine monasterii* (commonly known as *Regula secunda Augustini*) is here offered with textual notes and a general commentary leading to the conclusion that the *De ordine monasterii* is in reality the first rule written by St. Benedict. This leads to a note on the psychological development of the saint.—G. G. Walsh.

6900. BRUYNE, D. de. Le texte et les citations bibliques de la "Vita S. Augustini" de Possidius. [The text and the Biblical citations in Possidius' "Vita S. Augustini."] *Rev. Bénédicte*. 42 (4) Oct. 1930: 297-300.—Dom de Bruyne finds that both H. T. Weiskotten in his edition of Possidius (*Sancti Augustini Vita scripta a Possidio*, Princeton, 1919), and Harnack (*Possidius Augustinus Leben in Abhandlungen* of the Berlin Academy, 1930) have erred in supposing Possidius to have used the Vulgate. It is here shown that Possidius used a translation of the Septuagint.—G. G. Walsh.

6901. COLINA, JOSÉ M. de la. San Agustín, valor apologetico en su vida y en sus obras. [The apologetic value of the life and works of St. Augustine.] *Razón y Fe*. 91 (5) Jun. 10, 1930: 400-412.—Augustine stands next to Origen in the immensity of his literary output, but his real claim to fame is the influence he has exerted on subsequent ages. This is due to his precision, his syntheses, his rigorous logic, and his marked orthodoxy. Testimonies to this influence are here gathered from many times and places, from early medieval Greeks, through Petrarch to Suarez and Descartes.—G. G. Walsh.

6902. DEMPSEY, MADELEINE. The Grande Chartreuse in literature. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (71) Sep. 1929: 476-486.

6903. GLORIEUX, P. Maîtres franciscains de Paris, Frère Eustache. [Franciscan masters of Paris, Brother Eustace.] *France Franciscaine*. 13 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 125-172.

6904. GORCE, M., and BLIC, J. de. À propos de Barthélemy de Medina et du probabilisme. [Bartholomew de Medina and probabilism.] *Ephemerides Théol. Lovanienses*. 7 (3) Jul. 1930: 480-483.—Two letters which advance the question to this point: does Medina use the word "probable" in the sense of "almost certain, in contingent matters"? Gorce thinks that he does; de

Blic, that he does not always use it so strongly. Further discussion is referred to the *Gregorianum*.—Francis Burke.

6905. GORCE, M. La Somme Théologique d'Alexander de Hales est-elle authentique? [Is the Summa Theologica of Alexander of Hales authentic?] *New Scholast.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-72.—The Summa of Alexander of Hales is likely not authentic.—William F. Roemer.

6906. GRAHAM, ROSE. An appeal for the church and buildings of Kingsmead priory, circa 1218. *Antiquaries J.* 11 (1) Jan. 1931: 51-54.—A document from the Wollaston charters in the British Museum, which records the efforts of the prior and nuns to raise money to repair the church and buildings of Kingsmead priory. The priory collectors were sent out with the appeal which was supported by Stephen Langton, many prominent bishops, and 18 houses of Augustinian canons. It was usual to read such appeals after the gospel at high mass on Sundays and holy days, in parish churches. The Latin version is appended.—F. E. Baldwin.

6907. GRAHAM, ROSE. Four alien priories in Monmouthshire. *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assn.* 35 (1) Nov. 1929: 102-121.

6908. GRODECKI, ROMAN. O charakterystykę Kietlicza. [A study of the work and character of Henry, archbishop of Gniezno, 1199-1219.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (2) 1930: 21-43.—Frank Nowak.

6909. HARING, JOHANN. Die affectio papalis. [Papal right of jurisdiction.] *Arch. f. Kathol. Kirchenrecht.* 109 (1-2) 1929: 127-177.

6910. HASELBECK, P. GALLUS. Ein neuer Typ der Statuta Julii II. [A new type of the Statuta of Julius II.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 17 (4) Oct. 1930: 356-360.

6911. HESSE, GEROLD. Augustin von Alfeld, Verteidiger des apostolischen Stuhles. [Augustin von Alfeld, defender of the Apostolic See.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 17 (1-2) 1930: 160-178.

6912. HILLING, NIKOLAUS. Kirchliche Gerichtsordnungen des 14. bis 16. Jahrhunderts aus deutschen Bistümern. [Ecclesiastical judicial procedure, 14th-16th century.] *Arch. f. Kathol. Kirchenrecht.* 109 (3-4) 1929: 577-583.

6913. IMLE, FANNY. Die Gemeinschaftsidee in der Theologie des hl. Bonaventura. [The community idea in the theology of Bonaventura.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 17 (4) Oct. 1930: 325-341.

6914. JOHNSON, JOHN. Clement VII and the sack of Rome. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 33 (737) May 1929: 500-510.

6915. LIPPENS, HUGOLIN. Les Frères Mineurs à Gand. [The Franciscans at Ghent.] *France Franciscaine*. 13 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 219-259.—The obituary.

6916. LIPPENS, HUGOLINUS. Descriptio codicum Belgo-franciscalium diversis in locis asservatorum. [Description of Franciscan documents from various places in Belgium.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 21 (2-3) Apr.-Jul. 1928: 362-370; (4) Oct. 1928: 591-600.

6917. LOVEGROVE, E. W. The cathedral church of Llandaff. *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assn.* 35 (1) Nov. 1929: 75-101.

6918. LUNN, ARNOLD. Aquinas; greatest of rationalists. *Rev. Churches.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 586-592.

6919. MAAS, OTTO. Materialien zur Missionsgeschichte des Franziskanerordens. [Materials for the history of the missions of the Franciscans.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 17 (4) Oct. 1930: 383-401.

6920. MEIER, LUDGER. Der Sentenzenkommentar des Matthias Doering. [The Sentence commentary

of Matthias Doering.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17(1-2) 1930: 83-89.

6921. MEIER, LUDGER. Bonaventuras Selbstzeugnis über seinen Augustinismus. [Bonaventura concerning his Augustinianism.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17(4) Oct. 1930: 342-355.

6922. MOSS, C. Isaac of Antioch. Homily on the Royal City. *Z. f. Semistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 8(1) 1930: 61-72.—A translation into English with notes.—*F. James.*

6923. NOGUER, N. Sentencia de San Roberto Belarmino sobre dos cuestiones sociales. [Bellarmine on two social questions.] *Razón y Fe.* 92(4) Sep. 1930: 387-392.—The objection to class distinctions sometimes raised by communists on the authority of St. Paul (If any would not work neither should he eat) has long since been met by Bellarmine, who shows that St. Paul was meeting special circumstances, and not laying down a general principle. The second objection raised by materialists that the present distribution of wealth makes the good life impossible for a large majority is answered on principles to be found in Aristotle and Aquinas.—*G. G. Walsh.*

6924. PATTERSON, LAWRENCE K. The Reformation at Cambridge. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 16(1) Apr. 1930: 51-63.—The first reaction of Cambridge university to the Reformation was the public burning of Luther's works; after this a careful watch was made for any leanings towards heresy. A change came with royal supremacy in 1534, but Cambridge accepted the royal authority in religion reluctantly. A visit in 1534 from Cromwell, chancellor of the university, definitely hastened the turn from Catholicism, which was "dying hard" in Cambridge. The Marian reaction was very marked, but short-lived, and under Elizabeth the fact of the Reformation grew fast in the university. Elizabeth experienced much difficulty, however, with Calvinism which not only developed but reigned supreme there by 1565. Another difficulty arose with the "Jesuit scare" in 1615.—*F. A. Mullin.*

6925. PEERS, C. R. Rievaulx abbey: the shrine in the chapter house. *Archaeol. J.* 86 (for 1929) 1930: 20-28.—A description of Rievaulx abbey, the third oldest Cistercian house in Britain, and an account of the life of its first abbott, William of Rievaulx. The abbey was founded in 1132 by Walter l'Espec, lord of Helmsley. In 1230, the whole eastern arm of the church was rebuilt and enlarged with money borrowed chiefly from Jews. In Ailred's time there were as many as 600 lay brothers in the abbey. The abbey is the only chapter house with an apse in Britain.—*Julian Aronson.*

6926. PELSTER, FR. An Oxford collection of sermons of the end of the 13th century (MS Laud Misc. 511, SC. 969). *Bodleian Quart. Rec.* 6(67) 1930: 168-172.—The MSS of Parisian sermons of the 13th century were carried all over the continent, and often served as models. However, collections of Latin sermons of this date, preached in England, and containing the author's name, are not very common. The collection referred to in the title throws light on the style of English sermons of that day. The compiler has carefully noted his sources. The names of several famous Oxford teachers occur in the work. The writer concludes that, ca. 1280, there were in one monastery at least seven, and probably more than ten, collections of sermons.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

6927. PELSTER, FRANZ. Das Leben und die Schriften des Oxforder Dominikanerlehrers Richard Fishacre (1248). [The life and writings of the Oxford Dominican Richard Fishacre, 1248.] *Z. f. Kathol. Theol.* 54(4) 1930: 517-553.—Richard Fishacre was the first Oxford Dominican to write a commentary on Peter Lombard's *Sentences*. Only in the last few years of his life was he a magister at Oxford. Pelster describes the extant manuscripts of the *Commentary*, and of Fishacre's

other writings. He then comments on the contents and dates of the manuscript material. He takes the view that the *Commentary* is to be dated somewhat earlier than 1246, since Fishacre does not know Grosseteste's translation of the *Ethics* of Aristotle which Albert the Great used about that time. He shows the evidence for Fishacre's use of Averroes and Avicenna, and discusses at some length the strong influence of Augustine on his thought.—*J. T. McNeill.*

6928. SCHIESS, T. Drei Flugschriften aus der Reformationszeit. [Three pamphlets from the time of the Reformation.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 10(3) 1930: 298-348.—The exact source of these three pamphlets, widely circulated in the years 1522-1523, has not been definitely established; two of them were probably published in Switzerland, the third in Austria. All three emphasize the strong need of religious instruction for the common people. Often the church could not supply the needs of these people, hence they were ready to go to other sources, and this is one of the reasons why the new movement spread so rapidly. Such pamphlets, addressed to the simple people, often had a greater influence than the polemics of humanists and scholastics. [Extensive quotations.]—*Rosa Ernst.*

6929. TATLOCK, JOHN S. P. St. Cecilia's garlands and their Roman origin. *PMLA.* 45(1) Mar. 1930: 169-179.—In the legend of St. Cecilia she is presented with two garlands, lilies for chastity and roses for martyrdom. The background of this incident includes the early Christian objection to the usual contemporary use of flowers as garlands, as well as the figure of speech in question, which is found in Cyprian and with the definite symbolism in later writers, e.g. Jerome. Literary parallels confirm the early 5th century date of the legend.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6930. THOMSON, SAMUEL HARRISON. The philosophical basis of Wyclif's theology. *J. of Relig.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 86-116.—Wyclif was a product of the schools. In his early logic are the germs of his later revolutionary theories. Identifying himself with the Realists, he maintained the real existence of universals, *ex parte rei*, going so far as to assert, "Qui negat ydeas infidelis est." Wyclif takes his starting point in Augustine's acceptance of Platonic idealism with which he seeks to reconcile Aristotelian "abstraction," aligning himself with Boethius, Anselm, Hugo St. Victor, and Grosseteste. Distinct productive archetypes (*ydeas*, *rationes*, *exemplares*) make up the divine mind. Creature as creature is not coeternal with God, but creature as being is. The failure of orthodox schoolmen to observe this last distinction led to the charge of pantheism against Wyclif. Out of his main position he develops the theory of the possibles, maintaining that the number of realities is fixed. The universe is therefore fixed and unchangeable in content. Here is the logical refutation of transubstantiation. From the doctrine of the possibles there emerges the doctrine of absolute and contingent necessity to achieve a doubtful validity for the freedom of the will.—*J. K. Gordon.*

6931. TROTTER, KAMILLO. Über die Herkunft des Papstes Viktor II. [The lineage of Pope Victor II.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 25(3) Sep. 8, 1930: 459-461.—Heretofore, merely the names of the parents of Victor II (Gebhard) have been known, Hartwich and Beliza. However, it appears that Hartwich was the brother of Gotapolt, patriarch of Aquileia (1048-1063), and that both were sons of Gotapolt, bailiff of Bishop Heribert of Eichstätt. Hartwich held the same office when Gundekar was bishop. A sister of the pope was named Richlint. Even in the 11th century "Count" was a title of office, not of nobility, whence the phrase *ex nobili prosapia oriundus* indicated an individual of free-born origin in whose family there had been a count or bailiff.—*H. P. Lattin.*

6932. UHLIRZ, MATHILDE. Studien zu Gerbert von Aurillac. [Studies concerning Gerbert of Aurillac.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforsch.* 11 (3) 1930: 391-422.—This is primarily a study in diplomatics. Based upon Havet's edition of the *Letters* the following groups of Gerbert's epistles are critically scrutinized: Letters to Pope John XIV; letters to Otto II, Bishop Gerbert of Tortona, Hugo and Archbishop Adalbero of Rheims; extant letters written by Gerbert while abbot; letters to Gerald of Aurillac and to the monk Raimund; the 39th letter to Notger, bishop of Liège.—*G. C. Boyce.*

6933. UNSIGNED. Il pensiero sociale di S. Agostino. La schiavitù. [The social thought of St. Augustine.

Slavery.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1934) Jan. 1931: 119-133.—*G. Bruni.*

6934. WILMART, A. Le sermon de S. Augustin sur les prédicateurs de l'évangile. [St. Augustine's sermon on the preachers of the gospel.] *Rev. Bénédictine.* 42 (4) Oct. 1930: 301-315.—The Maurist edition of St. Augustine's sermons depends in most cases on texts which go no further back than 1576. Hence the need to control their text by reference to earlier ones. A text is here reproduced edited with the use of all the evidence available, a 10th century text (Brussels MS 14920-22), an 11th century MS of Cluny (Paris, Bib. Nat. N. Acq. 1449), and a Vatican MS.—*G. G. Walsh.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entry 6471)

6935. MAYER, L. A. Hebräische Inschriften im Haram zu Jerusalem. [Hebrew inscriptions in Jerusalem.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 53 (3) 1930: 222-228.—This relates the finding of two well cut, clear, Hebrew inscriptions, apparently dedication formulae in the Madrasa As'ardijja, together with light, unskilled writings apparently of names of pilgrims who worshipped at the shrine. Mayer dates these tentatively between 700 and 1368 A.D.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

6936. SASSOON, DAVID S. Thesaurus of medieval Hebrew poetry. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 21 (1-2) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 89-150.—Edited by Israel Davidson.

6937. STERN, MORITZ. Die Vertreibung der Juden aus Weissenburg 1520. [The expulsion of the Jews from Weissenburg, 1520.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 1 (4) 1929: 297-304.—*H. Solow.*

6938. VINCENT, DR. Les juifs du Poitou, au bas moyen âge. [The Jews of Poitou in the late middle ages.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18 (3) 1930: 265-313.—The Jewish population of Poitou during the 13th century numbered from 400 to 500 persons. Whereas Philip-Augustus had expelled the Jews from France in

1180, those of Poitou had been protected by the English kings. In 1224 the province came under the jurisdiction of the French crown and conditions changed. An ordinance of 1234 relieved the Christians of paying more than two-thirds of their debts to the Jews. After 1243 the Jews were forced to pay a yearly tribute of 2,500 livres to the king's brother to secure protection for three years; then the tribute was diminished to 500 livres. By these measures the Jews were obliged to demand an inordinately high rate of interest on money lent. Legal interest was 40%, but the actual rate was much higher. The part played by the Jews in developing commerce in Poitou was important, particularly through their use of bills of exchange, their activities at local fairs, and their role as bankers. During the seventh crusade Count Alphonse of Poitiers raised funds for his brother, Louis IX, and the Jews of Poitou were forced to contribute heavily. During the following crusade (1268) the sums demanded were impossibly large, and Count Alphonse arrested all the Jews in his appanage and seized their possessions. After a few months the richer Jews (the poorer ones having been speedily liberated) were released on condition that each Jewish community contribute 8,000 livres to the crusade. After 1268 the persecution of the Jews in Poitou became more severe. The royal edict of 1306 expelled them from France.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 5038, 5107, 5160, 6793, 6942, 6970, 7168)

6939. ALPATOFF, MICHEL V. A Byzantine illuminated manuscript of the Palaeologue epoch in Moscow. *Art. Bull.* 12 (3) Sep. 1930: 207-218.

6940. HALECKI, O. Bizancjum a Wenecja w przedmiej wojny o Tenedos. [Byzantium and Venice on the eve of the war for Tenedos.] *Sprawozdania z czynności i posiedzeń Polskiej Akademji Umiejętności.* 10 1929: 11-12.—*A. Walawender.*

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

6941. GENNADIOS, JOANNES. Ἐκ τῆς ἱστορίας τῶν μεταγενεστέρων Ἀθηναίων. Βιογραφικὰ δοκίμια. [From the history of later Athens. Biographical essays.] *Ἑλληνισμός.* 21 Dec. 1930: 716-722.—Continuing his biographies of personages connected with Turkish Greece, the former Greek minister in London treats of Sigismondo Malatesta of Rimini, who was Venetian general during the operations against the Turks in the Morea in 1464, when he vainly besieged Mistrà, and carried thence the bones of the philosopher, George Gemistos Plethon, who had died there in 1451, to Rimini, where they are buried.—*William Miller.*

6942. KAIROPHYLAS, KOSTAS. Μεταφορά πλοίων διὰ ξηρᾶς. Σόρβολος καὶ Μωάμεθ Β. [Transport of ships by land; Sorbolo and Mohammed II.] *Ἑπετηρίς*

τῆς Ἐταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν. 7 1930: 46-51.—Mohammed II's transport of his ships by land from the Bosphoros to the Golden Horn at the time of the siege of Constantinople had an Italian precedent 14 years earlier, when the Cretan mercenary, Sorbolo, transported a Venetian flotilla from the Adige across Monte Baldo into the lake of Garda by means of rollers and oxen. The senate awarded him a pension. Was the sultan aware of this precedent?—*William Miller.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 6796, 6891, 6908, 6979, 7157, 7159-7160, 7170)

6943. ADAMUS, JAN. O tytule panującego i państwa litewskiego parę spostrzeżeń. [Some observations on the title of the ruler and the name of the Lithuanian state.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (1) 1930: 313-332.—The Lithuanian state is called *Magnus Ducatus* for the first time on Jan. 2, 1430, and this title is used henceforth for the state whose ruler now takes the title *magnus dux*. The name *Magnus Ducatus* was occasionally altered up to 1450 when it took the form *Magnus Ducatus Lithvanie et Rusie*. In 1450, however, the second part of the title disappears definitely and the title *Magnus Ducatus Lithuaniae* is used with but few exceptions.—*Frank Nowak.*

6944. BIAŁOWIEJSKA, WANDA. Stosunki Litwy z Moskwą w pierwszej połowie panowania Aleksandra

Jagiellończyka, 1492-1499. [Relations between Lithuania and Moscow in the first part of the reign of Alexander Jagiello, 1492-1499.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 7 (1-2) 1930: 59-110.—A. Walawender.

6945. BIDLO, JAROSLAV. The Slavs in medieval history. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 9 (25) Jun. 1930: 34-55.—The Slavic states were kept weak by dynastic squabbles, local interests, and traditions of individuality. The economic progress of the Czech state brought power to its kings to the end of the Přemysl dynasty. The later Bohemian rulers stood high among the imperial princes, but their policy was German rather than Slav. The premature death of Wenceslas II ended Czech expansion eastwards. Diversity of local interests broke up the Polish state in the 12th century and opened the way to foreign invasion. The Piasts formed a new Poland. Then came union with Hungary and Lithuania. With the defeat of the Teutonic Knights, German expansion stopped. Poland became champion of the Balkan Slavs against the Turks. The Jagellons defied the Hapsburgs over Bohemia and Hungary, but yielded after the Hapsburg-Russian alliance. A number of short-lived states appeared in the Balkans. The Bulgarians recreated their state in 1186, but later became a prey to the Turks. Serbia under Stephen Dušan was the most powerful factor in the Balkans. After his death Serbia gradually came into Turkish hands. Croatia might have been permanently separated from Hungary but for the feuds between her great families. Slovakia under Čak of Trenčín was temporarily independent. The Moscowite princes made themselves the center of the revolt against the Tartars, annexed huge territories, and by the 16th century the duchy took its place as a powerful Slav state. Attempts to unite Russia and Poland-Lithuania failed.—Arthur I. Andrews.

6946. HANYSZ, ANDRZEJ. Krzywiń w wiekach średnich. [Krzywiń in the middle-ages.] *Roczniki Hist.* 6 (1) 1930: 76-109.—The history of the little town of Krzywiń situated in the south of Wielkopolska. The following chapters make up the monograph: (1) History of Krzywiń in the beginning of its existence; (2) the town in German law; (3) the appearance of the town; (4) inhabitants; (5) organization of the town; (6) social relations; (7) commerce.—A. Walawender.

6947. KONECZNY, FELIKS. Sprawa księcia Geldrji 1389 r. [The case of Prince Geldrja in 1389.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 7 (1-2) 1930: 21-58.—A. Walawender.

6948. ŁOWNIAŃSKA, MARJA. Dokumenty do historii kamienic, przeznaczonych na chowanie metryki W. Ks. Litewskiego, 1588-1712. [Documents on the history of houses designed for keeping documents of the grand-duchy of Lithuania, 1588-1712.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 7 (1-2) 1930: 293-311.—A. Walawender.

6949. PASZKIEWICZ, HENRYK. Z zagadnień ustrojowych Litwy przedchrześcijańskiej: Kunigasi a problem ekspansji litewskiej na Rusi w w. XIII. [Among the problems dealing with the organization of pre-Christian Lithuania: The kunigasi and the problem of Lithuanian expansion in White and Little Russia in the 13th century.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (1) 1930: 301-312.—The chief task of the grand princes of Lithuania was the maintenance of a decisive preponderance of power over the lesser princes or kunigasi. By conquering new lands toward the east and south they increased their holdings, established their predominant overlordship in Lithuania, and prepared the way for the establishment of the later Lithuanian state. The second stage of expansion begins under Mendog who colonized the conquered territories with petty princes whose newly acquired lands were loosely connected with the patrimony of the grand princes. This program of conquest and colonization attained considerable dimensions in the 14th century and under later rulers, Gedymis, Olgerd,

and Witold, resulted in a movement for the conquest of all White Russia and Little Russia.—Frank Nowak.

6950. POHORECKI, FELIKS. Rytmika kroniki Galla-Anonima. [Rhythm of the chronicle of the Anonymous Gallus.] *Roczniki Hist., Poznań*. 5 1929: 105-169.—The oldest Polish chronicle analyzed with regard to its rhythm.—A. Walawender.

6951. POLACZKÓWNA, HELENA. Geneza orla piastowskiego. [The origin of the eagle of the Piasts.] *Roczniki Hist., Poznań*. 6 (1) 1930: 1-11.—A. Walawender.

6952. RAWITA-GAWROŃSKI, FR. Książęta Nieświeccy, Zbarascy i Wiszniowieccy do końca XVI w. [Dukes Nieświeccy, Zbarascy, and Wiszniowieccy to the end of the 16th century.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 7 (1-2) 1930: 111-144.—A. Walawender.

6953. SEMKOWICZ, WŁADYSŁAW. Hanul, namiestnik wileński (1382-1387) i jego ród. [Hanul, the governor of Wilno, 1382-7, and his family.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 7 (1-2) 1930: 1-20.—The figure of a diplomat, a citizen of Riga, established in Wilno, and his activity in the commerce between Wilno and Riga.—A. Walawender.

6954. SUBOTIĆ, DRAGUTIN. The origin of Serbo-Croat ballad poetry. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 9 (25) Jun. 1930: 116-123.—The defeat of Kosovo caused many Serbs and Croats to flee into Dalmatia where their sad stories found a sympathetic audience. In time gifted men described these events in verse of the long line (*bugarstice*). The people must have found the *bugarstice* difficult and began to use the short line verse, which had long been in popular use for lyric ballads and heroic songs. The *bugarstice* gradually disappeared. Collection of these songs in long line verse was begun early in the 18th century near Kotor and Dubrovnik. When these collections were available in print, spontaneous creation of heroic poetry declined.—Arthur I. Andrews.

6955. TOMKIEWICZ, WŁADYSŁAW. Ograniczenie swobód kozackich w roku 1638. [The restriction of the liberties of the Cossacks in the year 1638.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (1) 1930: 125-175.—Frank Nowak.

6956. TYMIENIECKI, K. Uchwała gromadzka z początku XV w. [The charter of a commune in the beginning of the 15th century.] *Roczniki Hist., Poznań*. 6 (2) 1930: 236-238.—Materials on the problem of rural self-government.—A. Walawender.

6957. WARCHOLIK, STANISŁAW. Duchowieństwo śląskie XIII w. w walce o jedność państwową z Polską. [The clergy fighting for the union of Silesia with Poland in the 13th century.] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Śląsku*. 1 1929: 162-184.—In Silesia in the 13th century there was a conflict between the clergy and the princes. The clergy endeavored to free themselves from the burdens which princes had imposed upon them and to collect the tithe for the church from the landed property of princes. The struggle increased especially when princes called in German settlers to cultivate the land. The colonists, who settled in Silesia, refused to pay the tithe because this custom was not known in the West. During the quarrel, German settlers took the side of the princes against the clergy who were Polish. The quarrel reached its culmination at the time of Prince Henry IV who misused the property of the bishopric of Wrocław. The church was victorious. The Polish clergy fighting for the tithe and against German colonization won a victory for Polish possessions.—A. Walawender.

6958. WYSŁOUCH, SEWERYN. Z dziejów Łosośny i jej posiadaczy XV-XVI w. [A chapter in the history of Łosośna and of its rulers in the 15th-16th century.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 7 (1-2) 1930: 145-169.—A. Walawender.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 6893, 6932)

6959. LAUER, ERNEST. The first wall of the Rhenish episcopal cities. *Speculum*. 6 (1) Jan. 1931: 77-106.—The origin and nucleus of urban life in the Rhineland was the Roman military camp. After the removal of the camp a walled city was built on its site, upon which the rights of a *municipium* or colony were conferred. After the middle of the 3d century the citizens, lacking adequate financial and military means of self-defense, began to construct new or rebuild old town walls. The height of this activity lay between 270 and 282 A.D., and archaeological evidence proves its hasty character. In the succeeding centuries of barbarian invasion, the impoverished cities even destroyed their public buildings for the necessary stone to keep them in repair. The bishops, the German kings, and particularly the townsmen themselves, manifested a lively interest in the maintenance of walls. From the 6th to the 9th centuries the bishop's ecclesiastical and manorial buildings were the most conspicuous features of the town. Besides agriculturalists and the clergy, Jews and Frisians inhabited the Rhenish towns. By the 9th century, owing to the passing of industry to the manors, towns existed only in the physical sense. In Germany the term *civitas* came to signify exclusively the diocesan capital of a bishop, and *burg* signified a place intended for protection and not habitation.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

6960. OMAN, CHARLES W. C. The kingdom of Kent. *Archaeol. J.* 86 (for 1929) 1930: 1-19.—The history of Kent is summarized from the Saxon raids as early as 285 until the absorption of Kent into the kingdom of Wessex under Ethelbert in 859. The chief figures in the history of Kent are Hengist, who was no Saxon, but a Jute and an exiled prince who conquered the original inhabitants and settled with his followers in Kent (457), and Ethelbert, the great-grandson of Hengist, who was the first Christian English king and a man of much ability. Much space is given to early Kentish law and government. The family group was an important feature in legislation. The *witan* or council of wise men is described as consisting of the royal family, the ecclesiastics, occasional aldermen, and royal officials.—*Julian Aronson.*

6961. SCHULTZE, ALFRED. Nachruf auf Karl v. Amira. [Karl v. Amira's work.] *Ber. u. d. Verhandl. d. Säch. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Leipzig. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* 82 (2) 1930: 33-36.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 6894, 6906, 6931, 6938, 6957, 7006)

6962. BELL, ALEXANDER. A thirteenth-century MS fragment at Peterborough. *M. H. R. A. Bull.* 3 (7) Jun. 1929: 132-140.

6963. BOEHLER, MARIA. Die altenglischen Frauennamen. [Old-English names of women.] *German. Studien.* (98) 1931: pp. 261.

6964. BOÜARD, ALAIN de. Histoire d'Italie, moyen âge. [History of Italy, middle ages.] *Rev. Hist.* 164 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 315-363.—Bibliography.

6965. CHIAUDANO, M. Note agli statuti di Pietro II conte di Savoia. [Notes concerning the statutes of Peter II, count of Savoy.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino.* 32 (3-4) 1930: 233-240.—*F. Edler.*

6966. COHN, WILLY. Hat Hermann von Salza das Deutschordensland betreten? [Did Hermann of Salza set foot upon the land of the Teutonic Knights?] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 25 (3) Sep. 8, 1930: 383-397.—The chroniclers of the Teutonic Knights do not mention Hermann of Salza, hence many writers have assumed that he was never in Prussia. But the chronicles were

written much later and are full of military events in which he may have had no part. His presence there is proved by the privilege granted Kulm in 1233, and by the fact that at his first reappearance in Italy in 1234 he obtained a papal bull in favor of the order. In considering the provisions of the Kulm privilege, one must look for Sicilian origins, for Hermann was very closely associated with Frederick II there. (See the author's forthcoming book on Hermann of Salza.)—*H. P. Lattin.*

6967. KEIGWIN, CHARLES A. The origin of equity. *Georgetown Law J.* 18 (4) May 1930: 299-326.—Equity had two distinct procedural advantages: the power to compel the discovery of facts within the knowledge of the parties, and the power to enforce an adjudication by a decree operating *in personam*. The use of trial by jury limited the jurisdiction of the law courts to a bilateral controversy. The chancellor, sitting without a jury, was not so restricted. The apparent superiority of the equitable procedure, its manifest adaptability, and its attractive ethical quality contrast advantageously with the corresponding features of the common law. An important school of thought has pronounced the separation between law and equity to be at best an historical accident, due to the necessity of caring for the increasing volume of litigation. Its development has also been attributed to the reformatory effect of equity upon the common law. However, equity is at least 100 years older than the common law, and it antedates the equitable jurisdiction of chancery by some three centuries. Furthermore, in the tremendous expansion of common law, there is little attributable to the courts of equity. At the most equity affected two actions, the modification of ejectment, and the creation of *assumpsit*. [See Entry 3: 5239.]—*Robert S. Stevens.*

6968. KIPPS, P. K. Minster Court, Thanet. *Archaeol. J.* 86 (for 1929) 1930: 213-223.—Minster Court in Thanet was built in the 12th century. In 1929 its foundations were examined.—*Julian Aronson.*

6969. KLAPPER, JOSEF. Die soziale Stellung des Spielmanns im 13. und 14. Jahrhundert. [The social position of the minstrel in the 13th and 14th centuries.] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2 1930: 111-119.—Milo's life of the Holy Amand (ca. 850) expresses his contempt for the minstrel or *histrion*. This attitude prevailed in the 13th century, when the minstrel had no social standing. In two 15th century manuscripts which tell the story of a Duke Leopold from the 12th century, the treatment given to the minstrel corresponds to that in Milo's work. These manuscripts relate to the story of the death of a *histrion* who was taken away by the devil and subjected to most heinous punishments for swearing at God and abusing the priests. During the 14th century, the educated classes and the clergy changed their attitude towards the *histrion*. This was the golden age for the minstrel. Charles IV dubbed his minstrel the "emperor of all minstrels" and praised him for his virtues. An excellent manuscript presented to Charles gives a vivid interpretation of all the phases of a minstrel's life. The archbishop of Olmütz had in his service two *histriones* whom he treated with warm friendship and regard. The church granted its recognition and with that came the minstrel's ascendancy in social rank.—*F. K. Hahn.*

6970. LUKE, H. C. Visitors from the East to the Plantagenet and Lancastrian kings. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (646) Dec. 1930: 760-769.—Five oriental ambassadors or rulers came to seek English aid against the Moslems in the 13th and 14th centuries. The first was Mongol, Bar Soma, a Nestorian Christian born in Peking, sent by Argon, a descendant of Jenghis Khan, in 1287-88. Two other missions were similarly sent in 1289 and 1290 but procured nothing but good wishes and promises. In 1364 Edward III received a visit from

King Peter I of Cyprus, to which state the title kingdom of Palestine had passed in 1268. Froissart and Stowe chronicle the event. The fifth visit was that of Emperor Manuel Palaeologus of Constantinople in 1400-1.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6971. MACKENSEN, L. *Das Märchen von der getreuen Frau in Pommern. [The tale of the faithful wife in Pomerania.] Z. f. Volkskunde. 2 (1-2) 1930: 122-125.*—Ulrich Jahn (*Folklore from Pomerania*) (1891) has a story from the crusades, of a count and his faithful wife written by a mastersinger in the 15th century. A different and more elaborate version is found in a manuscript of 1901 in Neustettin. This contains all the salient features of the older edition, with the addition of a Moslem seducer. The tale is written in prose with short songs interspersed. The pilgrim song of the woman is sung throughout Pomerania, indicating that the original story must have been widely known.—*F. K. Hahn.*

6972. MEIER, JOHN. *Der blaue Stein zu Köln. [The blue stone of Cologne.] Z. f. Volkskunde. 2 (1-2) 1930: 29-40.*—In the southern court of the cathedral of Cologne there was a perforated blue stone of basalt which has been variously interpreted. Only fragments of the stone remain in the walls of the St. Johann Kapelle. Three chronicles give different versions regarding the stone. Meier thinks that it was connected with the trial of criminals by the archbishop. It was an emblem of the archbishop's power and played an integral role in the trial itself. Mystical powers of magic and ritual protecting or condemning the victim were ascribed to it. A criminal could be saved at the stone, if, e.g. any woman expressed willingness to marry him. An ancient nursery rhyme sings that she who lost a sweetheart could find one at the blue stone.—*F. K. Hahn.*

6973. MERZ, WALTHER. *Nobilis. Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch. 10 (3) 1930: 277-297.*—This study analyzes the origin and genuineness of the titles of a number of families and shows that about the 12th century it became customary to confer the title *nobilis* on persons who had distinguished themselves in the services of the church or the state.—*Rosa Ernst.*

6974. NASH, J. V. *The Englishman who became a pope. Open Court. 44 (895) Dec. 1930: 736-744.*—Although a number of authorities have cast doubt upon the donation of Ireland by Adrian, the genuineness of it appears to be established beyond dispute. Much of the controversy has centered around the authenticity of the papal bull *Laudabiliter* but the explicit confirmation of the incident is found in a statement of John of Salisbury in a work entitled *Metalogicus*. As this was composed in 1159 or 1160, the genuineness of the testimony, supported as it is by other evidence, seems practically iron-clad. It does not appear that the papacy ever formally rescinded Adrian's donation of Ireland, even after England severed relations with Rome.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

6975. PAGE, FRANCES M. *The customary poor-law of three Cambridgeshire manors. Cambridge Hist. J. 3 (2) 1930: 125-133.*—The court rolls of three manors of the Abbot of Crowland, extending from 1291 to 1348, give constant evidence of the effort made to prevent the existence of unproductive paupers who might become a burden on the efficient classes. The customary law of these manors saw to it that widows, the aged and impotent, and also able-bodied men without inheritance, were secured in the occupancy of land on the holding of another man, who was responsible to the abbot for the rent and services of his whole area. Thus the customary land law served directly as a method of poor relief by trying to establish the poor man in a position of self-respecting, though only partial, independence, with the stimulus to make some effort for his own support.—*H. D. Jordan.*

6976. PYBUS, H. J. *The Emperor Frederick II and the Sicilian church. Cambridge Hist. J. 3 (2) 1930: 134-163.*—The key to the Sicilian policy of Frederick II is his determination to recover the possessions which had belonged to the crown before the death of William II. This entailed particular conflict with the church. Frederick's edict of Capua in 1220 inaugurated the campaign; after 1232 special officials dealt with the property recovered by the crown. Probably the church was the chief sufferer in this process, but the policy was not specifically anti-ecclesiastical, nor arbitrary spoliation. Frederick used bishops extensively in his administration and found among them some of his most loyal supporters. Berard, archbishop of Palermo, was the chief of these and was excommunicated for supporting Frederick. James of Capua, who succeeded in avoiding an actual break with the papacy, was also devoted to Frederick; his story shows the clash of loyalties. Some of the bishops came into bitter conflict with Frederick. Of these were Marinus, archbishop of Bari, who went over to the papacy late in the reign; Walter of Palear, who was guilty of squandering the royal domain and had a bad record of disloyalty; and Arduin of Cefalù, a disgrace to the church and an unsatisfactory royal official. Bishops suffered not as churchmen but as troublesome or dangerous subjects. Up to 1239 the emperor was on good terms with most of his bishops and gave privileges to the churches generously. His hostile measures are almost entirely after the beginning of his desperate struggle with the papacy.—*H. D. Jordan.*

6977. SCHAMBACH, KARL. *Eine Nachlese zum Prozess Heinrichs des Löwen. [A gleaning from the trial of Henry the Lion.] Hist. Vierteljahrschr. 25 (3) Sep. 8, 1930: 367-382.*—Because of the appearance of a considerable literature on the subject since the author's article in 1918, he returns to it again. In opposition to the other writers (except Haller) he insists that the words *evidens reatus maiestatis* in the *narratio* of the Gelnhausen diploma of Apr. 13, 1180, refer to the renewed acts of violence of the duke (Henry the Lion) after the ban of outlawry, as shown by the words in the narration *quoniam destitit*.—*H. P. Lattin.*

6978. SCHRAMM, PERCY ERNST. *Die Ordines der mittelalterlichen Kaiserkrönung. [The orders of ceremony employed at the crowning of the emperors during the middle ages.] Arch. f. Urkundenforsch. 11 (3) 1930: 285-390.*—Schramm presents the problem and analyzes the evidence that must be used to write the history of the ceremony of the imperial crowning, a subject still awaiting its full treatment by historians. [Index in three sections: Names and subjects, incipits of prayers, manuscripts.]—*G. C. Boyce.*

6979. TSCHAN, FRANCIS J. *Helmold: chronicler of the North Saxon missions. Catholic Hist. Rev. 16 (4) Jan. 1931: 379-412.*—Helmold, the author of the *Chronica Slavorum*, was the parish priest of Bosau, near Lübeck; here he wrote the *Chronicle*, probably between 1164 and 1172. After establishing the ability and the integrity of Helmold as a reliable chronicler, the author treats extensively of the Saxon regions, noting a striking similarity between the political, social, and religious conditions of the medieval Saxon frontier with that of the frontier in America. (Bibliography.)—*F. A. Mullin.*

6980. UNSIGNED. *The order of shotinge with the crosbow. J. Soc. Army Hist. Res. 7 (29) Jul. 1928: 185-189.*

6981. WEINBERGER, WILHELM. *Wegweiser durch die Sammlungen althilologischer Handschriften. [A guide to the collections of ancient manuscripts.] Akad. d. Wissensch. in Wien, Philos.-Hist. Kl., Sitzungsber. 209 (4) 1930: pp. 136.*

6982. WOODBINE, GEORGE E. *Cases in new curia regis rolls affecting old rules in English legal history. Yale Law J. 39 (4) Feb. 1930: 505-513.*—The recent fourth volume contains the following remarkable

cases: (1) the attain of a grand assize; (2) an assize of novel disseisin being continued against the heir of the disseisor, the latter having died pending the plea; (3) the award of damages in kind; (4) new light connecting the writ of entry *ad terminum* with the writ of gage as found in Glanvill.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

6983. ZATSCHEK, HEINZ. Beiträge zur Geschichte des Konstanzer Vertrages vom Jahre 1153. [Notes on the peace of Constance, 1153.] *Akad. d. Wissensch. in Wien, Philos.-Hist. Kl., Sitzungsber.* 210(3) 1930: pp. 51.—The dependence of the peace of Constance on the Concordat of Worms, on all the documents of the years 1111-1122, and on the oath of Lothar III in 1133 is quite apparent. The benefit to Frederick I was considerable, because, with his marriage dissolved, he could now follow his predecessor's foreign policy with regard to the Byzantine empire. Thus, he opened negotiations in 1153 with Manuel I for the hand of a Byzantine princess, although not quite in accord with his treaty with Eugenius III. The renewal of the peace of Constance about Mar. 24, 1155, has its own history (text printed in appendix) and reveals the increasing enmity of papacy and emperor towards the Normans in the Sicilian kingdom.—*H. P. Lattin.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 6588-6589, 6591-6592, 6880, 6885, 6914, 6923-6924, 6928, 6930, 6937, 6940, 6942, 6964, 6970, 6971, 6978, 7108, 7238, 7771)

6984. BARKER, ERNEST. The authorship of the "Vindiciae contra Tyrannos." *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(2) 1930: 164-181.—There is no great difficulty in ascertaining that this famous work was published at Basle and printed by Guerin in 1579. The original tradition assigned the authorship to Hotoman; then early in the 17th century arose the idea that Beza was the author. Very little later a competition began between two rival attributions, to Hubert Languet and Philippe de Mornay. Bayle in 1692 decided in favor of Languet and his solution was generally accepted until 1877, when Max Lössen re-examined the evidence and pronounced in favor of Mornay. Mornay may well have made the French translation of the work, but there is neither real evidence nor internal probability to make him its author. Though we have not direct testimony that Languet was the author, all the converging probabilities point that way.—*H. D. Jordan.*

6985. BOISSONNADE, P. Une étape capitale de la mission de Jeanne d'Arc. Le séjour de la Pucelle à Poitiers (1^{er} mars-10 avril 1429). [An important stage of the mission of Joan of Arc. The sojourn of the Maid at Poitiers, Mar. 1-Apr. 10, 1429.] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58(3) Jul. 1, 1930: 12-67.—The turning point in the career of Joan of Arc was the quadruple examination at Poitiers, to determine whether or not she was divinely inspired. The number and names of the examining commission are still unsettled, but an examination of the documents reveals the identity of 17 or 18 who represent the élite of the church in France, and not the theological faculty of Poitiers, which had not yet come into existence. The commission dwelt much on theological questions, for it wished to ascertain that Joan was not deranged, or a dreaming visionary. The second examination, conducted by a committee of distinguished women, determined the all-important question of the virginity of Joan. A third commission of two mendicants proceeded to Domrémy and Vaucouleurs to gather information concerning Joan's early life, and they returned with a favorable opinion. The fourth investigation consisted of a daily surveillance of Joan's behavior at Poitiers. The verdict of the committees, uniformly favorable, won the approbation of the church, the court, and the people.—*D. L. Mackay.*

6986. BOSON, G. Relazioni tra la valle d'Aosta ed il Vallese ai tempi di Emanuele Filiberto (1528-1580). [Relations between the Valley of Aosta and Valais.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino.* 32(3-4) 1930: 447-468.—Although there were close cultural and religious relations between the duchy of Aosta and the small principality of Valais, the political relations were strained between 1542 and 1560. Numerous attempts on the part of Duke Emanuele Filiberto of Savoy to make a treaty with the government of Valais failed. (Documents.)—*F. Edler.*

6987. CHARLTON, H. B. Shakespeare politics and politicians. *English Assn. Pamphl.* #72. Apr. 1929: pp. 24.

6988. DODU, GASTON. Le drame conjugal de Catherine de Médicis. [The conjugal drama of Catherine de Médicis.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96(155) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 87-128.—Detailed description of the unhappy wedded life of the queen during the period of her husband's infatuation for Diane de Poitiers. Her later career during the reign of her three sons was equally devoid of happiness.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

6989. ERNST, JAMES. Roger Williams and the English revolution. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 24(1) Jan. 1931: 1-58.—A study of the pamphlets in the Thomasin collection of the British Museum indicates that European historians are right in assigning a very important place to Roger Williams in the development of political theory and religious toleration. About 60 pamphlets contain references to Williams and more than twice that number quote or paraphrase his writings. Prior to his visit in 1643 the political goal of the opposition was the sovereignty of parliament without any consideration of the common people. The most advanced religious ideal was the toleration of certain Protestants. Williams' *Bloudy Tenent* at once became the handbook of the sectarians and the political radicals and the center of the Presbyterian attack. By 1645 the Independents, under its influence, were asserting that there was a supreme law in the spiritual world distinct from any civil power and developing the Leveller political doctrines.—*C. K. Shipton.*

6990. GELDER, H. A. ENNO van. De hollandse adel in de tyd van de opstand. [The nobility of Holland during the insurrection against the Spanish government.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 113-150.—The author makes a survey of the conditions of the nobility in Holland, of their possessions, their privileges, their income, their rights and functions, their judicial and governmental power, their education, and their relations to the government at Brussels. They were a rural aristocracy of considerable wealth. Their income consisted of rent, tithes paid in money and seldom in kind, tolls, and a few seigniorial rights. They lent money to the farmers and to the government and thus got control over many domains. They were generally well educated, a few had even a certain scientific renown. They were militarily trained, but seldom made a career in the army. They had decisive influence in the administration of polders and dyking-departments. Under the Habsburgs the influence of the nobility declined. The officials of the court of Holland, mostly foreigners, gained influence everywhere. The nobility's freedom of taxes was revoked. The cities were encouraged to buy estates and extend their influence over the country. Thus the nobility became opponents of the Habsburg government at Brussels.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

6991. GRECI, LUIGI. Benvenuto Cellini nei delitti e nei processi fiorentini ricostruiti attraverso le leggi del tempo. [Benvenuto Cellini and his Florentine crimes and trials reconstructed in the light of the laws of his day.] *Arch. di Antropol. Crim., Psichiat., e Medic. Legale.* 50(3) May-Jun. 1930: 342-385; (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 509-542.—This study is based on hitherto unutilized documents in the state archives of Florence.

The accepted opinions of Cellini's criminal career are inaccurate for they fail to take into account the mores of the time. In Cellini's Florence there were at least 30 courts besides the Supreme Court, and also, since 1428, officials called Conservators of the Laws who supervised the work of the magistrates. Torture and private denunciation were common practice and a premium of a fourth or a third of the fine was paid to informers. Private vendetta was expressly permitted by the statutes. Cellini's crimes, with the possible exception of sodomy, were all committed in the defense of his honor, his life, or the life of his kin. In his autobiography he mentions most of these offenses with the exception of two convictions for sodomy in Florence (1525 and 1557) and one for assault and wounding (1550). This study is concerned only with offenses committed in Florence, and with the aid of the autobiography and state documents the events in connection with each case are reconstructed. Considerable light is incidentally thrown upon the administration of criminal justice and its evolution, and on the prisons of Florence. [Bibliography of 37 titles. Illus.]—*Thorsten Sellin.*

6992. GWYNN, AUBREY. Irish emigration to the West Indies, 1612-1643. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (71) Sep. 1929: 377-393; (72) Dec. 1929: 648-663.

6993. JENKINS, CLAUDE. The church and religion in the age of Shakespeare. *History.* 15 (59) Oct. 1930: 199-211.

6994. LYNN, CARO. The Repetitio: and a repetitio. *Speculum.* 6 (1) Jan. 1931: 123-131. In 15th century Spanish universities the term *repetitio* took on a special meaning—that of a learned discourse more ordinarily called a *disputatio*. Each professor was required by statute to make one each year. One of these discourses in the field of grammar is analyzed, especially for its citations of classic authors.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

6995. McNABB, VINCENT. Social teaching of blessed Thomas More. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 84 (1) Jan. 1931: 22-36.—The *Utopia* was an attempt to tell Europe and especially Tudor England the truth on those social matters in which errors, even unconscious, are the undoing of nations. More condemned the Tudor divine right of kings and modern state absolutism as much as he urged the necessity of a virtuous and productive citizenry. His love of the poor was great and he realized the evil of the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few to the impoverishing of the many.—*John J. O'Connor.*

6996. MAYNARD, THEODORE. Peter Martyr D'Anghiera: humanist and historian. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 16 (4) Jan. 1931: 435-448.—An account of the career of the first historian to write of the New World.—*F. A. Mullin.*

6997. NESERIUS, PHILIP GEORGE. Libertinage in France in the seventeenth century. *J. of Religion.* 11 (1) Jan. 1931: 30-39.—In the deeply religious life of 17th century France there was an undercurrent of independent thought which rose to the surface in well-defined libertinage. Vanini, condemned and burned in 1619, may be considered its first martyr. It was the age of tavern poets, in rebellion against all forms of restraint—intellectual, religious, ethical. Father Mersenne estimated that there were 50,000 atheists in Paris in 1623, when he was producing his 1,340 page refutation of the libertine *confessio infidei*, *Quatrains du déiste, ou l'antibigot*. The literary culmination of indecency and anti-religious fulmination was attained in *Parnasse satirique*, attributed to Théophile de Viau. Théophile's trial pressed before the parlement by Father Garasse, led to his condemnation to death. The movement, cheated of a martyr when he made good his escape, rapidly subsided. Not all the libertins were libertines. Gassendi remained an orthodox priest while setting forth his independent views in *Vie d'Epicure*. Descartes,

when not conservatively religious, was bold in his philosophical heresies.—*J. K. Gordon.*

6998. NIEROP, LEONIE van. De zydenyverheid van Amsterdam historisch geschetst. [An historical sketch of the silk industry at Amsterdam.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 18-40; 151-173.—After an historical survey of the cultivation, the manufacture, and the trade in silk, the author deals with: (1) the silk trade of Amsterdam, important even before 1585; (2) the manufacture of silk. Silk-dyeing and silk-weaving were introduced into Holland by French and Belgian immigrants about 1580. Silk throwing was not practiced in Amsterdam before 1606, when two large Portuguese prizes loaded with raw Chinese silk were brought into Amsterdam. After that the city-officials encouraged the throwing of silk, and the East-India Company granted long time credits for buying raw silk. Many decrees were issued by the burgomasters guaranteeing the quality of the Amsterdam product—and successfully, for soon even foreign merchants had their raw silk thrown and dyed at Amsterdam. A corporation of silk dyers was officially instituted (1626). The weavers, however, were never organized in a guild, nor were the throwers with their unskilled helpers. The manufacture of luxurious silk textures required a large capital; also commercial skill and knowledge of fashions. Capitalist merchants and entrepreneurs directed the laborers in their own workshops or in the workshop of the merchant. Still now and then an entrepreneur of influence rose from the ranks of the laborers, often in connection with a wealthy merchant. The name of master was given to these entrepreneurs as well as to the owners of the small workshops, the name covering people of very different social and economic standing. Concerning Amsterdam silk manufacture no statistics are available. About 1640 the cry for protection was heard from this industry, but the commercial interests, champions of free trade, prevailed in Holland.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

6999. ROSANBO, L. de. Pierre Pithou érudit. [The erudite Pierre Pithou.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 16 (3-4) 1929: 301-330.—Pierre Pithou was an erudite humanist, whose editions of ancient and medieval texts, work in history, archaeology, numismatics, and paleography, stamped him as a prominent literary figure in the 16th century.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

7000. SALTMARSH, JOHN. The office of receiver-general on the estates of King's College. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3 (2) 1930: 206-211.—The receiver-general of King's College in the 15th century occupied a central and independent position. All the issues of the estates of the college passed through his main record; his advice was probably taken in all business connected with the estates; and the decline of the office marks, if it did not cause, the passing of the social and economic organization characteristic of the 15th century. The receivership ended in 1526 or 1527 and a new rural economy superseded the old on the college estates.—*H. D. Jordan.*

7001. THOMAS, A. H. Life in medieval London. *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assn.* 35 (1) Nov. 1929: 122-148.

7002. VAISSIÈRE, PIERRE de. Roger de Comminges sieur de Saubole. *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (155) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 149-152.—Favorable review of a recent book of Claude Derblay, *Roger de Comminges, sieur de Saubole, gouverneur de Metz (1553-1615)*. Traces the career of a Gascon prototype of d'Artagnon who fought in the service of his king at Jarnac and Moncontour. Favored by d'Epemon he became a member of the Forty-five and then governor of Metz. After years of loyal service in which he preserved this important fortress from the enemies of the king, he was dismissed and disgraced, dying in 1615.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

7003. VOSS, ERNST. An ordinance of the city of Frankfurt of the year 1597 regulating dresses, mar-

riages, baptisms, etc. *Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters*. 25 1930: 57-77.

7004. WALBROOK, H. M. Henry VIII's tennis-court. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (751) Jul. 1929: 99-105.

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 5150, 5259, 6823, 6886, 6889, 7018, 7907)

7005. AL-SARRĀF, AHMAD HĀMID. Al-muqār-anah bayn al-ma'arri w-al-khayyām. [A comparative study of al-Ma'arri and al-Khayyām.] *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi*. 10 (9) Sep. 1930: 537-561.—Both poets, the Syrian and the Persian, were pessimists and fatalists who believed in neither heaven nor hell. Al-Ma'arri was a reincarnationist. They were rebels against the established social and spiritual order and were charged by their contemporaries with heresy. Neither of them married. They were both poor, resigned, and unmindful of the opinions of others regarding them. Confronted with the great mysteries of life, its origin, its ultimate goal, its determinism, the sage of Persia found himself helpless and developed the theory that therefore man should not bother much and should pass his time enjoying his wine. Al-Ma'arri who lived some 50 years after al-Khayyām must have used his predecessor's works and was certainly influenced by them. Confronted with the same problems, however, the Syrian sage sought his remedy in death. Al-Ma'arri considered drink an evil; but he often in his poems wished for death which he thought would end man's sufferings.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

7005. HITTI, PHILIP K. Dars fi ḥayāt usāmah ibn-Munqidh wa-kitāb al-i'tibār. [A study in the life of Usāmah ibn-Munqidh and in Kitāb al-I'tibār.] *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi*. 10 (9) Sep. 1930: 513-525; (10) Oct. 1930: 592-603.—This study is based on the unique Arabic manuscript preserved in the Escorial Library, Spain, the text of which has recently been published by the author who has also made an English translation of it. Usāmah (A.D. 1095-1188) was a warrior, a hunter, a gentleman, and a poet who sojourned in the courts of the Fatimite caliph in Cairo and of Saladin in Damascus. In his memoirs, entitled *Kitāb al-I'tibār*, he gives us first-hand description of some of the battles in which he took part in the defense of his picturesque castle, Shayzar, on the Orontes, against the crusaders. He devotes a section of the book to rare anecdotes and closes with another on falconry as practiced in Syria, Egypt, and Mesopotamia. Long paragraphs are devoted to his impressions of the character of the Franks and their methods of medication and judicial procedure.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

7007. JANICSEK, STEPHEN. Ibn Battūta's journey to Bulghār: Is it a fabrication? *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (4) Oct. 1929: 791-800.

7008. JEFFEREY, ARTHUR. The real Muhammad and the ideal. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 18 (71) Jul. 1929: 390-400.—Recent Moslem apologists show the influence of Christianity in their interpretation of the character of Muhammad. This appears in their frequent use of such phrases as "the Holy Prophet," the "holy Qur'an," "our Lord Muhammad," in the explanation of the Prophet's relations with women, and in their efforts to depict Muhammad as a peacemaker and a man of gentleness and self-sacrifice.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

7009. LAMMENS, HENRI. Caractéristique de Mahomet d'après le Coran. [Characteristics of Mohammed according to the Koran.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 20 (5) Oct. 1930: 416-438.—As a source of the life of Mohammed the Koran gives us a pale picture compared to the traditional *Strā*. His mission is to preach the primitive revelation which began with Adam; he denies that the Jews have a monopoly of prophecy. The Koran does

say that Mohammed was illiterate; the adjective *ommi*, generally rendered *illiterate*, should be translated *gentile*. After the hegira Mohammed's preaching assumed more of a nationalistic aspect. After his rupture with the Jews the Arabs become a *populus electionis*. The expression "all men" includes only the Arabia which Mohammed knew. Mohammed does not give a new doctrine, but the confirmation of the previous monotheisms, viz. Judaism and Christianity. But after his break with the Jews, he affirmed that he reestablished the purity of revelation which had been contaminated. Mohammed grew by steps in his mission; the hegira is a turning point. At Mecca he is a prophet; at Medina he becomes a legislator and a statesman. Now he accuses both the Jews and the Christians of having altered the Scriptures.—*Henry S. Gehman*.

7010. MUSTAPHA ABD EL RAZIK. La révélation dans l'Islam (Ouahī). [Revelation in Islam.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 100 (1) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 13-47.—In this discussion of the word *ouahī* (revelation) the author treats the lexicography and etymology of the word; revelation in the Koran; revelation in the traditions of the Prophet; the interpretation of the word according to the Muslim theologians; and the use of *ouahī* in Muslim philosophy, in Sufism, by Ibn Khaldoun, and by the Muslims of modern times. (Three pages of bibliography.)—*Henry S. Gehman*.

7011. SIFIN, NASHID. Al-umūmah 'ind al-'arab. [Matriarchate in the case of the Arabs.] *Al-Mukataf*. 78 (1) Jan. 1931: 94-98.—A number of European scholars maintain that the Arabs buried their female infants alive and had a matriarchal system. We have no evidence to show that. Certain Bedouin tribes may have had resort in times of famine or war to infanticide, but the practice could not have been common. Some early tribes do bear the names of their mothers, but this can be explained on the ground that in those special cases the mothers had distinguished themselves above the fathers. The common Arab boasting in the achievement of the maternal uncle is not proof of a matriarchal relationship. Nor is there much of philological evidence to support the theory.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

7012. ZHUKOVSKY, V. A. Persian Sufism. *Bull. School Orient. Studies, London Inst.* 5 (3) 1929: 475-488.

INDIA

7013. JACKSON, A. V. WILLIAMS. The tomb of the Moghul Emperor Bakur in Afghanistan. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 68 (3) 1929: 195-205.

7014. PRZYLUCKI, JEAN. La croyance au Messie dans l'Inde et l'Iran. [The belief in a Messiah in India and Iran.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 100 (1) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 1-12.—A review of Emil Abegg's *Der Messiasglaube in Indien und Iran* (1928). The book contains a discussion of the belief in a Messiah in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Parsism. In the course of development there were contacts between Hinduism and Buddhism and then between Indic and Iranian ideas. But the points of departure are different. In Hinduism the Messiah is the future incarnation of a god who had already been several times in the world. On the contrary the Buddhists announce the appearance of a new preacher of the Law, while the Parsees predict the miraculous birth of a son of the founder of the religion. The belief in a Messiah is of uncertain origin. Māitreyā is the most ancient Indic Messiah. Hindu Messianism is the most complex; for here we have influences from Buddhism, non-Aryan sources, and from Iran. It seems that the belief in a Messiah belongs to popular

circles and is based for the most part on oral traditions. *Henry S. Gehman.*

7015. SIRCAR, JADU NATH. India through the ages: The history of Buddhism in India. *Hindustan Rev.* 52 (299) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 61–66.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 6881, 6888, 6890, 6892, 6970)

7016. BAKER, DWIGHT C. John, archbishop of Cambalieg, A.D. 1307 to 1328. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 63–81.—The Franciscan friar John of Montecorvino was the first Roman Catholic missionary to establish effectively the Latin connections at the court of the Mongol khans in Khanbaliq or Cambalieg, now Peiping. He wrote a letter while en route to Cathay, from the city of Maabar in India, which he reached a few years before the Polos. From the Mongol capital he wrote two letters appealing for missionaries in the new field. The response of Pope Clement V, in a bull of July 23, 1307, was the creation of a new metropolitan see for Farther Asia, with John as archbishop or *summus archiepiscopus*. The prelate's work in Cathay from that date to his death about 1328 is notable in a literary way as well as for the success among the nobility and royalty of the court as an emissary of Rome. His conversion of many hundreds of Chinese, Mongols, Ongut Tartars, and other Asiatic sojourners made him respected everywhere, and by his efforts the Roman bishops were established at the great seaport Zaiton in Manzi as reported by Odoric and others.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

7017. PELLIOU, PAUL. Neuf notes sur des questions d'Asie centrale. [Nine notes on problems of central Asia.] *T'oung Pao.* 26(4–5) 1929: 201–266.—Principally philological investigations into the equivalence of Turkic and Chinese terms and proper names, this series of comments and criticisms on earlier translations is valuable in citations and quotations from central Asiatic accounts. The author believes the Turki had inherited a system of calculations by cycles, perhaps from the Avars; he attempts to locate the sacred mountain Utikân, mentioned in the Sui History. Two Turkic words used by the Chinese pilgrim Hsüan Tsang are explained, together with the phonetic values of

other central Asian sounds. The inscription regarding the obsequies of Bilgä Khan in 734 and the visit of the Chinese envoy Li Ch'üan to the Turki on that occasion are discussed exhaustively from epigraphic and literary sources. The final section consists of criticisms on F. W. K. Müller's *Zwei Pfahlschriften aus den Turfan-funden*, (Berlin, 1915).—*Dwight C. Baker.*

7018. PELLIOU, PAUL. Notes sur le "Turkestan" de M. W. Barthold. [Notes on W. Barthold, "Turkestan."] *T'oung Pao.* 27(1) 1930: 11–56.—This work appeared in Moscow in 1900, but until the translation for the Gibb Memorial in 1928, was inaccessible for western European students. The sources are mainly Moslem, Mongol, and Chinese, the second being inferior, and the last fragmentary. The works of Palladius are relied on and mistakes of the earlier scholars appear in this book, in some instances. In particular the treatment of the military aristocracy and the use of military terms is corrected, e.g., the *taishi* as related to the Chinese *t'ai shih*. The word Sibur (Siberian tribe) has been discovered in a Franciscan mission letter of A.D. 1320, according to Bihl and Moule. The famous standard used by Ghenghiz Khan was a white one with nine tails, not a standard of nine white tails or *wei*. The article represents the application of sinology to the study of central Asian medieval history.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

7019. THOMAS, F. W. Tibetan documents concerning Chinese Turkestan. IV. The Khotan region. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (1) Jan. 1930: 47–94; (2) Apr. 1930: 251–300.—Evidence had been previously set forth (*Asiatic Major*, 2 1925: 251–271) that the native language of Khotan was a monosyllabic speech of the Tibeto-Burman type. The author's translation of 8th century documents brought from Mazār-Tagh by Sir Aurel Stein re-affirms the evidence. The nomenclature of places and persons is of the same type as that of the Tibeto-Burman language. At the period dated by the finding of the manuscripts at Mazār-Tagh (8th century A.D.) the "Saka-Khotani" speech was also employed, as shown by several manuscripts carrying legal and business information. Most of the article is taken up with a minute analysis and translation of the manuscripts. [See Entries 1: 965–967].—*Julian Aronson.*

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 8305)

7020. CASTIGLIONI, ARTURO. Il contributo degli Italiani alla fisiologia e alla patologia del cuore. [Italian contributions to physiology and the pathology of the heart.] *Nuova Antologia.* 274(1409) Dec. 1930: 364–377.

7021. LAIGNAL-LAVASTINE, and VIÉ, JACQUES. La vie médicale de Saint Vincent de Paul. [The medical career of St. Vincent de Paul.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96(155) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 129–136.—Describes the medical activities of St. Vincent de Paul especially with regard to his theory of sickness as a divine punishment, and illustrates his particular interest in mental cases and their care.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

7022. OGILVIE, J. A. A peep into West Indian medical history. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(11) Nov. 1930: 1207–1208.—The transformation of the West Indies from a land of pestilence, fever, and death to one comparing favorably with other lands has been brought about in less than 100 years by a more accurate knowledge of the causes of disease. And still more gratifying results will follow when technical means of

prevention are more efficiently applied.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7023. POWER, SIR D'ARCY. Epoch-making books in British surgery: xi. "My book" by John Abernethy. *Brit. J. Surg.* 17(1) Jan. 1930: 369–372.—Abernethy was a popular medical lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London in the 19th century. "My book" was Abernethy's name for his famous *Surgical observations on the origin and treatment of local diseases*, first published in 1806 and subsequently going through 11 editions. Abernethy's main thesis was that errors of digestion were the main cause of many surgical disorders, and could be cured by diet, purging, and life in the open air. He rode this hobby rather hard, but at least drew attention to correct eating habits and the value of exercise, thus becoming, in his teaching of preventive measures, the founder of a physiological school of surgery. [Extensive quotations.]—*C. R. Hall.*

7024. POWER, SIR D'ARCY. Epoch-making books in British surgery: xii. Sir Astley Cooper's "Treatise on dislocations and fractures." *Brit. J. Surg.* 17(2) Apr. 1930: 573–577.—An English surgical classic, the standard work on the subject before the X-ray. The process of setting dislocated bones a cen-

tury ago is described with great detail. Bleeding, warm baths, applications of antimony, and slow, painful manipulation of the member by a system of pulleys until it could be rotated back into place—such were the methods of 1820-1830. This old volume was well-illustrated with plates of fractures and dislocations, one of which is reproduced (p. 576).—*C. R. Hall.*

7025. REY, ABEL. Histoire de la science ou histoire des sciences. [History of science or history of the sciences.] *Archeion*. 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-4.

7026. SANTI, L. de. Un précurseur de Pasteur, Eusebio Valli (1755-1816). [A precursor of Pasteur, Eusebio Valli.] *Grande Rev.* 133 (10) Oct. 1930: 639-656.—Eusebio Valli was one of the early experimenters with inoculation and vaccination. Tuscan by birth, he became a physician in the French army and traveled widely. In Smyrna and Constantinople he studied bubonic plague. At Pondicherry he was able to record his observations of Indian fevers. On his return he studied at Pavia and in France and England. He was influenced by Galvani, Lavoisier, and Jenner, and spread vaccination through Italy. He did notable work in fermentation, which he considered a chemical problem. In his second experiment on the plague in Constantinople he contracted the disease, but recovered. He concluded that the virus must be attenuated for use as vaccine, and he made use of oil and gastric juice as neutralizing agents. Later he studied rabies and fevers in Dalmatia and yellow fever in Spain. Finally he retired from the army to study yellow fever in America. Arriving in Havana in September, 1816, he was dead within three weeks of the disease he had set out to conquer.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

7027. WASHBURN, ROBERT COLLYER. Lydia Pinkham. *Amer. Mercury*. 22 (86) Feb. 1931: 172-179.—The story of the famous Vegetable Compound.

7028. ZINNER, ERNST. Astronomiegeschichtliche Forschungen. [Studies in astronomy.] *Archeion*. 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 25-32.—Survey of the work to be done.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 6890, 7161, 7195, 8277)

7029. BAUER, KONRAD F. Buchkunst im Rhein-Main-Gebiet. [Book making in the Rhine-Main region.] *Arch. f. Buchgewerbe u. Gebrauchsgraphik*. 67 (11-12) 1931: 5-32.—Though modern life permits no such thing as Rhine folk art the fact that Frankfurt and Offenbach are cities of such importance for typefounding brings to them artists of importance and significance in the book arts, illustration, decoration, binding. Specimens of the work of such men as Rudolf Koch, Kleukens, Jost, Bohn, Willy Meyer, Delavilla, Franke, Enders, Kredel, Mahr, Thea Schenck, Ernst Rehbein, and others are reproduced.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

7030. GARBER, JOSEF. Der Hochaltar von Lana bei Meran. [The high altar of Lana near Merano.] *Wiener Jahrb. f. Kunstgesch.* 7 1930: 95-119.

7031. GRÄFF, WALTER. Grundsätzliches über Gemäldeuntersuchung. [Fundamental concepts in regard to the examination of paintings.] *Naturwissenschaften*. 19 (4) Jan. 23, 1931: 82-86.

7032. GREPPE, PASCAL. Les sulfures à l'image de Napoléon. [Incusted glass cameos in the likeness of Napoleon.] *Rev. d'Études Napoléon*. 19 (97) Apr. 1930: 193-201.—*Leo Gershoy.*

7033. KAMPMANN, WANDA. Goethes "Propyläen" in ihrer theoretischen und didaktischen Grundlage. [The theoretical and didactic theory of Goethe's "Propyläen."] *Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunstwissensch.* 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 31-48.

7034. SCOTT, MARION M. A dictionary of chamber music. *Music & Letters*. 10 (4) Oct. 1929: 363-371.

7035. SIMONSON, LEE. Exhibition of Russian icons. *Bull. Metropol. Mus. Art*. 26 (1) Jan. 1931: 2-6.

7036. THIS, JENS. Eduard Munch, le grand peintre de la Norvège. [Eduard Munch, Norway's great painter.] *Art Vivant*. 6 (144) Dec. 15, 1930: 990-995.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 6919, 7021, 7081, 7087, 7131, 7141, 7196, 8175, 8327)

7037. BEIERSCHMID, JOHN M. Organized missions—by whom introduced into the United States. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 83 (1) Jul. 1930: 28-36.

7038. BOLLEA, L. C. Nuovi orizzonti della storia valdese. [New horizons in Waldensian history.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino*. 32 (4-6) 1930: 567-582.—A discussion of modern works on the Waldensians with special emphasis on the book of M. Viora, *Storia delle leggi sui Valdesi di Vittorio Amedeo II*, published in 1930.—*F. Edler.*

7039. EDWARDS, ALBERT G. The missionary enterprise in modern Mesopotamia. *Bibliotheca Sacra*. 88 (349) Jan. 1931: 39-53.—Recent political, social, and economic changes in Iraq enlarge the opportunities for Christian missionary enterprise.—*J. K. Gordon.*

7040. GÖTZELMANN, P. AMBROSIUS. Zum 300 jährigen Jubiläum des Franziskanerklosters Miltenberg a. M. 1630-1930. [The 300th jubilee of the Franciscan monastery at Miltenberg.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 17 (4) Oct. 1930: 361-382.

7041. HITE, LEWIS F. Emanuel Swedenborg, 1715-1720. *New Church Rev.* 36 (4) Oct. 1929: 416-434.

7042. INMAN, S. G. Young churches in old lands. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 19 (73) Jan. 1930: 106-119.—Despite the great originality and power of contributions by the Spanish-speaking peoples to world civilization in the fields of religion, literature, and jurisprudence, the evangelical churches in Spanish America remain pale copies of British and North American Protestantism, frequently that of a generation ago.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

7043. JOHNSON, ROY HAROLD. American Baptists in the age of big business. *J. Religion*. 11 (1) Jan. 1931: 63-85.—Increased efficiency in church organization and management characterized the Baptist church in America from 1860 to 1900. The layman, a "business man," played an important part in church affairs. He revised the nature of the office of deacon, introduced a new methodology of Christian beneficence and through such lay organizations as the National Social Union brought business common sense to bear in the church. After the War the Baptists abandoned their contempt for wealth and boasted of equal economic status with other wealthy denominations. In 1890 the Indiana Baptist State Convention "thankfully recognized the rich blessing of the Great Head of the Church in the recent gift of Brother John D. Rockefeller to the Baptist Seminary of Chicago." With the building of metropolitan churches and the expansion of home missions the church became more and more dependent upon large contributions.—*J. K. Gordon.*

7044. KELLOCK, JOHN M. Charles Wesley and his hymns. *Methodist Rev.* 112 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 527-539.

7045. LOFT, STINUS S. The inner mission movement in Denmark. *Biblical Rev.* (N. Y.). 13 (3) Jul. 1928: 331-350.

7046. LUEKEN, WILHELM. Zur Gesangbuchreform der Gegenwart. [The hymnal reform of the present.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 2 (6) 1930: 363-399.

7047. McGRATH, FERGAL. Catholic Holland. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (71) Sep. 1929: 464-475.

7048. RICE, D. TALBOT. The monasteries of Mount Athos. *Antiquity*. 2 (8) Dec. 1928: 443-451.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 7164, 7910-7911)

7049. GINZBURG, SAUL. די גינזבורג, לעגענדע און די ווירקליכקייט. [Legend and reality.] *Zukunft*. 36(1) Jan. 1931: 61-64.—The conversion of the youngest of the famous Chassidic rabbi, Shneur Zalman of Ladi (1747-1812) was a terrible shock to his followers and discussion of this fact was consistently avoided by Chassidim. A legend, however, was created that he finally repented and returned to the fold. Two letters in which this recantation is recounted are included.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

7050. VISHNITZER, MARK. ווישניצער, מארק. שמעון דובנאו, דער ארגאניזאטאר פון דער אידישער געשיכטע. [Simeon Dubnow, the organizer of Jewish historical science in Russia.] *Zukunft*. 36(1) Jan. 1931: 57-61.—Modern Jewish historiography may be divided into two periods: (1) that between 1820-1880, the period between Zunz and Graetz and dominated by Jews of Western Europe; (2) that between 1880 and the present day marked by the prominence of East-European Jews, by its sociological character and its concern with the investigation of the economic and communal structure of the Jews of Russia and Poland. Simeon Dubnow is the leading figure in this movement. Inspired by his brochure in 1891, a strong movement began among the Jewish intellectuals for the collection and publication of historical records and documents concerning the Jews of Russia and Poland that continued down to the outbreak of the revolution.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 7101, 7121, 7123, 7127, 7131-7132, 7135-7136, 7150-7151, 7171, 8107)

7051. ROLOFF, GUSTAV. Die Bündnisverhandlungen zwischen Deutschland und England 1898-1901. [The negotiations for an alliance between Germany and England, 1898-1901.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (12) Dec. 1929: 1167-1222.—Germany and England negotiated for an alliance intermittently from 1898 to 1901. A comparison of the diplomatic correspondence on both sides shows Eckardstein who was in charge of the German embassy in London during the illness of Hatzfeldt to have been responsible for the failure of the negotiations. Eckardstein, contrary to explicit orders, repeatedly took the initiative in trying to promote the negotiations. This led the English cabinet to suppose Germany anxious for an alliance. In reporting his conferences to Berlin he represented himself as the listener making the home office think that the English were anxious for an alliance. Berlin then raised its demands while London regarding Berlin as the suitor asked for a written proposal. Eckardstein was caught. When Hatzfeldt returned to his duties he shielded Eckardstein from exposure in Berlin. Eckardstein returned to Germany for a personal report and blamed Hatzfeldt for the failure, thus bringing about the fall of the man who had saved him from being disgraced for dishonesty and disobedience.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 7023-7024, 7044, 7051-7054, 7075, 7114, 7189, 7204, 7213, 7232, 7237, 7255, 7261, 7873, 7876, 8107)

7056. BISHOP, G. W. Early tramroads in Great Britain. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #20. Nov. 1929: 19-25.

7052. SPENDER, J. A. Vol. VI of the British Documents. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (775) Jul. 1930: 6-13.—This volume takes us to the heart of the British-German controversies over naval competition and the Bagdad railway. The beginning was in 1890. Two misunderstandings ran side by side: the British failed to understand that in German eyes the entente was a momentous change in the balance of European power; the Germans did not see that the building of a great fleet was regarded by the British as a threat to their safety and even existence. In vain the statesmen of the two countries tried to change the situation. The construction of a German-controlled route through Austrian and Turkish territory frightened both Britain and Russia, compelled Germany to cultivate Turkey and to bow to Austria. With Germany bound to Austrian policy in the Balkans, a collision with Russia was inevitable.—*J. E. Bebout*.

7053. TAFF, WINIFRED, (ed.). Unprinted documents: Lord Odo Russell, Bismarck and Andrassy (1872). *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 8 (24) Mar. 1930: 701-707.—These documents show that the conversations of 1872 between these statesmen were not simultaneous and were general in character. The discussions concerned the maintenance of peace in Europe, such as the labor unrest, the affair in the East, the question of France, etc. Upon these matters Lord Odo Russell's despatches are most enlightening.—*Arthur I. Andrews*.

7054. THIMME, FRIEDRICH. Das Memorandum E. A. Crowes vom 1. Januar 1907. [The memorandum of E. A. Crowe of Jan. 1, 1907.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (8) Aug. 1929: 732-763.—This memorandum prepared at the close of the first Morocco crisis sets forth for the first time the thesis that Germany is striving, irrespective of means, to establish her world hegemony; that every yielding on the part of other powers encourages this ambition and that every energy must be exerted to force Germany back into her place. Its occasion was the fact that several members of the cabinet favored a détente with Germany. Crowe saw in this a danger to the entente with France. This view was shared by Grey. The memorandum prevented a closer understanding with Germany. The entente cordiale was solidified and an understanding reached with Belgium. Thus this memorandum is an important document in World War background.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

7055. WEGERER, ALFRED von. "Die Tragödie der Bundesgenossen." [The tragedy of the allies.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (12) Dec. 1930: 1179-1184.—A review of Friedrich Stieve's book, the first attempt to narrate the tragedy of the Austro-German alliance based on the 11,000 Austrian documents. The annexation crisis left Serbia an unreconcilable enemy, advanced Russian hegemony in the Balkans, and promoted the alliance between Italy and Russia. There followed also an estrangement between Austria and Germany due to mutual flirting with Entente powers. The Balkan was resulted to the advantage of the Entente and showed an essential difference between Berlin and Vienna on Balkan policies. Berlin favored cooperation with Greece and Rumania, Vienna with Bulgaria. The Treaty of Bucharest was followed by a new grouping of Balkan powers encircling Austria and further disagreement between Vienna and Berlin.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

7057. COTTESLOE, LORD. The earliest "establishment"—1661—of the British standing army. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Res.* 9 (38) Oct. 1930: 214-242.—Tables, showing the number of officers and soldiers comprising the garrisons of various places in England, and the wages which they received by the day, month, and year. (Illustrations.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

7058. ELLIOTT, L. E. Captain William Dampier,

pirate and hydrographer, his life and times, 1651-1715. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 42 (1) Sep. 1929: 12-22.

7059. FUSSELL, G. E., and GOODMAN, CONSTANCE. Eighteenth century estimates of English sheep and wool production. *Agric. Hist.* 4 (4) Oct. 1930: 131-151.—This is an essay on the contemporary estimates of the production of sheep and wool in England and Wales in the 18th century, to make at least an intelligent guess on the basis of the comparisons afforded. The authors found their task extremely difficult. Luccock's figures of the total number are probably as accurate an estimate as possible relating to the end of the century; Gregory King's and Daniel Webb's figures are likely to represent the position at the beginning and in the middle years. With regard to the size of the animals and the weight of their fleeces, they tabulate the statements that have been made and leave the reader to gather his own conclusions as to trends of development. [Tables of the following: estimates of the total number of sheep in England and Wales; the quantity of wool owed; the carcass weight of the various breeds; the carcass weight in pounds per quarter of the sheep of the various breeds and districts, Luccock's classification; the weight of fleeces; the fleece weight in pounds, Luccock's classification; and the number of sheep (and in a few instances, the quantity of wool produced) in the different districts. Copious footnotes.]—*Everett E. Edwards.*

7060. HORNER, JOYCE M. The English women novelists and their connection with the feminist movement (1688-1797). *Smith College Studies in Modern Lang.* 9 (1, 2, 3) Oct. 1929: Jan.-Apr. 1930: pp. 152.

7061. LESLIE, J. H. The colours of the British marching regiments of foot in 1751. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Res.* 9 (38) Oct. 1930: 243.—A full-page illustration and a brief description of the colors of the 27th, also known as the "Inniskilling Regiment."—*F. E. Baldwin.*

7062. LOYE, JOHN. 1829-1929—centenary of Rainhill: the "Rocket" and the "Stourbridge Lion." *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #20. Nov. 1929: 7-18.

7063. MACDONALD, GREVILLE, and LIDGETT, J. SCOTT. King's College, London. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (711) May 1929: 581-586.

7064. MARCZALI, HENRY. A Hungarian magistrate at Cambridge in 1787. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3 (2) 1930: 212-217.—Extracts from the diary of Count Francis Széchenyi, father of Stephen Széchenyi, give an account of what he saw at the university.—*H. D. Jordan.*

7065. MONTGELAS, MAX. Lord Lansdowne. *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 4-27.—A review of Lord Newton's biography.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7066. PATTERSON, LAWRENCE K. The Cambridge historical trips. *Hist. Bull.* 7 (4) May 1929: 49, 59-60.—*Major L. Younce.*

7067. POWICKE, F. M. History and place names. *History.* 15 (59) Oct. 1930: 193-198.

7068. WEINBAUM, MARTIN. Englisches Sammelreferat. [Bibliography on English history.] *Vierteljahrsh. f. Soz. u. Wirtsch. Gesch.* 23 (4) 1930: 468-487.—Publications for 1929-30.

AUSTRALIA

7069. CAMPBELL, J. F. The early history of Sydney University grounds. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 16 (4) 1930: 274-292.—This paper supplements the related studies in vols. 15 (5) and 11 (2) to provide a comprehensive account of Governor Phillip's arrangements for the first settlement at Sydney. [See Entry 3: 398.] It is concerned with the church, crown, and school reserves at and about Petersham Hill and covers the period down to 1873. (3 maps.)—*J. B. Brebner.*

7070. MACDONALD, W. A. Cleveland House and vicinity. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 16 (4) 1930: 267-274.—The house was built in Sydney before 1811 and this essay contains local history of the area in which it still stands.—*J. B. Brebner.*

7071. MACKANESS, G. Sir Joseph Banks and colonial currency. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 16 (4) 1930: 263-267.—Remarks concerning the difficulties of supplying legal tender in Australia between 1800 and the founding of the Bank of New South Wales in 1817. A hitherto unpublished manuscript project by Sir Joseph Banks, dated May 10, 1805, is printed in full.—*J. B. Brebner.*

7072. WALKER, MRS. ELIZA. Old Sydney in the 'forties. Recollections of lower George Street and "the Rocks." *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 16 (4) 1930: 292-320.—Random reminiscences dictated and checked in 1901. They chiefly concern buildings and businesses, but persons and social practices are described as well, which results in graphic pictures of the life of the second generation of colonists.—*J. B. Brebner.*

CANADA

(See also Entries 3849, 5394, 7235, 7563)

7073. HAMER, PHILIP M. The British in Canada and the southern Indians, 1790-1794. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 2 1930: 107-134.—Transcripts of correspondence of Colonel Alexander McKee, British deputy Indian agent of Indian affairs at Detroit, originals of which are in the Canadian archives in Ottawa, edited with introduction. The letters throw some light on relations between the British in Canada and the southern Indians and on conditions on the southern frontier of the United States during the years 1790-1794.—*J. W. Holland.*

7074. ROBERTSON, J. K. Tayville: sketches of an Ontario town in the 'nineties. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (4) Autumn 1930: 711-723.—The changes in town-life between 1890 and 1930 are seen as the social effects of the internal combustion engine. The station used to be the centre of excitement and interest, but is seldom so now. There used to be six livery stables, each of a specialized character, and each with its coterie of boys in the daytime and men at night.—*J. B. Brebner.*

7075. SHORTT, GEORGE E. The house of Baring and Canada. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (4) Autumn 1930: 732-743.—Shortt has gone through the *Baring Papers* which were recently acquired by the Public Archives of Canada. His article indicates the usefulness of the correspondence of the great banking house in reconstructing the history of Canada—government and municipal finance, railway building, relations with the United States, banking in British North America, the crisis of 1837. Three quarters of the papers concern the history of the Grand Trunk Railway.—*J. B. Brebner.*

7076. YEIGH, FRANK. Kingston—past and present. *Canad. Geog. J.* 1 (7) Nov. 1930: 576-586.—The Kingston of the past presents a remarkable epitome of Canadian history, covering a span of 2½ centuries. . . . Early a fur-trading depot and a fortress site, it witnessed a siege and a capitulation and picturesque foregatherings of French and British forces and of red men of many tribes in council-fires. Later it became a seat of government and of learning, an ecclesiastical center, an important ship-building industry, naval and commercial, and the birth place of a new system of government in a new province. From 1673 it was a half-way house on the interior route from Quebec and Montreal to the Upper Lakes and the almost unknown regions beyond; chapters of the War of 1812-14 and the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837-38 centered in or near it. The first permanent British settlement took place soon after the close of the Revolutionary War when a company of

loyalist refugees made their way to Cataragui.—*E. T. Platt.*

7077. YEIGH, FRANK. Travelling with the Simcoes. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (4) Autumn 1930: 698–710.—Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe went to Canada in 1792 and remained until 1796. His wife's lively diary, the journal of his aide, Major E. B. Littlehales, and other contemporary narratives provide the material for this account of the trip across the Atlantic, along the St. Lawrence, and overland in the new province of Upper Canada.—*J. B. Brebner.*

IRELAND

(See also Entry 7222)

7078. GWYNN, DENIS. Daniel O'Connell and his lieutenants. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (70) Jun. 1929: 255–270.

7079. O'MADDEN, PATRICK L. Charles O'Connor

of Bellanagar. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 33 (736) Apr. 1935–400.

NEW ZEALAND

7080. BARR, JOHN. Auckland public libraries, 1880–1930. *Library Tower. (Auckland, New Zealand.)* 1 1930: 1–40.—The Auckland public library grew out of the Mechanics Institute, organized in 1842 but declining in membership and influence after three decades of useful effort. It gave its land, building, and books to the town and the Auckland public library was opened Sept. 7, 1880. The gift of Sir George Grey's library in 1882 occasioned a new building, opened Mar. 26, 1887, with 15,000 volumes. When Grey died in 1898 his gifts had numbered over 14,000 volumes. Other gifts came from Edward Costley, the Shaw family, F. W. Reed, and others. Administration costs have never exceeded the penny in the pound rate.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 6624, 6776, 7032, 7120, 7123, 7127, 7129, 7135, 7145–7147, 7151, 7155, 7175, 7178, 7204, 7214, 7228, 7255, 7258, 7260, 7262, 7771, 7846, 7885, 7993)

7081. BALFOUR, R. E. The Action Française movement. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3 (2) 1930: 182–205.—At its inception in 1898 the *Action Française* was neither royalist nor Catholic, but nationalist. The main points of nationalist doctrine were four: a plebiscitary presidency, anti-Semitism, a chauvinist foreign policy, and a program of decentralization. The revival of royalism is due to Charles Maurras, who argued that the best government for France must be not only *antiparlementaire* and *décentralisée*, but also *héréditaire* and *traditionnelle*. Monarchism to Maurras is the necessary complement to nationalism. His scheme of government for France is fairly detailed, involving decentralization of function both by localities and professions, a professional army, the revision of the *Code Civil* to permit primogeniture, an aristocracy living on its estates, etc. Personally agnostic, Maurras nonetheless secured the support of Catholicism; he strongly favored Catholic discipline and organization, and for most people, Catholic doctrine. In 1904 Léon Daudet, the journalist of the movement, joined Maurras. The *Action Française* as a daily paper was started in 1908, and in connection with it the young *Camelots du Roi* took their name. The chief weapons of the movement have been slander and riots. Under Pius X, 1903–14, the *Action Française* was powerful, Rome being in complete sympathy. During the War it joined the *union sacrée*, led the attack on *défaitisme*, and supported Clemenceau. The failure of the Ruhr and the collapse of the franc served to discredit it. Secessions of important members, the lack of sympathy of the Duke of Orleans' successor, and the disapproval of the Vatican, weakened the movement seriously. The severe measures taken by Rome in 1927, based on sound political motives, were not fully successful; the *Action Française* is now declining.—*H. D. Jordan.*

7082. BEURAIN, GEORGES. Un élève de Saint-Cyr disparu dans la campagne de Pologne (1806–1807). Charles-Alexandre Cardon. [A student of Saint-Cyr who disappeared during the Polish campaign.] *Rev. d'Études Napoléon.* 19 (102) Sep. 1930: 161–172.—In Dec., 1806, Napoleon ordered the students of Saint-Cyr Military Academy to join the colors up to and including the class of 1809. Thus Charles-Alexandre Cardon, who had entered the academy in 1801, was required to leave for the battle-field at the age of 16 years and 8 months. Little is known of his life at the academy, hardly more of his life in the army. He failed to return from the Polish campaign.—*David F. Strong.*

7083. BLOCH, MARC. La lutte pour l'individualisme agraire dans la France du XVIII^e siècle. II. Conflits et résultats. [The struggle for agricultural individualism in France during the 18th century. II. Conflicts and results.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 2 (8) Oct. 15, 1930: 511–556.—Not all the French feudal lords looked with favor upon the various edicts authorizing enclosures in France. In the district of Orleans, e.g., common pasturage had for long been forbidden on the lands of the manorial domain, while the lords pastured their cattle on the villagers' lands. Hence the lords had little interest in the enclosure movement. Complaints against the edicts were made by the butchers, who frequently fattened their cattle on the common pasturage. The landless laborers added their protestations, for they had taken advantage of the right of common pasturage if they possessed a couple of cows or pigs. The small peasants were generally hostile to the movement, since the high cost of constructing fences or walls and the division of their land into long, narrow parcels made it impossible for them to profit by the edicts. Agronomists recommended the consolidation of lands by exchange, but the conservative peasants refused. The complaints of the small peasants found expression in many of the *Cahiers de doléances* of 1789. The legislation of the revolutionary period did not abolish the right of common pasturage, but it encouraged the enclosure movement, the law of 1791 definitely authorizing the procedure in all parts of France. [See Entry 3: 5309.]—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

7084. BOUCHEMAKINE, MICHEL. Le neuf thermidor dans la nouvelle littérature historique. [The 9 Thermidor in recent historical literature.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 7 (5) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 401–410.—Comparing the studies of L. Barthow with those of Mathiez, Zakher, and Friedland, the author comes to the conclusion that the former gives only a political interpretation, while the others, though not agreeing among themselves, give a truer account by taking economic and social circumstances also into consideration.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

7085. COURCELLE, FRANÇOIS. La réaction thermidorienne dans le district de Melun. [The Thermidorian reaction in the district of Melun.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 7 (5) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 443–453.—The terrorists under arrest at Melun not merely answered the charges against them, but attacked the competence of their judge. Dayot was freed in the fall of 1795 by the Committee of General Security, as suf-

fering from dysentery. Cartaut acted toward the other terrorists with personal venom. According to the law of 22 vendémiaire, an IV, which kept political offenders from trial by justices of the peace or police courts, they should have been set at liberty. Gauthier, justice of the peace at Melun, set Gellé free, but found specific charges to make against Jacquet and Duportail. They were not freed until the general amnesty of 3 brumaire, an IV. Jauvin, who had escaped, had certain charges of a penal nature brought against him, but prosecution against him, too, was dropped, and he returned to Melun in brumaire. All the charges of Cartaut and his witnesses were thus dissipated, but their principal aim had been attained. They had kept the terrorists from taking any part in the elections of 1795. [See Entries 2: 14286; 3: 2329, 2330.]—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

7086. DEUTSCH, HAROLD C. Napoleonic policy and the project of a descent upon England. *J. Modern Hist.* (4) Dec. 1930: 541-568.—The flotilla assembled on the Iron Coast, and the plans for a union of the French fleets, assume their true proportions when one studies Napoleon's relations with the continent 1803-05. It was evident that the Austrian "sanitary cordon" was merely a pretext to assemble the Austrian military resources, and that the clouds of the third coalition were gathering in eastern Europe, but Napoleon did not strike while he had the advantage of a fully equipped army camped by the English Channel. Rather he watched the movements of Villeneuve's fleet, practiced embarking his army, and pretended that he was not interested in the Austrian armaments. The French fleet, however, because of the mistakes of Villeneuve, failed to control the channel; and Napoleon, after arranging his affairs in Germany, marched his army into Austria. Napoleon's statement of January, 1805, was merely a rationalization of his position.—*John B. Wolf.*

7087. DOMMANGET, MAURICE. Le prosélytisme révolutionnaire à Beauvais et dans l'Oise: L'enseignement populaire et civique. [Revolutionary propaganda at Beauvais and in the Oise: popular and civic education.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 7 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 411-442.—Civil authorities in the Oise were convinced that the schools ought to teach revolutionary and republican ideals. History particularly was to inculcate hatred of tyrants. But the teachers, being former clerics, were either incompetent, disloyal, or both, and the pay was very small. Furthermore, suitable textbooks were lacking. A number of manuals, filled with patriotic declamations, were published. A certain Boinvilliers issued a patriotic reader that at different times underwent sufficient change to make the successive editions acceptable to the respective governments. Nonetheless, it was the influence of the out-of-school atmosphere rather than the school that made good patriots of Revolutionary school children. The Directory, by decrees of 1797 and 1798, required the cantonal authorities to inspect the schools at least once a month. The reports from the cantons of l'Oise were generally optimistic, but one report spoke of instruction as "null for forming free men or inspiring republican virtues." As a matter of fact, the schools were rapidly "rechristianizing" their charges. Under the Consulate, they no longer made any effort to hide this. After the Concordat of 1802 they passed once more under the control of the clergy.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

7088. DRIAULT, EDOUARD. Après un siècle de légende et d'histoire. [After a century of legend and history.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (101) Aug. 1930: 87-100.—A collection of opinions on Napoleon and on the spirit with which he imbued the French people. They are arranged more or less chronologically, the first being those of his officers, diplomatic representatives, and contemporary historians and literary men. The last are those of Marshal Foch, when holding the sword of Austerlitz in his hand, just 100 years, to the moment,

after Napoleon breathed his last at Saint Helena.—*David F. Strong.*

7089. DRIAULT, EDOUARD. Les dernières années de Joséphine. [Josephine's last years.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (97) Apr. 1930: 217-233.—*Leo Gershoy.*

7090. DRIAULT, EDOUARD. Les fastes des trois couleurs. [The record of the tricolor.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (100) Jul. 1930: 7-18.—The "blue of St. Martin" and the "red of St. Denis," the colors of Paris, were joined to the white of royalty when on July 17, 1789, at the Hotel de Ville Louis XVI stuck the cockade of Paris in his hat. This tricolor was given official recognition at the federation ceremonies on the Champs de Mars, July 14, 1790. The white flag returned with the Restoration, but the tricolor was brought out for 100 days in 1815. Then the tricolor was a symbol of sedition for 15 years. From July, 1830, the tricolor has remained, although in 1848 in Paris the red flag was growing in popularity. Lamartine saved the tricolor at the crucial moment.—*David F. Strong.*

7091. DRIAULT, EDOUARD. Napoléon et la résurrection de la Grèce. [Napoleon and the resurrection of Greece.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (95) Feb. 1930: 84-98.—Driault discusses the Mediterranean origin of Napoleon and his various efforts to control the Mediterranean route to the East. The Russian campaign was another attempt to forward his ambition of conquering the East. While that campaign failed, indirectly it helped the Greek cause and led to the ultimate liberation of Rumania and Greece. The essential thing in Napoleon's relations with the Greeks was that he announced and prepared the final victory of Hellenism over Slavism.—*Leo Gershoy.*

7092. DUFOURCO, ALBERT. Pourquoi nous aimons Fustel. (À propos des Leçons à l'Impératrice.) [Why we love Fustel. (Concerning "Lessons to the Empress.")] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58 (3) Jul. 1, 1930: 5-11.—The *Leçons à l'Impératrice* illustrates the teaching methods of Fustel de Coulanges. He was a brilliant speaker, and knew how to adapt his subject to his audience. He followed his lectures with searching questions prepared carefully in advance. Fustel was more interested in ideas than in minute details, but his interest was that of a scholar seeking to learn the extent to which ideas were based upon original sources, rather than that of the philosopher who sought to justify or combat given theses.—*D. L. Mackay.*

7093. DUMONT-WILDEN, LOUIS. Benjamin Constant—la révolution de 1830 en France. [Benjamin Constant and the French Revolution of 1830.] *Flambeau.* 13 (23-24) Dec. 1930: 343-348.—An excerpt from a new study of the life of Benjamin Constant, a leading figure in the events preceding the overthrow of Charles X in 1830.—*F. B. Stevens.*

7094. DURIEUX, JOSEPH. Deux officiers de l'Empereur: Boutin et Vaissière. [Two of the Emperor's officers: Boutin and Vaissière.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (98) May 1930: 290-294.—Vincent Yves Boutin was Napoleon's secret agent in Algeria from May to July, 1808. His careful observation, criticism, and recommendations of procedure for the conquest of Algeria were of inestimable value to the French expeditionary force in 1830. Joseph Marie-François Vaissière, another of Napoleon's officers, served as the military counselor of Ibrahim Pasha in Egypt from 1816 to 1835.—*Leo Gershoy.*

7095. ENGEMANN, WALTER. Das ethnographische Weltbild Voltaires. [Voltaire's ethnographical world.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 61 (4-6) 1929 (publ. 1930): 263-277.—During the 18th century geographical knowledge was particularly carried forward in France, China being the focus of interest. Voltaire was ardent in his reverence for Confucius and Chinese culture, due to his Jesuit teachers who reported the experiences of their

fellow priests in the Far East. In his *Essai* Voltaire discusses the discovery and colonizing of every country outside of Europe known at that time. He was especially interested in the origin of the American Indians who in his view were autochthonous and polygenetic; the Jesuits in Paraguay and the buccaneers; the sources of the Nile, the troglodytes, Prester John, Atlantis, and Albino; China and India. According to him neither the Jews nor the Egyptians invented the arts. These arose in India.—*H. Baldus.*

7096. FORSELL, NILS. Hundraårsmnnet av Julirevolutionen. [The centennial of the July revolution.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20 (8) 1930: 555-563.—A literary, undocumented description of the political background and of the events of the July revolution in France.—*Walter Sandelius.*

7097. FRANCESCHINI, EMILE. Saliceti et Napoléon. [Saliceti and Napoleon.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (102) Sep. 1930: 131-155.—Antoine-Christophe Saliceti, born Aug. 26, 1757, in Corsica, was ardent in his desire for French annexation of that island, and although at first friendly to General Paoli, he was instrumental in his overthrow. Purely by chance he selected Bonaparte to serve in the artillery corps at Toulon. Napoleon repaid this good turn when, during the reaction after the fall of Robespierre, he allowed Saliceti to escape in disguise, and later when he sent him to Naples to avoid being tried and condemned in Paris. Saliceti died suddenly Dec. 23, 1809, perhaps by poison.—*David F. Strong.*

7098. FRANCESCHINI, EMILE. Une annexion Napoléonienne. La réunion de la Savoie à la France en 1860. [A Napoleonic annexation. The incorporation of Savoy into France in 1860.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (96) Mar. 1930: 171-189.—The treaty of Mar. 24, 1860, which joined Savoy and Nice to France was enthusiastically received by the Savoyards, as witness the speech of a delegation to Napoleon III at the Tuileries, the addresses of the principal cities of Savoy, and the pronouncements of various collective groups (clergy and mutual aid societies). More conclusive indications of the popular approval of the treaty are found in the results of the election to the parliament which was to ratify the treaty and in the plebiscite of Apr. 22, 1860, when 130,533 votes were cast in favor of the treaty and only 235 votes against it. Parliament ratified it on June 11, 1860. One great reason for the enthusiastic approval was the belief that the monarchic, Catholic, and conservative government of Napoleon III corresponded to the needs and desires of Savoy.—*Leo Gershoy.*

7099. GRAHAM, FREDERICK E. The cult of Marat. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 133-147.—The assassination of Jean-Paul Marat on July 13, 1793, plunged all France into an excessive demonstration of grief. Now regarded as a national hero and martyr, fêtes were held to do him honor. His images appeared everywhere and the adoption or use of his name became a sign of patriotism. Soon a veritable cult sprang up with Marat as its central figure, and the elevation of the new saint was accompanied by a corresponding depreciation of Christ and Christianity. The culmination of this Maratist frenzy occurred with his pantheonization, Sept. 21, 1794. The reactionary iconoclasm during the spring of 1795 led to the collapse of the cult. Now regarded as responsible for the worst excesses of the revolution, Marat's name was henceforth held in universal execration.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

7100. GRANGER, A. Notes sur l'administration des forêts sous le Consulat et l'Empire. [Notes on forest administration under the Consulate and the Empire.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 68 (7) Jul. 1930: 541-548.—A brief account of the circulars and official orders dealing with the functions of state forest officers in France, between 1790 and 1815.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7101. HARTUNG, FRITZ. Die französische Außenpolitik im Winter 1911-12. [French foreign policy in the winter of 1911-12.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (1) Jan. 1930: 20-32.—The first volume of the French foreign office documents reveals certain drawbacks—few private papers are included, marginalia are lacking, when important matters were pending the ambassadors were summoned to Paris and thus the negotiations are not included in the documents. Late 1911 and early 1912 were lacking in important international developments so that the impression given by this first volume is one of the inoffensiveness of French foreign policy. The chief diplomatic problems of the period arose out of the war in Tripoli and the danger to European peace lay in the division of Europe into two camps. The main purpose of French statesmen obviously was the preservation of the entente. This volume shows French statesmen to have been much abler diplomats than their German contemporaries.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7102. HINTZE, HEDWIG. Die französische Revolution. Neue Forschungen und Darstellungen. [The French Revolution. New researches and studies.] *Hist. Z.* 143 (2) 1930: 298-319.

7103. HOUDARD, L. La situation sanitaire au siège de Mantoue. (1796-1797). [The sanitary conditions during the siege of Mantua.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (101) Aug. 1930: 101-110.—(1) The prevalence of fever and disease among the French soldiers, the orders given by Napoleon to combat the trouble, and his complaints at lack of adequate equipment furnished by the home government; (2) the reports of conditions within the city during the siege and after the surrender.—*David F. Strong.*

7104. L., O. Die Wahrheit über Gobineau. [The truth concerning Gobineau.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (47) Nov. 22, 1930: 1868-1873; (48) Nov. 29, 1930: 1915-1918; (50) Dec. 13, 1930: 1990-1996.—Gobineau belongs to that group of thinkers (Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, Stendhal) which found recognition in their native lands only after they had been highly honored in other countries. The first French biography of the man has just appeared. The reason for this long obscurity is that Gobineau was anti-religious, anti-Christian, anti-moral, and anti-national. He is widely known as the champion of the Nordic supremacy theory, but France remembered only his opposition to the established order. Gobineau's fame was created by Wagner, who christianized him as he introduced him to Germany, and by Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who misinterpreted him. Gobineau was an aristocrat in thought who despised democracy. His admiration for the "Germans" was meant for the medieval Germans and their aristocratic, feudal culture. His refutation of Wagner's christianization is found in the praise of paganism in the *Renaissance*. Chamberlain's misinterpretation is evident from the *Pleiades*, the glorification of supermen and intellectual giants. Gobineau was the French Nietzsche.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

7105. LEVY-SCHNEIDER, L. Histoire de France: Lyon et la région lyonnaise, 1919-1929. [History of France. Lyon and the region of Lyon.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 164 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 364-383.

7106. LOTE, GEORGES. La mort de Napoléon et l'opinion bonapartiste en 1821. [The death of Napoleon and Bonapartist opinion in 1821.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (100) Jul. 1930: 19-58.—The news of Bonaparte's death (May 5, 1821) reached Paris via London and was at first received in silence. Political strife was acute following the assassination of the Duc de Berry and the harsh measures of Richelieu. The royalists attacked Napoleon; the Bonapartists supported him. The concordat was cited as having restored religion, the *Code Napoléon* as having crystallized the achievements of the revolution. Much was made of his hardships at Saint Helena, to the increasing regard of Napoleon and

the hatred of England. A national hero with a tinge of martyrdom was well in the making by the close of 1821.—*David F. Strong.*

7107. MAGNAGNTI, ALEXANDRE. Napoléon à Mantoue. [Napoleon at Mantua.] *Rev. d'Études Napoléon.* 19(96) Mar. 1930: 129-150.—An anecdotal account of the various visits that Napoleon paid to Mantua from the time of the first Italian campaign to his final visit in December, 1807. —*Leo Gershoy.*

7108. MONGRÉDIEN, GEORGES. Un épigrammiste du XVII^e siècle: Jacques de Cailly. [A maker of epigrams of the 17th century: Jacques de Cailly.] *Rev. de France.* 11(2) Jan. 15, 1931: 300-333.—*Julian Park.*

7109. MONTCORIN, EM. DEBORDE de. À propos du centenaire de la prise d'Alger. [The hundredth anniversary of the conquest of Algiers.] *Rev. d'Études Hist.* 96(155) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 153-156.—Regarding 1930 as an appropriate date to celebrate the conquest of Algiers (1830), the reviewer praises Prince Sixte de Bourbon's *La dernière conquête du roi: Alger 1830.*—*Frederick E. Graham.*

7110. NEMOURS, COLONEL. Bonaparte et Saint-Domingue. [Bonaparte and San Domingo.] *Rev. d'Études Napoléon.* 19(102) Sep. 1930: 156-160.—How the course of history might have been changed had France kept control of San Domingo! Operations against the English might have been carried on with this island as a base, an expedition might have been sent from here to conquer the hinterland of Louisiana, joining this with Canada, the Isthmus would have had to belong to that country which held San Domingo.—*David F. Strong.*

7111. PAUTRIER, L. M. L'université de Strasbourg. *Rev. Française de Prague.* 9(50) Dec. 15, 1930: 341-353.—A history of the university and a survey of its present work.

7112. ROUSSEL-DESPIERRES, FR. La présidence de la république: le Président Emile Loubet. [The presidency of the republic: President Emile Loubet.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 110(440) Dec. 1, 1930: 161-177.—The approaching anniversary of Loubet's death recalls his great services to France as parliamentarian and chief executive. He belonged to the generation educated by the republican liberals of 48. From them he learned to remain independent, to work for the public good. His services to the state during the Boulanger and Panama Canal crises and again in the Dreyfuss affair were especially noteworthy. When disaster threatened the French republic because of this clash between justice and patriotism, he was persuaded much against his will to accept the presidency. Above party politics and conservative in his liberalism, he laid the very foundation of national unity. With Delcassé, Cambon, and Barrère, he initiated foreign policies which resulted in the Anglo-French-Italian alliance and several ententes cordiales with other nations. Without Loubet, the difficulties surmounted by Clemenceau, Poincaré, and Foch would have been far greater.—*Bernard A. Facticeau.*

7113. SEILLIÈRE, E. Madame de Staël et le dé-couverte de l'Allemagne. [Madame de Staël and the

discovery of Germany.] *Rev. Germanique.* 21(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 321-331.—Taken from a book of the same title by Countess Jean de Pange. The complete and enthusiastic praise of German literature and culture by the French émigrés inspired Madame de Staël to become the prophet of German literature to the French. Her visit to Germany brought her in contact with the intellectual groups, Frederick and Wilhelm Schlegel, Fichte, Goethe, and others. As a result her book, *De l'Allemagne*, described Germany as the land of mystic romanticism, of the Good, and of the Beautiful. Hardly was it off the press when the Germany she painted ceased to exist; the work of vom Stein, the university of Berlin, and the wars of the liberation made her concept almost antediluvian. In France, however, this concept had a profound influence on men like Chateaubriand, Lamartine, and Hugo, and greatly effected the political evolution of France.—*John B. Wolf.*

7114. SINCLAIR, GEORGE A. A tour of France, 1788. *Natl. Rev.* (571) Sep. 1930: 645-660.—John Campbell Sutherland, the 15th Laird of Forse, made a tour of central eastern France in the summer of 1788, his daily record of which has recently been discovered. He was a lesser Arthur Young, interested in all phases of life in Paris, Sens, Dijon, and rural sections; he endured the dullnesses of provincial social life, noted the excitement engendered in provincial sections by the quarrel between Lomenie de Brienne and the parlements, and was struck with the gaiety of the common people and the prevalence of dancing. At Sens he inspected a cotton factory founded by Holker of Manchester, in which Arkwright's looms were used and 700 workers were employed.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

7115. TRAMOND, JOANNÈS. Sur les relations entre l'Île de France et Buenos-Ayres, au XVIII^e siècle. [Commercial relations between Mauritius and Buenos Aires in the 18th century.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 561-602.—Mauritius had been intended to serve as a supply station for French vessels bound to and returning from India and Malaysia. But with the development of sugar cultivation, the commercial production of food was discontinued and the colony suffered from a constant scarcity of edibles and, at times, even from famine. It thus chanced that, between 1763 and 1800, some dozen clandestine trips were made to the La Plata country to purchase wheat. Local officials connived with the ship masters and gave vessels entry under the specious plea of their being in distress. The papers of one Duclos-Guyot, engaged in such traffic and ultimately taken prisoner when war broke out between France and Spain while he was in Buenos Aires harbor, which have just been discovered, throw much light on this interesting subject.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7116. UNSIGNED. Saint-Pierre et Miquelon. La mission Loyer-Deslandes en France, 1790. [St. Pierre and Miquelon. The Loyer-Deslandes mission in France 1790.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 641-642.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

ITALY

(See also Entries 7020, 7038, 7103, 7107, 7150, 7240, 8098-8099, 8103)

7117. BOLLEA, L. C. Contributo alla storia dei Franchi muratori piemontesi nel settecento. [A contribution to the history of Piedmontese Freemasonry in the 18th century.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino.* 32(3-4) 1930: 309-314.—Two letters published.—*F. Edler.*

7118. FOSSATI, ANTONIO. Bilanci, tributi, redditi e valori negli stati Sardi di terraferma dalla re-

staurazione all'avvento al trono di Carlo Alberto. [Budgets, taxes, revenues, and values in the Sardinian continental states from the restoration to the accession of Charles Albert.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 38-1 (5) Sep. 1930: 439-461.—Continuing the research on the fiscal burden on landed property in Piedmont in the pre-Charles Albert period, the author points out the lack of a register of the survey of land on the basis of which it might be possible to observe the distribution of landed properties as well as their gross and net returns. As the declaration of Balbo seemed insufficient to the author and as he also desired to obtain

a control of his percentages, he compares these percentages with those of Salmour in connection with a study on agrarian credit in Piedmont at that time. From the known data Fossati derives an estimate of the gross value of agricultural production, the ratio between total and net amount of production, the ratio between net product and gross value of the production, and the rate of the returns of the capital invested in the lands. From this research he deduces that the percentages of the fiscal burden weighing on the lands resulting from the estimates of Balbo almost coincide with that derived in the present study. The article closes with a study of the prices of agricultural products and the fiscal burden on general income.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

7119. **LIBRINO, EMANUELE.** Agostino Depretis prodittatore in Sicilia (Documenti inediti sulla Spedizione dei Mille: lettere di Garibaldi, Cavour, Farini, Crispi, Bixio e Bertani). [Depretis as pro-dictator in Sicily.] *Nuova Antologia*. 274 (1410) Dec. 16, 1930: 462-492.—Depretis entered upon his prodictatorial duties in Sicily with the complete confidence of Garibaldi and the Piedmontese government.

Yet his regime lasted less than two months in spite of the able manner in which he set out to reorganize the Sicilian administration, to reestablish order, and to furnish supplies for Garibaldi's army. It was wrecked on the question whether Sicily should be annexed to the Sardinian kingdom immediately or after the liberation of the peninsula and the proclamation of united Italy. Garibaldi was unequivocally committed to the latter view, Cavour and the king to the former. Depretis had been charged by Victor Emmanuel himself to work for immediate annexation with all his power. He came into conflict first with Crispi and then with Garibaldi himself. The question of annexation was not affected in any way by Depretis' resignation. From the inception of the expedition of the Thousand, Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, and Garibaldi worked toward a common goal, differing only on the means to be employed.—*Louis O'Brien*.

7120. **MARMOTTAN, PAUL.** Le théâtre à la cour de Lucques, sous Elisa. [Theatricals at the court of Lucca under Elisa.] *Rev. d. Etudes Napoléon*. 19 (95) Feb. 1930: 65-83.—*Leo Gershoy*.

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 6782, 6799, 6971, 7029, 7033, 7040, 7051-7055, 7104, 7113, 7131, 7135, 7142, 7152, 7250, 7252, 7255, 7259, 7263-7265, 7769, 8130)

7121. **HERRE, PAUL.** Fürst Bülow. *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (12) Dec. 1929: 1154-1167.—Prince Bülow died Oct. 28, 1929, shortly before the publication of his memoirs. As the chancellor of the Wilhelmine era he led Germany in a most momentous period of her history, 1900-1909. Bülow lacked the statesman's grasp of the world situation as a whole. Simultaneously he pursued a policy of colonial acquisition, promotion of the Tirpitz-William naval designs, and the protection of the Ottoman empire, forgetting the possibility of a united, hostile Europe. He achieved some immediate successes but the final result of his policy of bluff was that Germany retained but one friend, Austria-Hungary. As chancellor and virtual chief of the foreign office Bülow failed to oppose his more forceful subordinates and to bring about unity of policy. Holstein was kept in spite of all his expensive blunders. Marshall in Constantinople promoted a Turko-phil policy which antagonized England and Russia, Metternich in London begged for a more friendly policy toward England which was virtually the opposite of the Tirpitz program. Only after the losses of the war did Bülow admit the mistakes of German policy and then he attributed them to the bungling of his successors.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

7122. **KUGLER, HERMANN.** Die Sage von der weissen Frau im Schloss zu Berlin. [The legend of the white lady in the palace in Berlin.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. d. Gesch. Berlins*. (2) 1928: 57-96.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

7123. **LÜDKTE, WILHELM.** Preussen und Frankreich vom Bastillesturm bis Reichenbach 1789-1790. [Prussia and France from the fall of the Bastille until Reichenbach.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 42 (2) 1929: 230-262.—The publication of Bradby's *The Life of Barnave* has made necessary a revaluation of German work on Franco-Prussian relations in 1789-90. The thesis advanced by Max Duncker, von Sybel, Kurt Heinrich, and Joachim Kühn is this: The events of 1789 offered an opportunity to dissolve the Austrian alliance. The Prussian ambassador to Paris, von der Goltz, achieved a secret understanding with the radicals in the assembly, and through Pétion, with the Jacobin club for the furtherance of this plan. Pétion's speech in the assembly on the right of the king to declare war

was based on material furnished by Goltz, Barnave consulted with Goltz before making his attack on the family contract, and Pétion was in the pay of Goltz. Bradby declares that Barnave never came under the influence of Goltz. Lüdtkte, using Goltz's dispatches to Berlin, supports Bradby. German writers have accepted the assertions of the Prussian ambassador at their face value, when Goltz was deliberately exaggerating his success. Goltz failed because of the strength of the Dutch patriotic party, and because he was unable to influence the democratic party in the assembly. He knew Pétion only indirectly through the journalist Carra, and Barnave even less well. But his statements so deceived Frederick William that he suggested rewarding Pétion and sent Ephraim on a special mission to Paris to complete the Franco-Prussian alliance negotiations.—*Edgar B. Nixon*.

7124. **MÜLLER, REINHOLD.** Adolf Friederich Johann Riedel und die Reaktion in Preussen. [Riedel and the reaction in Prussia.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 42 (2) 1929: 274-286.—Riedel was one of that group of scholarly men whom the events of 1848 drove from their accustomed pursuits. When elected to the Prussian National Assembly from Niederbarnim, he was custodian of the secret ministerial archives. As a member of the Right, he stood for a strong monarchy but with the check of a representative body which should possess control over the budget and the ministry. However, he discarded the concept that the sovereignty of the state resided in the people. He opposed a proposed declaration "that the revolutionaries of March 18 and 19 deserved well of the Fatherland," likewise the move to exclude all mention of the crown from the constitution. He desired a balance of powers between the crown and the parliament but the dictatorship of neither. He accordingly aided in defeating all measures which would have limited the prerogatives of the ministry. His party activities in the assembly are discussed, and several hitherto unpublished letters are appended.—*Edgar B. Nixon*.

7125. **PAMPUCH, PIETR.** Usamowolnienie i uwłaszczenie polskich chłopów górnośląskich, 1807-1865. [The freeing and the bestowing of land upon Polish peasants in Upper Silesia.] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Śląsku*. 1 1929: 36-57.—The peasants of Silesia were freed by the bills of 1807, 1811, 1816, and 1827. They had to pay a high price for their deliverance. The execution of the reform was put into the hands of the great landholders. German owners often

abused their right. Many Polish peasants in Silesia lost large patches of their land. Sometimes they were deprived of all of it. The revolution in Prussia in 1848 bettered the peasant situation. Of all provinces of Prussia Upper Silesia made the greatest sacrifice.—*A. Wala-wender.*

7126. RACK, KURT. Das "Deutsche Theater zu Berlin" unter der Direktion Adolf L'Arronge. [The German theatre in Berlin under the direction of Adolf L'Arronge.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (1) 1928: 1-39.—The German theatre after 1871 is closely associated with the reconstruction of the German people. Prior to that time the theatre, under the control of the crown, was restricted in its influence upon the people.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

7127. TAFES, WINIFRED. The war scare of 1875 (1). *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 9(26) Dec. 1930: 335-349.—Evidence not hitherto available reveals Bismarck as almost beside himself at the menace of ultramontanist and fear of French revenge. Worried as he was, he did allow certain newspapers to sound an alarm that contained the notes of a challenge. While Bismarck was responsible for the scare in Bavaria, Italy, England, and Austria, there was no deliberate plot. The feeling of Belgian clericals was hostile to Bismarck, even provocative, and Belgium was expected to side with France. Moltke believed that France was preparing for war and that Germany would be invaded through Belgium. Von Bülow was disturbed over Italian leanings towards France.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

7128. ULLMAN, HEINRICH. Johann Gustav Droysen als Abgeordneter zur Paulskirche im Jahre 1848. [Johann Gustav Droysen, delegate to Pauls church in 1848.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 42(1) 1929: 262-273.—Droysen took part in the Frankfurt assembly as a member from Schleswig-Holstein, and was largely responsible for the protocol submitted by the constitutional committee of that body. As he took no active part in the deliberations of the assembly, his influence has never been entirely accounted for. But an explanation has been found in his letters, collected for the first time in *Johann Gustav Droysens Briefwechsel, herausgegeben v. R. Hübner* (Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, 1929). Droysen was personally acquainted with many statesmen through contacts made earlier in a professional capacity. By letters and personal appeal he tried to bring to some fruition the efforts of the assembly. He sought the support of the Prussian under-secretary of state, Count Bülow, for the assembly's plan by which Prussia should delegate to the Reich the conduct of her foreign affairs. The failure of his efforts caused him to turn to the king of Prussia. When the committee sent by the assembly to Berlin failed, Droysen personally sought the aid of Bunsen, a friend of the king's, and of August Kopisch, the writer.—*Edgar B. Nixon.*

7129. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Rüstungspolitik im Licht der französischen Dokumente. [Germany's armament policy in the light of the French documents.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 33-46.—Excerpts in German translation from the reports of the French embassy in Berlin on the new military appropriations of the spring of 1912. The French ambassador, consul, and military attaché considered the Kaiser and his advisers peaceful, even friendly, to France but German public opinion was critical of what it regarded German weakness.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7130. WAGNER, R. P. Die Entwicklung der Lokomotive im Gebiete des Vereins deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen. [The development of the locomotive in the domain of the Union of German Railway Companies.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutsch. Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (46) Nov. 13, 1930: 1221-1223.—Discussion of the first volume of a book published under the same title by R. von Helmholtz and D. W. Staby, dealing with

the time of development from 1835 to 1880, the years of storm-and-stress in the development of the steam engine. The second volume will treat of the period from 1880 to 1920; the third and last volume will have for its subject the electric locomotive, Diesel locomotive, and further non-steam locomotives.—*H. J. Donker.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 7052-7053, 7055, 7064, 7086, 7167, 7172, 7256, 7264, 7902, 8080)

7131. BIBL, VIKTOR. Der kölnner Kirchenstreit und Metternich. [Metternich and the church controversy in Cologne.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 42(1) 1929: 78-92.—The struggle between the Prussian government and the Catholic church, which culminated in the arrest of the archbishop of Cologne, Nov. 20, 1837, was closely watched by Metternich. He had assured Prussia of his absolute neutrality and his entire impartiality if called upon as arbiter. Actually, however, he exulted in the embarrassment to Prussia and used every means to further the papal cause. He placed the Roman curia in possession of much useful information and finally declared that Rome was in the right, and that arbitration was impossible. His tactics and equivocal advice to Frederick William III and Frederick William IV aided the revolutionary party in the Rhine provinces, postponed the settlement of the quarrel, and further widened the breach between Prussia and Catholic South Germany. Metternich wished the abrogation of the *joosefinische Staatskirchentum* and a return to the Tridentine principle. Bibl thus substantiates Laubert and Grillparzer and controverts Srbik who represents Metternich as maintaining an "honorable neutrality."—*Edgar B. Nixon.*

7132. GLAISE-HORSTENAU, EDMUND von. Das österreichische Aktenwerk über die Vorgeschichte des Weltkrieges. [The Austrian documents on pre-war history.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 1-20.—In view of these documents it is necessary to revise the prevalent judgment of Aehrenthal and Berchtold in favor of the latter and at the expense of the former. Aehrenthal's procedure was unwise and provocative. However, the annexation of Bosnia was necessary for the preservation of the monarchy and 1911 or 1912 would not have been more opportune than 1908. The documents reveal much accurate knowledge at the Ballplatz of Serbian plots against the empire. Unfortunately these reports seem to have been mislaid and were not available in 1914 when they would have been valuable in preparing the ultimatum to Serbia.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7133. GÖRÖG, ELIZABETH. Quelques pages du passé de la presse hongroise. [Some phases of the history of Hungarian journalism.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 46 Nov. 15, 1930: 178-185; Dec. 15, 1930: 225-234.—These articles, which are excerpts from the author's thesis, survey Hungarian journalism through the revolution of 1848-9. Kossuth's *Pesti Hírlap* (1841) was the first journal of political information in the country. Articles in it were very lively but never distinctly revolutionary. The conservative *Világ*, directed by Desseffy, led the campaign against Kossuth's liberalism. Press freedom constituted one of the first demands and gains of the revolution of 1848. Thanks to this several newspapers which were republican in spirit made their appearances.—*Arthur J. May.*

7134. HORVÁTH, EUGÈNE. La politique du gouvernement hongrois envers les nationalistes en 1848-49. [Policy of the Hungarian government towards the nationalities in 1848-49.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 46 Nov. 15, 1930: 149-162; Dec. 15, 1930: 205-218.—Legislation enacted by the Hungarian parliament in April, 1848, accorded equality of civil and political rights to all citizens regardless of their nationality. Subject groups raptur-

ously welcomed these concessions, but demanded 'more specific stipulations respecting language, schools, etc. Foreign influences, notably the Austrian plan to arouse the nationalities against Hungary, brought the government into open conflict with the subject peoples. Various attempts made by Kossuth, by Russian Poles, Rumanian leaders, and Sardinian envoys to reconcile the government and the nationalities were entirely fruitless. In July, 1849, the Hungarian government ordained a liberal law concerning the nationalities which was designed to complete the legislative work of 1848. An elaborate apology by Szemere, a Hungarian leader, is summarized. (An appendix includes the law of July, 1849.)—*Arthur J. May.*

7135. ROHR, WILHELM. Scharnhorsts Sendung nach Wien Ende 1811 und Metternichs Politik. [Scharnhorst's mission to Vienna in 1811 and Metternich.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 43 (1) 1930: 76-128.—Metternich's attitude toward Prussia at the time of Scharnhorst's mission for an alliance is revealed in his advice to the latter. Metternich really did counsel a Prussian-Russian alliance. His motives have been variously interpreted. Srbik's contention, that Metternich steadfastly desired the defeat of Napoleon, is rejected; likewise his thesis that Metternich's efforts for a French alliance were not initiated until Prussia capitulated in 1812. Metternich had advised the Austrian emperor on Nov. 28, 1811, that only by an alliance with France might Austria save something from the situation. The impending French attack on Russia would result in Russian defeat and in the dissolution of Prussia. Napoleon would demand part of Galicia for his new kingdom of Poland. Silesia would compensate Austria for that loss, and might be secured by a French alliance. Scharnhorst's mission embarrassed Metternich. He made no definite statement to Scharnhorst, and continued his negotiations with Napoleon. At the same time, he worked to prevent a Franco-Prussian alliance. When, in January, 1812, this was imminent, Metternich tried to turn the situation to his advantage by offering to Napoleon to secure Prussian acquiescence.—*Edgar B. Nixon.*

7136. SCHWENDEMANN, KARL. Grundzüge der Balkanpolitik Österreich-Ungarns von 1908-1914. [Principles of the Balkan policy of Austria-Hungary from

1908 to 1914.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 203-226.—Austria's foreign policy from 1908 to 1914 did not include a desire for more Balkan lands. On three occasions the minister of foreign affairs refused to consent to a preventative war. Aehrenthal and Berchtold planned to enlarge Bulgaria and keep alive the Serbo-Bulgarian rivalry. Austro-Hungarian statesmen never had any clear conception of the problem of nationalism confronting the monarchy. The formation of the Balkan League and the Balkan wars convinced Berchtold that it was useless to hope for an understanding with Serbia. In Rumania the plotting of France and Russia also created hostility to the central powers. Berchtold's decision to settle the issue with Serbia in 1914 was not sudden or light-hearted but the natural result of developments in the Balkans since 1908.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7137. UNSIGNED. Oesterreich-Ungarns Aussenpolitik. [Austria-Hungary's foreign policy.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (12) Dec. 1929: 1137-1153.—Excerpts from the published Austrian foreign office archives.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

SWITZERLAND

7138. COURTRAY, ALBERT. Une proposition de partage du comté de Gruyère. [A proposition for the partition of the county of Gruyère.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* 37 (7) Jul. 1929: 209-214.—*H. Furber.*

7139. KISSLING, HENRI. L'avocat Chollet 1754-1823. *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* 37 (4) Apr. 1929: 97-120.—*H. Furber.*

7140. MOTTAZ, EUGÈNE. L'élection des fonctionnaires communaux sous l'ancien régime à Yverdon. [The election of communal officials at Yverdon under the old regime.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* 37 (7) Jul. 1929: 221-223.—*H. Furber.*

7141. UNSIGNED. Les tribulations d'un Huguenot réfugié à Vevey. [The tribulations of a Huguenot who fled to Vevey.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* 37 (1) Jan. 1929: 46-58; (2) Feb. 1929: 65-78.—Published extracts from the diary of Jean Giraud who fled from La Grave (Dauphiné) to Vevey after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes 1685-87; valuable for the light it throws on the enforcement of the Revocation decree in Dauphiné.—*H. Furber.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 6723, 6796, 6939, 7035, 7050, 7164, 7171, 7249, 7254, 7265, 7668, 8264)

7142. ADAMCZYK, THERESIA. Die Reise Katharinas II nach Südrussland im Jahre 1787. [The journey of Catherine II to southern Russia in 1787.] *Jahrb. f. Kultur u. Gesch. d. Slaven.* 6 (1) 1930: 25-53.—This study discusses the political aspect of Catherine's journey to southern Russia in 1787, an aspect which has hitherto been largely neglected. Catherine met emperor Joseph II of Austria there.—*Matthew Spinka.*

7143. ADAMOV, E. A. Russia and the United States at the time of the Civil War. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 586-611.—Two hitherto unprinted documents (pp. 603-611) which, with Adamov's article, prove that the Russian warships were not present in New York and San Francisco in order to safeguard the squadrons from an enemy, but rather to place them in favorable position for the most effective opening of hostilities against English and French commerce and colonies in the event of war. No. 1 (July, 1863) is a detailed instruction from the ministry of marine to Rear-Admiral Lesovsky regarding the procedure to be followed by the Atlantic squadron. No. 2 (October, 1863) is a letter

to the czar from the Russian minister in London, expressing his disapproval of the dangerous course thus advised by the rear-admirals. The czar's annotation to the letter considered the objections as serious but not as reason for withdrawing the squadrons.—*Alice M. Holden.*

7144. CHODYNICKI, KAZIMIERZ. Przegląd badań nad dziejami Litwy w ostatnim dziesięcioleciu 1920-30. [A review of historical studies of Lithuania in the last ten years 1920-30.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (1) 1930: 20-300.—*Frank Nowak.*

7145. DERIES, LÉON. La captivité du baron Paul de Krudener, secrétaire de l'ambassade de Russie (septembre 1812-décembre 1813). [The captivity of Baron Paul de Krudener, secretary of the Russian embassy (September, 1812-December, 1813).] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (155) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 137-148.—After the recall of the embassies following the renewal of war between Russia and France, Baron Paul de Krudener was arrested in Strasbourg and remained in virtual captivity during the rest of the conflict. This was retaliation for the Russian arrest of Count Rayneval, secretary of the French embassy in Russia.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

7146. DOYON, PIERRE. Alexandre III et la République Française. [Alexander III and the French

Republic.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (154) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 35-40.—Edmond Toutain's book concerning Alexander's reaction to the expedient Franco-Russian alliance is favorably reviewed.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

7147. FRANTZ, GÜNTHER. Das strategische Eisenbahnnetz Russlands 1914. [The strategic railway system of Russia, 1914.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 259-280.—A study with maps and tables of the development of Russia's railroads. Russia lacked the capital required to build and maintain the railroads necessary to support her imperialist schemes. After the formation of the dual alliance loans from France became available. Each loan carried stipulations as to the particular railroad construction to be promoted. After 1900 the chief activity was toward the east to further Russia's imperialist plans in China. After the understanding with Japan and England (1907) the extension of railways in central and eastern Russia was hastened to centralize troops and supplies from the provinces and send them to the west front. In 1859 mobilization lasted six weeks; in 1914 the general staff was working on a plan to begin operations on the 16th day of mobilization.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7148. GANFMAN, M. I. The war upon peasants. *Fortnightly Rev.* 128 (764) Aug. 1930: 211-224.—The revolution of 1917 was able to spread only because the revolutionary party proclaimed the slogan of an immediate distribution of the estates and crownlands. In 1918 there followed the process of "land grabbing" without any participation and control of the Bolshevik government. By 1919 Lenin's plan to introduce socialist agriculture by means of "poverty-committees" and by installing sample state-farms had entirely failed. The government capitulated by introducing the so-called NEP. Since the revolution the peasants and not the Communist government were the masters of the situation. Stalin's revolution, which claims to replace NEP by the collectivization of agriculture, may be decisive for the existence of the Communist party itself.—*S. P. Turin.*

7149. KARSAWIN, LEW. Erwägungen über die russische Revolution. [Consideration of the Russian revolution.] *Russische Gedanken.* 1 (3) 1930: 265-268.—Contemporaries of the English and French revolutions proved unable to understand them. The early chaos of the Russian revolution prevented active revolutionary workers, except a few like Lenin, from clearly formulating their ideologies. It is necessary to differentiate between the formal process characteristic of all revolutions and the idea or content of a given revolution. The formal process, a fundamental change of ruling class with far-reaching political, social, and economic changes, has already ended in Russia. The vigorous and intelligent proletariat is the fit leader for the immobile, unorganized peasantry. Contrasted with the limited European significance of the French Revolution, the Russian revolution is of world-wide importance. Neither Communism nor Marxism can determine the inner meaning of the Russian revolution.—*Beatrice Heiman.*

7150. KERNER, ROBERT J. Russia and the Straits question (1915-17). *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 8 (24) Mar. 1930: 589-600.—The Straits agreement of 1915 was consistently maintained by Russia up to May, 1917. Kerner deals here with the negotiations in regard to Italy's adhesion to the agreement, the partitioning of Asia Minor and the drawing of the European frontiers of France and Russia, the publication of the agreement itself, and the struggle against a separate peace with Germany and Turkey. Italy accepted the agreement, although her aspirations in Asia Minor were not sanctioned. Later Rumania was informed but because of public opinion in that country the agreement was not published. Meanwhile the Russian foreign office, feeling that friend and foe would oppose the Russian advance after the war, worked for an ex-

pedition against Constantinople, although the general staff remained cool to the idea.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

7151. LARIVIÈRE, CH. de. Le Tsar Alexandre Ier dans ses relations avec Napoléon. [Alexander I in his dealings with Napoleon.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (96) Mar. 1930: 151-170; (97) Apr. 1930: 202-216.—This review of the relations between Napoleon and Alexander I is occasioned by the appearance of Caulaincourt's *Mémoires*. In all essentials they confirm the account that Caulaincourt gave in his diplomatic correspondence from 1807 to 1811, when he was ambassador at St. Petersburg. Both Napoleon and his ambassador were deceived and outwitted by the czar, who played a remarkable game of deception between Tilsit and Erfurt. Napoleon doubted Alexander's friendship and loyalty even before the interview at Erfurt, but Caulaincourt continued to trust him. Alexander's duplicity is now perfectly apparent; he made the alliance with Napoleon to lull him into a false security.—*Leo Gershoy.*

7152. PREUSS, ULRICH. Katherina II von Russland und ihre auswärtige Politik im Urteile der deutschen Zeitgenossen. [Catherine II and her foreign policy according to the judgment of her German contemporaries.] *Jahrb. f. Kultur u. Gesch. d. Slaven.* 5 (1) 1929: 1-56; (2) 1929: 169-227.—An exhaustive treatment, based upon 157 contemporary magazine articles. On the whole, these German writers felt that she, a German born, should have paid some attention to German interests, rather than have followed an exclusively Russian policy.—*Matthew Spinka.*

POLAND

(See also Entries 6948, 7125, 7208, 7254, 7913, 8223)

7153. BUJAK, FRANCISZEK. Zyciorys Jana Ptasnika. [Sketch of the life of Jan Ptasnik, 1875-1930.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (2) 1930: X-XLV.—*Frank Nowak.*

7154. GARDNER, MONICA. Three dramas of Wyspianski. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 9 (26) Dec. 1930: 361-374.—Stanislas Wyspianski (d. 1907), prince of dramatists, poet, painter, and philosopher, put into three works his convictions about the luckless insurrection of 1830-31. In two we have set forth the conflict of views inside the ranks of the Polish patriots themselves—in *The song of Warsaw* it is youth's romance and knight-errantry at variance with realism, in *Leleweł* it is the strife between the conservative and the radical. In *A November night* we have scenes from the beginning of the uprising. In it all one sees the keen critic of history, often bringing the truth into relief more than the historians themselves.—*W. J. Rose.*

7155. GUTTRY, ALEXANDER. Polish emigration after the November uprising. *Poland (N. Y.).* 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 15-18.—The failure of the Polish uprising in 1830-31 resulted in the enforced exile of many eminent leaders. Gathering chiefly in France, they reminded Europe of the injustice their nation suffered, and they served as a moral stimulus to their people at home. Headed by Adam Czartoryski they did notable work, but could not satisfy their more revolutionary compatriots whose chief spirit was the historian Leleweł. Friction resulted. Both drew their inspiration largely from the romantic poets, the high priests of Poland's destiny—Mickiewicz, Slowacki, and Krasinski. They failed to move Europe but they did lay sure foundations for later results.—*W. J. Rose.*

7156. KIPA, E. Fryderyk Gentz: Korespondencja z hr. Florą Wrbną z lat 1807-1825 i ks. Teresą Jabłonowską w r. 1807. [Fr. Gentz: Correspondence with Countess Florą Wrbną, 1807-1825, and Princess Teresą Jabłonowską in 1807.] *Sprawozdania z czynności i posiedzeń Polskiej Akademji Umiejętności.* 8 1929: 14-15.—*A. Walawender.*

7157. KRZYCZYŃSKI, LEON. Regestr dokumentów na dobra tatarskie Łostaje, 1600-1789. [Register of documents pertaining to the Tartar estates of Łostaje, 1600-1789.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 7 (1-2) 1930: 312-345.—A. Walawender.

7158. KÜHNE, WALTER. Neue Einblicke in Leben und Werke Zieszkowskis. [New light on the life and work of Zieszkowski.] *Jahrb. f. Kultur u. Gesch. d. Slaven*. 6 (1) 1930: 54-66.—A study of Count August Zieszkowski's German philosophical writings—*Prolegomena zur Historiosophie* (1838) and *Gott und Palingenesie* (1842) and his other books which appeared in 1852—together with a description of his relationship to Michelet.—*Matthew Spinka*.

7159. ŁOWNIAŃSKA, MARJA. W sprawie składu narodowościowego cechów wileńskich, w. XVI-XVIII. [The composition of the guilds in Wilno in regard to nationalities, 16-18th centuries.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 7 (1-2) 1930: 346-350.—A. Walawender.

7160. OTTO, GERALD F. Poznan, ancient seat of kings. *Poland (N. Y.)*. 11 (12) Dec. 1930: 723-727, 762-765.—Poznan (Posen), situated strategically on the Warta river, was once a center of Polish political and social life. Named in Roman days, it has legendary interest through pagan times, and stands out as one of the first Christian strongholds (10th century). A typical medieval fortress, it still has important Gothic remains, notably the town-hall. Playing an important part in the relations of the Slavs to the Holy Roman emperors, it was organized first under Magdeburg law, but soon united with Cracow under the Polish domain rights. Modernized by the Germans after the partitions, it is now an important cultural and economic center of the new Poland.—*W. J. Rose*.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 6770, 6954, 7008, 7039, 7048, 7052, 7055, 7091, 7094, 7132, 7136, 7150, 7253, 7256-7257, 7907, 7911, 8107)

7166. CALDER, W. M. Leaves from an Anatolian notebook. *Bull. John Rylands Libr., Manchester*. 13 (2) Jul. 1929: 254-271.

7167. HUBKA, GUSTAV von. Kritische Tage in Montenegro. [Critical days in Montenegro.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 27-47.—The Austro-Hungarian military attaché to Montenegro here describes how Montenegro prepared for war in 1912, 1913, and again in 1914 and how in each case public hatred was aroused against Austria-Hungary.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

7168. KAMPOUROGLOUS, D. Συμπληρωματικά πληροφοριακά περί τῶν Βυζαντινῶν οἰκογενειῶν τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. [Supplementary information about the Byzantine families of Athens.] *Πρακτικά τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν*. 5 (8) Nov. 1930: 376.—There are still living in Athens 23 families of Byzantine origin. The author mentions their names, which include Branás (a name preserved in one of "the mountains" which "look on Marathon"), Gerontas (his own maternal ancestors), Lykodemas (after whom the Russian church is erroneously called "Nikodemos"), Palaiologos, Rang habás (after whom another church is named), Taronites, Phokas, Chalkokondyles, and Cheilas.—*William Miller*.

7169. PANAITESCU, P. P. Powojenna historjografja rumunska. [Rumanian historiography after the World War.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (2) 1930: 1-20.—This article reviews the work of Rumanian chroniclers and scholars from the 17th century to our day with a systematic bibliography of their achievements. Post-bellum Rumanian scholars attach less importance to political history and emphasize social, economic, and cultural history. Social historians are investigating the develop-

7161. ROMER, KAZIMIERZ. Co nam mówią stare wileńskie kamienice? [What old houses of Wilno tell us.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 7 (1-2) 1930: 229-262.—History of two 17th century houses in Wilno. The price of the building-materials is given, sometimes the wages. Description of the houses and their value at various times. Documents of the owners are sources.—A. Walawender.

7162. SZCHANIECKA, EMILJA. Zarys biografii na tle walk narodu polskiego o niepodległość. [Outline of a biography with the war of independence of the Polish nation as a background.] *Roczniki Hist., Poznań*. 6 (2) 1930: 129-196.—A. Walawender.

7163. STASZEWSKI, JANUSZ. Organizacja siły zbrojnej i działania wojenne w województwie kaliskiem 1831 r. [The organization of the armed forces and military activities in Kalisz district in 1831.] *Roczniki Hist., Poznań*. 6 (2) 1930: 197-235.—A. Walawender.

7164. TYGEL, Z. Jewish participation in the Polish insurrection of 1830-31. *Poland (N. Y.)*. 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 23-25.—Suffering even a longer subjection than the Poles among whom they lived, the Jewish people never doubted that the political oppression of the czarist regime would be broken. No one appreciated this more than the eminent historian, Lelewel. It is not surprising, then, that the Warsaw Jews offered at once to raise a legion in November, 1830, and that Jewish money and lives were spent freely in the struggle. So, too, the gift of the tailors of Wilno of 200 uniforms may be reckoned as a real sacrifice.—*W. J. Rose*.

7165. TYROWICZ, MARJAN. Działalność publiczna Niemcewicza w l. 1807-1813. [The public activity of Niemcewicz, 1807-1813.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 7 (1-2) 1930: 263-292.—A. Walawender.

ment of private property and the division of social classes in Moldavia and Wallachia, particularly in reference to the agrarian reforms of 1919-22; likewise the development of democracy and democratic ideas since the 19th century. In cultural studies there is a shift from the exaggerated importance of the "Latin idea" and the exclusive influence of the West to the emphasis of the Thracio-Illyrian element and the influence of Slav civilization. Much more emphasis is also placed on the influence of Orthodoxy in Rumanian culture. The result has been a more intensive study of archive material in Byzantine, south Slav, Polish, Russian, and Hungarian countries.—*Frank Nowak*.

7170. STANOYEVITCH, ST. L'histoire de Belgrade. [The history of Belgrade.] *Rev. d. Balkans*. (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 279-284.—Belgrade's geographical position has always given it an important part; the Turks justly called it "the house of battles." Situated at the junction of the East and the West, it has been described as "the key of Constantinople." The Celts built a fortress, called Singidunum at the meeting-place of the Danube and the Save; under the Romans it possessed strategic and economic importance; in the 7th century the Slavs became its masters; Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Byzantines fought for it; and thither in 1190, the Emperor Isaac Comnenus came to make peace with the Hungarian king Béla III. The first Serbian monarch who resided there was Dragutin (1284-1316); but after the death of Stephen Lazarevitch in 1427, the Hungarians retook it, but, after repulsing the Turks in 1456, surrendered it to them in 1521. For three centuries the Turks held it, with the exception of the three Austrian occupations (1688-90, 1718-39, 1788-90). In 1806 the Serbs under Karageorge took it, but had to surrender it in 1813. Under Alexander Karageorgevitch Belgrade again became the Serbian capital, but a Turkish garrison remained in the fortress till 1867. A new era began with the reign of Peter

(1903), though it was bombarded and occupied by the Austrians (1913-15).—*William Miller*.

7171. UNSIGNED. *Der erste Balkankrieg*. [The first Balkan war.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (10) Oct. 1930: 964-974; (11) Nov. 1930: 1070-1076; (12) Nov. 1930: 1184-1194; 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 63-74.—A series from the Russian foreign office (*Krasny Archiv* vol. 15, 16) dealing with the diplomatic preparation for the first Balkan war.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

7172. UNSIGNED. "Slovenski Jug." *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (12) Dec. 1930: 1142-1156.—A reproduction of *Finale*, a brochure by George Nastitsch, in which he outlined in 1908 the provisional statutes of *Slovenski Jug*, a secret society for the liberation of the South Slavs.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

7173. VERYKIOS, A. *Ἡ ἑμπορικὴ ναυτιλία μας*. [Our merchant marine.] *Μηνιαία Οικονομικὴ καὶ Κοινωνικὴ Ἐπιθεώρησις*. 7 (12) Dec. 31, 1930: 1048-1056.—The director of the National Steamship Company describes its progress since its foundation in 1908 in serving as "a bridge over the chasm" between the American Greeks and their own country. Its first steamer was launched in 1909; a second larger steamer followed in 1912 together with the purchase of five nearly new vessels. They were used for military purposes during the Balkan War of 1912-13, when one of them was bombarded by the Turks off Syria. During the period of Greek neutrality in the World War (1914-17) the company made considerable profits, which enabled it to purchase several ships; from 1917 to the Asia Minor disaster of 1922 its fleet was at the disposal of the government, and several units were torpedoed. In 1926 the company ordered in England the well-known *Patris II* for its service to Marseilles, and signed an agreement with the foreign Cosulich and Fabre lines, to avoid cut-throat competition after the American immigration law of 1924; but this agreement will expire in December, 1931. During the year ending July, 1929, the company conveyed 2,580 Greek passengers to New York and 3,018 from New York to Greece—a considerable diminution as compared with the two previous years.—*William Miller*.

INDIA

(See also Entries 6759, 7873, 7876, 7907)

7174. BANERJI, BRAJENDRA NATH. The last days of Rajah Rammohun Roy. *Modern Rev.* 47 (4) Oct. 1929: 381-388.

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 6662, 6979, 6989, 7027, 7037, 7043, 7073, 7075, 7241, 7245, 7261, 7420, 7777, 7808, 8035, 8111, 8220)

7181. ADAMS, SAMUEL HOPKINS. An emperor of finance. *Nation's Business*. 18 (9) Aug. 1930: 15-17; 98-102.—Nicholas Biddle and the Bank of the United States.

7182. ALLEN, MRS. CHARLES M. The early Great Basking Ridge Academy. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 16 (1) Jan. 1931: 51-55.—The article deals with the problems of the early 19th century educator.—*W. Palmer*.

7183. BAYLES, W. HARRISON. Old taverns of New York. *VIII. J. Amer. Hist.* 24 (1) 1930: 220-247.

7184. BENTON, EDWARD MAXWELL. Soldier voting in Iowa. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 29 (1) Jan. 1931: 27-41.—A large number of those who served in both the Union and Confederate armies from 1861-1865 were voters. At the outbreak of the war, however, no provision was made for absentee or soldier voting. In the states where there was a constitutional provision for the place of voting, service men could not vote until a con-

7175. LABERNADIE, MARGUERITE. *Le révolution et les établissements français dans l'Inde*. [The French Revolution and the Establishments in India.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 18 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 603-628.—There was no revolution as such in Chandarnagar, Pondicherry, Yanaon, Mahé, and Karikal. Repercussions of the explosion in the motherland were, of course, felt and there was considerable excitement and wild talk. For the most part, however, the colonists had little understanding of events, were bewildered by the news of happenings, and changed their own customs and institutions but little, despite detailed orders from Paris, well knowing that these would but be followed by others, often diametrically opposed, by the next boat.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7176. MOLESWORTH, F. C. (ed.) The diary and letters of Arthur Moffatt Lang. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Res.* 9 (38) Oct. 1930: 189-213.—Section 2 of the Diary and Letters, covering the period from July to September, 1857. An introduction gives the names of the officers of the engineers in the service of the East India Company, who took part in the siege of Delhi. (Illus. and maps).—*F. E. Baldwin*.

7177. ROLLAND, ROMAIN. Ramakrishna—a modern avatar. *Asia (N. Y.)*. 29 (10) Oct. 1929: 763-769.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 6645, 7094-7095, 7109, 7115, 7846)

7178. BESSON, MAURICE. *Précurseurs et pionniers de l'expansion française en Afrique—un Saharien*, Jean-Victor Largeau. [Precursors and pioneers of French expansion in Africa—a Saharan, Jean-Victor Largeau.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 590-593.—This foremost Saharan left a prosaic career as a small town printer in France in 1874 and, in the two decades which followed, found adventure in exploring and extending French control over the vast stretches of grassland in central Africa. His son, General Emmanuel Largeau, subsequently established the colony of Tchad and conquered German Cameroon.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7179. LAURENCE, ANSELME. L'Algérie à la veille de son centenaire. [Algeria on the eve of its centenary.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 193 Sep. 1, 1929: 80-90.

7180. PALMER, H. R. Two Sudanese manuscripts of the seventeenth century. *Bull. School Orient. Studies, London Inst.* 5 (3) 1929: 541-560.

stitutional amendment had been adopted. In other states legislative provision could be made for soldier voting. Under these conditions many soldiers were permitted to vote, particularly during the latter period of the war. In 1916, soldiers on the Mexican border were permitted to vote, as were also soldiers in camp during the World War. Soldier voting has been attended with much difficulty, however, because of the wide distribution of troops.—*J. A. Swisher*.

7185. BRADFORD, GAMALIEL. The fury of living. Theodore Roosevelt. *Harpers Mag.* 162 (969) Feb. 1931: 353-364.

7186. BRENNAN, ELLEN E. The Massachusetts council of the magistrates. *New Engl. Quart.* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 54-93.—This standing council, established in 1644, made conclusive a constitutional change previously effected by the colony on its own authority. Its immediate predecessor, a life council of certain magistrates, had been created in order to confer a life tenure

upon the latter. Public opinion forced the abolition of the life magistracy in 1639, but the council remained as before until 1644. The constitutional changes of that year aimed at following the practice of the Puritan commonwealth in England. One was to constitute a certain number of the magistrates, normally seven, including the governor as a standing council, to function during the recess of the general court. The greater part of its time was devoted to the administration of foreign relations and military and ecclesiastical affairs. It also exercised certain judicial functions in admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, while some of its acts were legislative in character. It continued throughout the colonial period except during the Andros regime. The need felt for a constant directing authority was due to the colonists' English experience.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7187. BRIGGS, HAROLD E. *The Black Hills gold rush.* *No. Dakota Hist. Quart.* 5(2) Jan. 1931: 71-99.—The Black Hills were prospected for, and gold was discovered, almost 50 years before their lawful settlement in 1876. Interest in gold was so keen in 1872 that the government had difficulty in keeping the miners out. After the Custer expedition of 1874 hundreds of miners headed for the Hills. United States officials tried to eject these invaders, but after the failure of the Sioux negotiations in 1875 the government gave up the effort. For a few years there was a real rush for the diggings, which revived steamboat traffic on the Missouri, caused the development of stage and freight lines, and was responsible for much lawlessness and crime. At first placer mining was practiced, but soon large scale mills and machinery became necessary. Within ten years the palmy days were over. Population totalled about 20,000, largely grouped in cities, such as Deadwood, Lead, etc. The average output of gold in the early years was surprisingly low.—*Duane Squires.*

7188. BURNS, LEE. *Life in old Vincennes.* *Indiana Hist. Soc. Publ.* 8(9) 1929: 437-460.

7189. CLARK, JANE. *Metcalfe Bowler as a British spy.* *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 23(4) Oct. 1930: 101-116.—The correspondence of Bowler with the British found among the Clinton Papers.—*C. K. Ship-ton.*

7190. DONNELLY, JOSEPH P. *Colonel John Fitzgerald.* *Hist. Bull.* 7(4) May 1929: 61-63.—A brief biography of this trusted Catholic aide to Washington during 1777-1783.—*Major L. Younce.*

7191. EDWARDS, EVERETT E. *A bibliography of the history of agriculture in the United States.* *U. S. Dept. Agric., Misc. Publ.* #84. Nov. 1930: pp. 307.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

7192. ELLIS, ELMER. *Colorado's first fight for statehood, 1865-1868.* *Colorado Mag.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 23-30.—The rejection of Colorado Territory's first opportunity to become a state illustrates the political instability of the times. Congress, favorable in 1864, was unfriendly by 1866. The reversal of opinion in the territory was even more striking, as evidenced by Henry M. Teller's switching from a leading advocate of statehood to one of its most influential opponents.—*P. S. Fritz.*

7193. FAVROT, J. ST. CLAIR. *Baton Rouge, the historical capital of Louisiana.* *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(4) Oct. 1929: 610-629.—An account of the origin of the name of the place, the first battle of Baton Rouge (Sept. 22, 1779), the appearance of the town in the early 19th century as described by contemporaneous writers, the second battle of Baton Rouge, (Sept. 21, 1810), the incorporation of the town in 1817 and conditions between that time and the outbreak of the Civil War, the third battle of Baton Rouge, (Sept. 5, 1862), the nine flags that have floated over the place at different times, famous visitors and historical landmarks.—*E. M. Violette.*

7194. FLETCHER, ROBERT S. *That hard winter in Montana, 1886-1887.* *Agric. Hist.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 123-130.—Immediately following the great boom period of 1880-1885 in the Montana range cattle business, nature and economics seemed to conspire for the overthrow of the industry. In 1885-86 beef prices dropped considerably. Cattle were shipped in from the outside. An extreme drouth prevented the growth of feed. Grasshoppers did much damage, range fires followed the drouth, wolves preyed on the weakened cow and calves, poisonous plants, not ordinarily eaten, killed others. Then came a terrible winter. The mortality varied from 50% and over in the Yellowstone and Musselshell region to 40% on the Shonkin and in the Judith Basin and perhaps somewhat less in the Sun River country and on the Teton and Marias. One estimate put the Montana cattlemen's loss at \$5,000,000. The industry emerged on a saner and sounder basis. Throughout the 90's the annual output of cattle in Montana was regularly more than twice as great as in any year before the hard winter.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

7195. FLOURNOY, MARY H. *Art in the early South.* *So. Atlantic Quart.* 29(4) Oct. 1930: 402-418.—An account of the interest taken in music, dramatics, painting, sculpture, architecture, and education in the South in early days. The most noted southern composers, actors, painters, sculptors, architects and teachers are mentioned and their work evaluated.—*E. M. Violette.*

7196. G., J. G. *An early Missouri river journal.* *Mid-America.* 13(3) Jan. 1931: 236-254.—The editor of *Mid-America* presents the journal of a Jesuit, Nicholas Point, who was associated with Father De Smet in the Catholic missionary activities among the Indians of the Rocky Mountain region in the 1840's. The journal is entitled *A journey in a barge on the Missouri from the fort of the Blackfeet [Lewis] to that of the Assiniboines [Union].*—*F. A. Mullin.*

7197. GARRETSON, O. A. *The Lewelling family—pioneers.* *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 27(4) Oct. 1929: 548-563.

7198. GEISER, SAMUEL WOOD. *Naturalists of the frontier.* *V. Ferdinand and Jacob Lindheimer.* *Southw. Rev.* 15(2) Winter 1930: 245-266.

7199. HASTINGS, MRS. RUSSEL. *The Barbers of Orange and Albany counties, N. Y., and Elizabethtown, N. J.* *New York Geneal. & Biog. Rec.* 62(1) Jan. 1931: 3-22.—Catharine Barber, of Orange county, New York, mother of Henry James, Sr., was descended from Judge Patrick Barber, who came to America before 1750. Details are given of the lives and families of Patrick Barber's early descendants, particularly Lt. Col. Francis Barber, an officer in the American Revolution.—*J. W. Pratt.*

7200. HICKS, JOHN D., and BARNHART, JOHN D. *The Farmers' Alliance.* *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6(3) Jul. 1929: 254-280.—The Northwestern Alliance, stimulated by hard times and by the organizing ability of Milton George, grew from locals into a national organization. A distinguishing characteristic was emphasis upon political activity. Contemporaneously there developed in the South a Southern Alliance formed from a union of various groups. The Southern Alliance, which was secret and primarily social and business in purpose, embraced a membership of between one and three millions in 1890. Advocates of a union of the two alliances arranged that the annual meeting of each should be held in St. Louis in December, 1889, as well as that of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois, the Colored Farmers' National Alliance and Co-operative Union, and the Knights of Labor. Sectional prejudice, northern fear of dominance by the much larger southern organization, diversity of interest between northern and southern farmers, and the idea of a third party prevented union. The Alliance was at the

height of its power immediately after the St. Louis meeting. It was seriously hurt by the promotion of a chimerical scheme of financial reform known as the "Sub-Treasury" and was destroyed by the launching of the People's party in 1891 and 1892. By 1900 the organization had disappeared.—*A. R. Newsome.*

7201. HILL, ESTHER V. The Iroquois Indians and their lands since 1783. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 11 (4) Oct. 1930: 336-353.—At the close of the Revolutionary War, the Six Nations, with the exception of the Oneida and Tuscorora, were left nominally at war with the United States. The Mohawks were given lands in Canada and withdrew thither. The remaining nations made peace with the United States at Fort Stanwix in 1784. They were left in possession of their lands in New York and Pennsylvania but ceded to the United States all their claims west of the eastern end of Lake Erie and in the Ohio Valley. Commissioners from Pennsylvania purchased all the Iroquois lands in that state. New York, in 1786, ceded to Massachusetts the preemption rights to all lands in New York west of the "preemption line," reserving only a small strip. East of this line New York, by 1817, had extinguished the Indian title to all lands except a few insignificant reservations. Massachusetts disposed of its preemption rights to Phelps and Gorham, and Robert Morris, the latter purchasing rights to some 5,000,000 acres west of the Genesee river, most of which he sold to the Dutch Holland Land Co. Between 1788 and 1797 the agents of Phelps and Gorham, Morris, and the Holland Land Co. bought from the Senecas for trifling considerations their rights to all these lands (all of New York west of Seneca Lake) with the exception of ten reservations totalling 336 square miles, some of which the Seneca and their kin still occupy. This article does not carry the story beyond 1817.—*J. W. Pratt.*

7202. HOLIDAY, JOSEPH E. The reservoir regulators of the canal period. *Indiana Mag. Hist.* 25 (2) Jun. 1929: 92-100.—During the building of a portion of the Wabash and Erie canal system from Terre Haute to Worthington, Indiana, in 1851 to 1854, a series of reservoirs were constructed to supply water to the canal in the dry seasons. Violent objection was raised on the ground that it would result in an increase in malaria, since the clearing and draining of the land had proved the best way to stamp out this dreaded frontier disease. The outbreak of cholera among the Irish dam laborers increased the tension. Mass meetings were held in Clay County where the excitement was greatest. In June, 1854, a mob of farmers destroyed the dams and drained the reservoirs. Units of the state militia were called out and construction was resumed. Hardly completed they were again destroyed. These disturbances continued until 1857, when the arrival of the railroads led to the abandonment of the canal.—*E. S. Osgood.*

7203. HONEYMAN, VAN DOREN A. Isaac Southard, state treasurer of New Jersey 1837-43. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 16 (1) Jan. 1931: 21-34.—Isaac Southard who served ten years as clerk of Somerset County, one term in congress, and six years as state treasurer, has been neglected historically because of the finer record made by his abler brother, Samuel L. Southard. The article is important for its genealogical material. There is a list of the 49 people (three women) receiving pensions from the state between 1837 and 1843, and a fairly complete record of Southard's 11 offspring and their descendants.—*W. Palmer.*

7204. HYNEMAN, CHARLES S. Neutrality during the European wars of 1792-1815. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (2) Apr. 1930: 279-309.—The policy of neutrality adopted and enforced by Washington is frequently said to be the first instance of a neutrality with the characteristics of modern neutral practice. The neutrality of 1793 was dictated by domestic political reasons as well as by international duty. The goal of

strict impartiality could not be attained by merely permitting equal privileges to both belligerents; it was necessary to deny certain privileges to both. Jefferson stated in 1807 that the U. S. had observed with good faith the neutrality it had assumed.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

7205. KEETON, ELSIE. The story of Dead Man's Canon and of the Espinosas. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 34-38.—Henry Priest narrates how Henry Harkens was murdered in March, 1863, by the Espinosa bandits in Saw Mill Gulch, 18 miles south of Colorado Springs, whence the name Dead Man's Canon.—*P. S. Fritz.*

7206. KIMBALL, JAMES M. Account of a trip over the Charleston & Hamburg R. R. soon after its completion in October, 1839. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #20. Nov. 1929: 32-35.

7207. LEWIS, CHARLES F. History in the making. *Pittsburgh Rec.* 5 (11) Dec. 1930: 49-52.—Advocates the social interpretation of our accomplishments. The political and social developments challenge an urban viewpoint. Cities have become industrial, commercial, and financial centers. The historical traditions of Pittsburgh and its social-economic contributions in this direction are to be studied and the program of research is aided by the Buhl Foundation.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

7208. LEWIS, J. F. Casimir Pulaski. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 55 (217) Jan. 1931: 1-23.—An address in Independence Square sketching the life and services of Casimir Pulaski.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

7209. LOWENSTAM, BENJAMIN G. Bay money. *Stone & Webster J.* 47 (4) Oct. 1930: 516-525.

7210. McCULLAGH, FRANCIS. The Gordon Bennetts and American journalism. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (71) Sep. 1929: 394-412.

7211. MASTERS, EDGAR LEE. Stephen A. Douglas. *Amer. Mercury.* 22 (85) Jan. 1931: 11-23.—History still prospers the Lincoln legend; Douglas is remembered only as he who was routed by Lincoln with mastering ability and clearer hold on God's truth. In time it will be seen that Douglas was superior to Lincoln in genius, in strength of mind and in moral character.—*Philip Davidson.*

7212. MOODY, ROBERT E. The first year of the Emigrant Aid Company. *New Engl. Quart.* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 148-155.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7213. MORISON, S. E. Sir Charles Firth and Master Hugh Peter with a Hugh Peter bibliography. *Harvard Graduates' Mag.* 39 (154) Dec. 1930: 121-139.—(1) The diverting letter in which Sir Charles Firth tells why he is giving rather than selling to Harvard College Library four pamphlets by Master Hugh Peter, after which Sir Charles tells of his early political and literary impressions of the U. S.; (2) the life of Master Hugh Peter, theologian, one time member of the board of overseers at Harvard, his mission to England in 1641 to raise funds, his activities as fiery chaplain in Cromwell's army, and his death on the scaffold in 1660; (3) bibliography of works by Master Peter, or about him, which appeared before 1700.—*David F. Strong.*

7214. PEARCE, HAYWOOD J., Jr. Clemenceau: chronicler of American politics. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 29 (4) Oct. 1930: 394-401.—A synopsis of a series of letters written for the *Paris Temps* by Clemenceau in 1865-70, while a resident of the United States, translated and published in 1928 under the title *American reconstruction, 1865-70*. Clemenceau sympathized very strongly with the radical Republicans, as the only true friends of the Negro, and he saw nothing good in Johnson, whose impeachment trial he related in great detail. To him Democrats and "copperheads" were synonymous, and he fully shared the radical aversion to the northern Democrats. He was uninformed about conditions in the South and about the transformation going on in the Republican party. His chief defect was his un-

familiarity with the American constitutional system.—*E. M. Violette.*

7215. PELZER, LOUIS. Iowa City: A miniature frontier of the forties. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 29(1) Jan. 1931: 3-26.—Pelzer presents a vivid picture of a typical frontier settlement in the 40's, including a fur trading post, contact with the Indians, the laying out of a village site, the sale of town lots, the marking of roads, the establishment of mail routes, the prices of produce, and the celebration of holidays.—*J. A. Swisher.*

7216. QUIGLEY, IOLA B. A metropolis of the fifties. *Palimpsest.* 12(1) Jan. 1931: 20-33.—North-eastern Iowa had been open to settlement 20 years or more before it was connected with the East by rail. McGregor is here presented as the thriving metropolis of this region in those pre-railroad days.—*J. A. Swisher.*

7217. QUIGLEY, IOLA B. Horse railways. *Palimpsest.* 12(1) Jan. 1931: 34-37.—A brief sketch of horse railways in northeastern Iowa in the 1860's.—*J. A. Swisher.*

7218. RANDALL, J. G. Lincoln's task and Wilson's. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 29(4) Oct. 1930: 349-368.—A study of the contrasts between Lincoln and Wilson in their personalities and tasks during wartime. As regards prestige at the beginning of his administration Lincoln was less favored than Wilson. Both were agents of greatly expanded executive power, but Wilson's always came through congressional enactment while Lincoln's was independently assumed. There was little close cooperation with congress under Lincoln, but under Wilson, congress submitted to most unusual presidential leadership in legislation. Attempts were made to deprive both of their administrative control of the army, but Lincoln assumed power beyond existing law, while Wilson secured an enlargement of his military authority through congress. Both had to handle anti-war activities and utterances, but they did it in different ways. They approached their military problems differently. Lincoln lacked ego-consciousness; Wilson was quick to resent personal affronts. Lincoln was conservative on the slavery question; Wilson was consistent in his war policy. Lincoln was genial; Wilson was stern. Neither was honored in the fruition of their policies after death, and both were misunderstood in their time and later.—*E. M. Violette.*

7219. ROBERTSON, THOMAS B. Old records of Northampton county, Virginia. *J. Amer. Hist.* 24(1) 1930: 204-215.

7220. SANFORD, ALBERT B. The Cherokee Trail and the first discovery of gold on Cherry Creek. *Colorado Mag.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 30-34.—Where the Cherokee Trail crossed Russellville Gulch is identified as the place where the Russell party found their first gold.—*P. S. Fritz.*

7221. SIEBERT, WILBUR H. Loyalist troops of New England. *New Engl. Quart.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 108-147.—The first royalist corps in the colonies was enrolled at Freetown, Mass. in 1774. In Boston, after Lexington, companies of Loyal Associated Volunteers or Loyal American Associators began to form for the defense of the town, and later in the same year the Royal North British Volunteers, composed mostly of Scotch residents. The latter's example was subsequently followed by the Irish. Other Massachusetts groups were organized by Crean Brush, a refugee from Cumberland County of the "New Hampshire Grants," and by Edward Winslow, Jr. of Plymouth, later muster-master-general of the Tory troops. Connecticut contributed the Queen's Rangers and the Prince of Wales' American Volunteers, while from Rhode Island came the Loyal New Englanders, the Loyal Newport Associators, the Loyal Associated Refugees, and Whitmore's "Green-coats." The King's American Dragoons were mostly New Englanders. (Many details concerning the ac-

tivities of these troops and of individual Tories.)—*A. B. Forbes.*

7222. STOCK, LEO FRANCIS. Catholic participation in the diplomacy of the Southern Confederacy. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 16(1) Apr. 1930: 1-18.—At the outbreak of the Civil War, popular opinion in Ireland favored the North, since most emigrants had gone to that section. There was, however, no absence of southern sentiment, due to the large participation of the Irish in the Confederacy. Southern leaders believed that an agent in Ireland would at least stop the flow of emigration to the North. For this purpose Robert Dowling, Edwin De Leon, and Lieut. James L. Capston were sent to Ireland in 1863. In 1863 the South sent Father John Bannon of St. Louis to Ireland. By speeches, pamphlets, circulars, news articles, and personal contacts with groups and individuals he made a notable effort to discourage emigration and to enlist sympathy for the South. It is difficult to measure the success of his work. It was he who suggested the course of action that led the South to send Bishop Lynch of Charleston to Europe to win the support of the pope for the Confederacy—an effort that ended in failure.—*F. A. Mullin.*

7223. STREET, IDA M. Joseph M. Street's last fight with the fur traders. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17(2) Oct. 1929: 105-148.

7224. SWANSON, ROY W. Iowa of the early seventies as seen by a Swedish traveler. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 27(4) Oct. 1929: 564-581.

7225. TAYLOR, GEORGE ROGERS. Prices in the Mississippi Valley. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3(1) Nov. 1930: 148-163.—The price situation in the Mississippi Valley afforded a real basis for discontent just before the War of 1812. Western producers as a whole experienced, from 1805 or 1806 until the outbreak of the war, an increasingly disadvantageous situation in the decline of prices of what they had to sell in the New Orleans market. This was accompanied by unchanging or increasing expenses of production.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

7226. THORTON, H. V. Early municipal government in Oklahoma. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 11-12, 26-28; (3) Mar. 1930: 68-70, 85-86; (5) May 1930: 120-122, 135; (8) Aug. 1930: 209-211, 231-232; (9) Sep. 1930: 242-244, 260.—This article describes the legislation of the Cherokee Indians for town government, the extension by congress of the Arkansas laws to Indian Territory, the conflict arising over dual incorporation of municipalities in the Cherokee nation, the creation of the Dawes commission, and the Custis act. Organization of towns in Oklahoma was complicated by the claims of the Indians to the sites and by the laws of the United States in respect to the rights of the Indians. Bond issues had to be approved by the secretary of the Interior and were regulated by federal laws. Step by step limitations on the establishment and sale of town sites and the government of such towns were removed, sometimes by federal laws and sometimes by agreements with the Indian tribes. The coming of statehood ended federal supervision.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

7227. UNSIGNED. A brief history of the United States civil service. *U. S. Civil Service Commission.* Form 2449. Jul. 1929: pp. 27.

7228. UNSIGNED. A law suit in the court of the governor at New Orleans, involving land in Opelousas, 1764. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(4) Oct. 1929: 533-554.—Documents, translated from the Spanish Louisiana Judicial Records in the Cabildo at New Orleans, pertaining to one of the few extant land grants made by D'Abaddie, the last French governor of Louisiana, and to another grant made by Unzaga, Spanish governor of Louisiana, in 1771. They reveal the thoughts and actions of several historical characters of the Spanish

regime in Louisiana, particularly Fusilier de la Claire, governor of Opelousas. They also contain an illustration of the possessory action, the first to be discovered in the Spanish records of Louisiana.—*E. M. Violette.*

7229. UNSIGNED. Index to the Spanish judicial records of Louisiana, XXVI, August-October, 1777. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(4) Oct. 1929: 675-703.—Continuing the Index that appeared in the July issue of the *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* Translated by Laura L. Porteous. [See Entries 2: 14410; 3: 578.]—*E. M. Violette.*

7230. UNSIGNED. Records of the superior council of Louisiana, XLIV, January-March 14, 1774. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(4) Oct. 1929: 647-674.—Continuing the records that appeared in the July, 1929 issue of the *Louisiana Hist. Quart.*, translated by Heloise H. Cruzat. [See Entry 2: 14412.]—*E. M. Violette.*

7231. UNSIGNED. University men who came to New England. Compiled chiefly from manuscript records gathered by Frank Allaben in preparation for extensive treatment of the subject in the *Journal of American History*. *J. Amer. Hist.* 24(1) 1930: 21-46.

7232. UNSIGNED. West Florida: Documents covering a royal land grant and other land transactions on the Mississippi and Amite rivers during English rule. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(4) Oct. 1929: 630-644.—A patent from George III to David Hickey for a tract of 500 acres on the Mississippi near Baton Rouge, dated Sept. 6, 1768, and two other documents, dated in 1776, translated from the originals in the Cabildo at New Orleans. They are cast in the best form of old common law procedure and differ essentially from contemporary French and Spanish deeds.—*E. M. Violette.*

7233. UNSIGNED. When a bootlegger is insured. *J. Amer. Insurance.* 7(10) Oct. 1930: 23-24.—A case is given of insurance on a man killed while engaged in running slave ships under cover of the night similar to rum running at the present time, *Lord v. Dale*, U. S. Supreme Court, 1815.—*G. W. Hoffman.*

7234. WERNER, R. C. (ed.). Diary of Grace Growden Galloway. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Bio.* 55(217) Jan. 1931: 32-94.—This diary is source material for conditions in Philadelphia from June 17, 1778 to July 1, 1779. It contains much social history and reflects the hardships endured by the Tories of Philadelphia after the evacuation by Howe's army in 1778. The writer of the diary was socially prominent, the daughter of Chief Justice Lawrence Growden, and the wife of Joseph Galloway, the loyalist. In the upper

circles of Philadelphia, no great enmity between Whig and Tory existed. The gap between loyalist and patriot seemingly widened as one descended the social scale. The social upheaval was accompanied by an economic one. The sale of confiscated estates, such as those of Galloway and Allen, gradually brought about a break-up of some of the larger estates.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

7235. WERNER, RAYMOND C. War scare and politics in 1794. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 11(4) Oct. 1930: 324-335.—A letter of Abraham Hardenbergh written from New York, Apr. 16, 1794, to his brother, J. L. Hardenberg, at Aurelius (Auburn), N. Y., is published in full and its contents explained in the light of the tense situation on the Canadian frontier and the political quarrels in New York state at the time.—*J. W. Pratt.*

7236. WINSOR, FRANK E. Some changes since Boston was settled three hundred years ago. *J. Boston Soc. Civil Engin.* 17(4) Apr. 1930: 103-108.—A short account of the development of the modern sewage and water systems of Boston.—*W. Palmer.*

7237. WINTERS, HERBERT D. Tyler, Webster and the Oregon question. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 11(4) Oct. 1930: 311-323.—The heroic legend of how the missionary Marcus Whitman "saved Oregon" in 1842-43 is analyzed in the light of Tyler's messages and Webster's diplomatic correspondence. There was no need to "save" Oregon. The utmost that the administration considered surrendering was some 30,000 square miles in western Washington, reserving to the United States control of both banks of the Columbia at its mouth. So much Webster would surrender if the British government would prevail on Mexico to cede upper California to the United States. The claim that Whitman influenced the settlement of the Oregon boundary controversy did not arise till years after his death and was never supported by reliable evidence.—*J. W. Pratt.*

7238. YORKE, DANE. Shakespeare's New England. *Amer. Mercury.* 22(85) Jan. 1931: 63-70.—With Puritan and Pilgrim there came also to the New World a strong and persistent Elizabethan carry-over. Games, punishments for moral delinquency, profanity, drinking habits, even interests and attitudes of mind, all came direct from the England of Shakespeare and Ben Johnson. Maine more perfectly reflects Elizabethan England than Massachusetts, for it was not afflicted with Puritan morbidity.—*Philip Davidson.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 6992, 7022, 7042, 7110, 7115, 7814, 8001, 8018, 8065)

7239. BARBAGELATA, HUGO D. L'Uruguay et son premier centenaire. [The first centenary of Uruguay.] *France-Amérique.* 25(227) Nov. 1930: 337-340.

7240. DOUGLAS-IRVINE, HELEN. The conquistadores in Chile. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 44(2) Feb. 1931: 98-107.—Deals chiefly with Valdivia, Villagra, García Hurtado de Mendoza, Melchior Bravo de Saravia, and Alonso de Ercilla.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

7241. HARDY, OSGOOD. Early relations of Chile and the United States. *Chile (N. Y.).* 7(40) Aug. 1929: 60-64.

7242. LORD, ROBERT A. Bernardo O'Higgins—patriot. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 44(2) Feb. 1931: 114-126.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

7243. RIPPY, J. FRED. The Bolivar centenary. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 29(4) Oct. 1930: 419-422.—A brief characterization of Simon Bolivar and an appreciation of his work.—*E. M. Violette.*

7244. UNSIGNED. Le budget de Saint-Domingue

pour l'année 1775. [The Santo Domingan budget for 1775.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 629-641.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7245. UNSIGNED. Narciso López y su época. [Narciso Lopez and his times.] *Cervantes.* 6(6) Jun. 1930: 19-20.—Narciso Lopez was a typical figure of the 19th century. He joined the Spaniards to fight against his countrymen struggling for their independence, and 20 years later he headed an insurrection to put an end to the Spanish government in Cuba. He was backed by the pro-slavery leaders in the southern states, so that it was generally believed that he wanted the annexation of the island to the United States. But the personal papers of Lopez prove that he really wanted to use the power and resources of the South against Spain for the full independence of Cuba.—*H. Portell Vilá.*

7246. UREÑA, MAX HENRIQUEZ. Noticia histórica sobre Santiago de Cuba. [Historical notes about Santiago de Cuba.] *Archipiélago.* 3(18) Dec. 1930: 103-176.—An account of the history of Santiago during the 16th and 17th centuries.—*R. F. Nichols.*

7247. WILGUS, A. CURTIS. Bibliography of references in English on Chile since independence. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 44(2) Feb. 1931: 126-127.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 5353, 5378, 5381, 5389, 6298, 6344, 6349, 7051, 7054-7055, 7101, 7121, 7129, 7132, 7136-7137, 7147, 7167, 7171-7172)

7248. BABES, HORIA. The battle of Marasheshti —Aug. 6-19, 1917. *Roumania*. 5 (4) Oct. 1929: 15-61.

7249. BAUMBACH, NORBERT von. Die Bedrohung Schwedens durch die russische Flotte bei Kriegsausbruch. [The threat to Sweden by the Russian fleet at the outbreak of the war.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (12) Dec. 1930: 1163-1168.—During the second week of the war the commander of the Russian fleet left the Gulf of Finland and entered the Baltic with the purpose of provoking a conflict with the Swedish fleet. A Swedish attack was feared. It is still not clear what method the admiral proposed to employ in forcing Sweden to take sides. Orders from headquarters were for his return to his base.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7250. BEAZLEY, C. RAYMOND. Die Verantwortlichkeit für den Weltkrieg. [The responsibility for the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (9) Sep. 1929: 831-857; (10) Oct. 1929: 966-979; 8 (1) Jan. 1930: 46-66.—Only the admission by the Germans that they had deliberately planned the war could serve as a basis for the terrible terms which the Allies in 1918 imposed on the defeated powers. No amount of international machinery can long preserve peace on the basis of such injustices as those of the Treaty of Versailles.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7251. BOND, R. L. Five days in 1914: a tactical study. *Army Quart.* 21 (1) Oct. 1930: 32-43.

7252. BUCHFINCK, ERNST. Hans Delbrück als Kriegshistoriker. [Hans Delbrück as historian of the war.] *Zeitwende*. 6 (12) Dec. 1930: 544-555.

7253. FRANTZ, GÜNTHER. Die Erdrosselung des neutralen Griechenlands im Weltkrieg. [The strangulation of neutral Greece during the World War.] *Kriegschuldfrage*. 7 (5) May 1929: 431-463.—On the basis of documents from the Russian archives, this article traces the progressive coercion of Greece by the Allies during the World War. Venizelos sympathized with the Allies and tried to cooperate with them but the king and legislature, with popular support chose to remain neutral. England was inclined to respect the neutrality of Greece. Russia recognized in Greece a rival for control of the Straits. Italy could not with equanimity see another power occupy Greek islands and mainland. France led, supported by Isvolski. Her allies hesitated and demurred but in the end they always followed. Greek cabinets protested and resigned, others were formed which yielded. Troops were landed on neutral soil (to aid the fleeing Serbs). Under threat the Greek government agreed not to disarm the Serbs who fled into Greece. Greek troops had to be moved to suit the allies and even to be disarmed and demobilized. Railways and roads, telegraph and postal service had to be surrendered. Greek ports were blockaded. Interned German ships had to be surrendered to the Allies. Greek ships were interned in their own harbors. The Greek navy was taken over by the Allies. Ports and islands were placed under a hunger blockade. The surrender of Greek provisions was demanded. Finally the abdication of the king and his departure from Greece was insisted upon in the face of popular protest. Under the protection of 10-12,000 French and 500 English troops Venizelos took charge of the government and two weeks later broke off relations with the Central Powers.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7254. FRANTZ, GÜNTHER. Die Wiederherstellung Polens im Rahmen der russischen Kriegsziele. [The reestablishment of Poland as part of Russian war objectives.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (12) Dec. 1930: 1156-1163.—Military conditions in Russia made it seem advantageous in November, 1914, to give the Poles as-

surance for the reunion of Poland. When the matter was discussed in the Russian council of ministers the ministers were opposed to making any promises which might prove embarrassing after an allied victory.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7255. GOTTSCHALK, EGON. Die "Conventions anglo-belges" und das Völkerrecht. [The "Anglo-Belgian conventions" and international law.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (12) Dec. 1930: 1108-1127.—From the point of view of international law the existence of these "conventions" in 1906 did not justify Germany's invasion of Belgium in 1914. Belgium did not enter into an alliance or military convention in 1906, but violated its obligation of strict neutrality by negotiating military plans with England which provided for offense as well as defense against Germany.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7256. KISZLING, RUDOLF. Die Kriegserklärung Österreich-Ungarns an Serbien. [Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (12) Dec. 1930: 1130-1141.—Berechtd declared war upon Serbia in order to punish Serbia and in accordance with the requirement of international law as to the declaration of war before the beginning of hostilities. This damaged the military and political position of the monarchy. Austria had ample moral justification for a war on Serbia. The declaration of war brought about the very thing it was designed to prevent, i.e., the interference of the other powers in the Austro-Serbian conflict.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7257. MAURICE, F. The campaigns in Palestine and Egypt, 1914-1918, in relation to the general strategy of the War. *Army Quart.* 18 (1) Apr. 1929: 14-23.

7258. MAURICE, F. The retreat of 1914 and the battle of the Marne. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (507) Jan. 1931: 22-39.—Failure of the British and French to cooperate was particularly serious at the beginning of the war. The French made very little effort to understand the English or to keep them informed. Consequently at one critical moment around Mons the British forces were almost a day's march in advance of the French on their right and at another moment as far behind. The credit for the victory of the Marne can no longer be given to General Gallieni. Joffre was aware of the movements of von Kluck's army to the southeast before Gallieni was and himself arranged the offensive.—*Chester Kirby.*

7259. UNSIGNED. Die deutschen militärischen Massnahmen vor Anordnung der Mobilmachung. [German military measures before the order of mobilization.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (12) Dec. 1930: 1169-1179.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7260. UNSIGNED. General Foch at the battle of the Marne, 1914. *Army Quart.* 21 (1) Oct. 1930: 81-86. (With map.)

7261. UNSIGNED. Grey und Page. *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 57-62.—A memorandum of Page for Wilson is here translated into German because it shows that Grey used the idea of Germany's responsibility for the war as early as July 27, 1916, both as a basis for reparations and to inveigle the United States in the war.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7262. UNSIGNED. The first French tanks in action: Nivelle offensive, 1917. *Army Quart.* 21 (1) Oct. 1930: 106-112.

7263. UNSIGNED. The war diary of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. *Army Quart.* 18 (1) Apr. 1929: 24-34.

7264. WALDERSEE, GEORG. Über die Beziehungen des deutschen zum österreichischen Generalstabe vor dem Weltkriege. [The relations of the German to the Austro-Hungarian general staff before the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (2) Feb. 1930: 103-142.—A defense of the Austrian and especially of the German general staff. The chief of staff must be informed of the political situation in order to prepare for effective military action. Moltke was not adequately

informed. In 1909 a correspondence between Moltke and Conrad brought about an understanding on joint action in case of a war. This plan was based on the assumption that Italy and Rumania would be on the side of the central powers. When the war came in 1914 it did not come as provided for in the treaties and Rumania and Italy did not join the central powers. Both chiefs knew their armies to be ill prepared for the crisis and neither was anxious for a war in 1914.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7265. WEGENER, ALFRED von. Das Extrablatt des "Lokal-Anzeigers." [The extra edition of the "Lokal Anzeiger."] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (11) Nov. 1929: 1035-1076.—The extra edition of the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, afternoon of July 30, 1914, reported that German

mobilization had been ordered in view of reports of Russian mobilization. Almost immediately this edition was suppressed and a second extra informed the public that mobilization had not been ordered. It has been claimed that a military clique deliberately caused the first edition to be issued and thus brought on Russian general mobilization. Wegerer shows the edition to have been the innocent mistake of subordinates of the *Lokal-Anzeiger* staff. But both the official telegram of the Russian ambassador and the press telegram reporting the sensational edition became known in St. Petersburg after the czar had ordered Russian general mobilization. The dementis arrived simultaneously with the original report.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 6923, 7413, 7435, 7510, 7582, 7752, 7775, 7778, 7782, 7784, 7788, 8134-8135, 8282)

7266. ARENA, CELESTINO. Pantaleoni e il complesso economico corporativo. [Pantaleoni and the economic corporative complex.] *Economia.* 6 (2) Aug. 1930: 171-191.—Three points of discussion between Arena, who maintains, and Arias, who denies, the substantial identity of the corporative economic system with the system of complete economic complexes studied by Pantaleoni 20 years ago.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7267. ARIAS, GINO. Dinamica economica ed economia corporativa. [Economic dynamics and corporative economics.] *Economia.* 5 (2) Feb. 1930: 135-146.—Pantaleoni (who first saw the necessity of a theory of economic dynamics) recognized that "economic equilibrium" cannot be attained in practice because of many "non-economic" obstacles to the operation of perfect self interest and perfect competition. But these obstacles are non-economic only if considered from the viewpoint of the utilitarian philosophy now abandoned. In a corporative system the tendency is not towards an individual equilibrium but towards a national equilibrium. The science that studies corporative economics cannot limit itself to consider as non-economic obstacles those arrangements adopted by the state to harmonize private initiative with collective interests and realize the objects of national economy. The dynamics of corporative economics seeks to attain these objects: the dynamics of individualistic economics results from the supposed automatic tendency to take a new position of equilibrium when the preceding has been disturbed. For example, the dynamics of business concerns is a result of the tendency to diminish the total unitary expense by changing the proportion of general expense and specific expense, and economic equilibrium is reached at the point of minimum unitary expense. In the corporative system which takes into account the interest of the state and society, the maximum economy is at the point where the business concern can satisfy best the interests of the nation as a whole.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7268. ARIAS, GINO. L'ordinamento corporativo e l'economia nazionale. [The corporative ordinance and national economy.] *Economia.* 5 (4) Apr. 1930: 349-360.—The attempts to create a corporative theory on the basis of the socialist system of Rodbertus, or on abstractions drawn from the Hegelian philosophy, or on adaptations of the new social values of Fascist economy are to be rejected to the formulae of purely individualistic economics. Corporative economy is not simply a

controlled economy but is the national economy unified in its essential elements, thanks to the conscience of the citizens and the command of the state.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7269. CARANO-DONVITO, GIOVANNI. Economia ed economisti di Puglia. Le teorie economiche e finanziarie dell'abate Cagnazzi. [Economy and economists of Apulia. The economic and financial theories of Abbot Cagnazzi.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 38-1 (4) Jul. 1930: 342-357.—Review of the most characteristic passages of the *Elementi di Economia Politica* by Luca de Samuele Cagnazzi, Naples, 1813. Political economy teaches the art of forming and using wealth. Part I, dealing with the production of wealth, discusses the principal systems of political economy, arising from the various theories of the production of wealth, including Colbert's or the commercial, Quesnay's, Herrenchwand's, and Smith's systems. Part II discusses the circulation of wealth and Part III the use of wealth.—*Ottavio Delle-Donne.*

7270. HECKSCHER, ELI F. Liberalism, fascism, bolsjevism som ekonomiska system. [Liberalism, fascism, bolshevism as economic systems.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20 (8) 1930: 519-541.—This review article, based on J. M. Keynes, *The end of laissez-faire*, Alfredo Rocco, *The political doctrine of fascism*, G. Grinko, *Der Fünfjahrplan der UdSSR*, and P. Haensel, *Die Wirtschaftspolitik Sowjetrusslands*, is an analysis of liberalism, fascism and bolshevism as principles "divested of local peculiarities." The free price construction which is characteristic of liberalism, has never existed anywhere in a pure form. Yet the essentials are found where there is freedom of choice to the consumer, such as is possible even under monopolistic production, or where production has been largely or wholly socialized. "In principle, a general socialisation may maintain the heart of liberalism in so far as it can retain the freedom of consumer's choice." From the economic viewpoint, the liberalist tradition has not been greatly modified by fascism. A socialist system does not, in the long run, permit much freedom of consumer's choice nor much freedom of productive activity, and tends either to be modified in the liberalist direction and to destroy itself, or to become a thorough-going communism.—*Walter Sandelius.*

7271. LEDERER, EMIL. Erwiderung auf den Aufsatz von Friedrich A. Hayek, Wien, "Gibt es einen Widersinn des Sparens?" [Reply to the article of Friedrich A. Hayek, "Is there a fallacy of saving?"] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 1 (5) Apr. 30, 1930: 751-754.

7272. HAYEK, F. A. Bemerkungen zur vorstehenden Erwiderung Prof. Emil Lederers. [Remarks on the reply of Professor Emil Lederer.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 1 (5) Apr. 30, 1930: 755-761.

7273. MITSCHERLICH, WALDEMAR. Gebun-

dene Wirtschaft oder Spätkapitalismus? Eine Auseinandersetzung mit Werner Sombarts Wirtschaftssystem des Kapitalismus. [Group economy or late capitalism? A discussion of Werner Sombart's economic system of capitalism.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (6) 1930: 985-1057.—With the division of labor the principle of the combination of labor has obtained greater and greater importance, that is the placing of the labor of many in the hands of a common committee, as in the case of cooperatives. By these combinations of labor present day economy receives an interrelated group character (*gebundenen Charakter*). The direct economic relation during the period of free economy of the 19th century has been replaced by a closely woven net of horizontal and vertical ties of enterprises among themselves. This tying together of the economy corresponds with a general increasing tying together of mankind and culture as a whole. Both in the market for goods and the market for labor the sphere of free market is growing smaller. Greater regulation of demand and supply, independence of provision of raw materials in the combinations, self financing of enterprises, labor exchanges, state wage regulation, public regulation of business conditions are examples of these changes. In contrast to the compulsory relationships (*Zwangsbindungen*) of the Middle Ages the relationships of the present day are predominately free choice. The spiritual basis of modern group economy lies in the synthesis of individualism and universalism. The idea of reciprocal obligations enters alongside the idea of selfish interest. The present is not a late period of capitalism but a period with a structure of its own.—*Horst Jecht*.

7274. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. Grenznutzen, Indifferenz, Elastizität, Durchschnittsnutzen. [Marginal utility, indifference, elasticity, mean utility.] *Jahrb. F. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (5) Nov. 1930: 662-701.—Every closed system implies that each element is mutually conditioned by every other element, and each element is consequently both cause and effect. But it is also true that in the economic system the satisfaction of wants is the main object, and that magnitude which marks the degree of satisfaction is the center of the whole system. Every economic system of equilibrium, consequently, possesses a center, or basic concept. That this is true does not destroy the idea of a system, nor is it contrary to reality. In Walras' analysis of an economically balanced system the basic concept is marginal utility but in Pareto's system instead of marginal utility, we find a series of indices of marginal utility, which conceal relations of economic indifference. In H. L. Moore's analysis, on the other hand, elasticity of goods and prices is the basis for a system of economic equilibrium. The whole marginal utility analysis is gradually being modified into a theory of economic indifference. This, however, leads to a theory of elasticity which does away with the atomism of the older marginal utility theory.—*C. W. Hasek*.

7275. ROBBINS, LIONEL. The economic works of Phillip Wicksteed. *Economica*. (30) Nov. 1930: 245-258.—Wicksteed introduced "marginal utility" as a substitute for Jevons' "final utility" (*Alphabet of Economic Science*, 1888). He formulated a productivity theory of distribution independently of Marshall, Clark and others (*Essay on the Co-ordination of the Laws of Distribution*, 1894). He presented "the most exhaustive non-mathematical exposition . . . of the so-called 'marginal' theory of pure economics" (*The Common Sense of Political Economy*, 1910). An original and independent thinker Wicksteed therefore is the peer of Jevons and the Austrians. His most significant contributions to theory are a productivity theory of distribution (modified somewhat between 1894 and 1910), a demonstration of the reversibility of the market supply curve and an analysis of the relation between a productivity theory of

distribution and the Ricardian theory of rent. In this last he shares honors with J. B. Clark and H. M. Thompson. The most important phase of his work is his account of "the implications for social philosophy of the results of the theory of economic equilibrium."—*H. M. Fletcher*.

7276. ZWIEDINECK-SÜDENHORST, OTTO v. Kapital und Kapitalismus. Zur Terminologie und Begriffsbestimmung in der neuen Literatur. [Capital and capitalism. Terminology and definition in recent literature.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (6) 1930: 1059-1092.—With reference to concepts of capital and capitalism there is no simple uniformity in contemporary literature as a survey of the most important German and foreign authors shows. That school is gaining in strength which rejects the definition of capital as produced means of production and with it the traditional juxtaposition of land, capital, and labor. For the concept of capital in this view, the productive purpose, the capitalistic process, is decisive. Capital is a category of means for the obtaining of an income. In this way the concept of capital can be made fundamental for the characterization of a definite epoch of development as capitalistic economy. For the concept of capital goods, with which the concept of capital is bound up, the following are to be considered: (1) produced means of production; (2) goods which serve business (merchants' capital); and (3) money, in so far as it is used for business. Furthermore, money is the measure of value and the unit of control of capitalistic business organization. Capitalism is that economic system in which the possessor of valuable means creates a money income by market operations, having regard to the money values invested. According to the economic region in which the investment of means takes place, there are the following kinds of capitalism: (1) commercial capitalism, (2) credit, especially usurious, capitalism, (3) leasehold capitalism; (4) military capitalism (Condottieri system), (5) production capitalism, and (6) financial capitalism.—*Horst Jecht*.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 6595, 6788, 6812, 6821 6842, 6844, 6856, 6870, 6953, 6990, 6998, 7000, 7056-7057, 7059, 7062, 7071, 7075, 7083, 7114-7115, 7130, 7147, 7159, 7173, 7181, 7187, 7194, 7200, 7202, 7206, 7216-7217, 7223, 7225, 7273)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 6611, 6613, 6623-6624, 6629, 6633, 6641, 6646, 6667, 6669, 7299, 7311, 7333, 7361, 7425, 7626, 7628, 7690, 7694, 7822, 7842, 7847, 7851, 7858, 7904, 7914-7915, 7917, 8028, 8073, 8075, 8186)

7277. ARKUS, S. АРКУС, С. Роль иностранного капитала в основных отраслях капиталистической промышленности Китая. [The role of foreign capital in the principal branches of the Chinese industry.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (*Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika*). (8-9) 1929: 115-131.—Investments of European and Japanese capital in China contributed to the industrial development of the country. The world war furthered Chinese industry, but, at the same time, favored Japan's economic position in China. Japan now plays the principal part in China's coal and metallurgical industries, and exerts a strong political and economical influence through favorable treaties. China's own textile industry is in its infancy.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

7278. BERKENKOPF, PAUL. Zur Lage der deutschen Industriewirtschaft. [The position of German industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 15(51) Dec. 19, 1930: 2168-2172.

7279. COPLAND, D. B. The Australian problem. *Econ. J.* 40(160) Dec. 1930: 638-649.—Australia's immediate problem is due to external factors, such as the price of wool and of wheat, rather than to uneconomic policies pursued by Australian governments. The ruling price of wool today is about 50% lower than for the preceding four-year period. Wheat and other exported commodities are in much the same position. The loss of income from the drop in prices of exports, therefore, coupled with overseas borrowings, amounts to somewhat more than 10% of the national income in prosperous years, a loss which will continue for the next five years at least. The author suggests three courses of action, each of which involves a reduced standard of living—rapid deflation, the pegging of wage rates and sufficient inflation to produce the necessary fall in real wages, the stabilization of prices and the reduction of nominal wage rates by about 10%. The third course is the most promising, and the author suggests the fixation of wage rates upon an index number covering all household expenditures, and the increase of taxes upon property incomes.—*H. M. Fletcher.*

7280. EPSTEIN, ELIAS M. Land—an economic factor. *New Palestine*. 19(9) Dec. 12, 1930: 161-163.—Epstein, the General Secretary of the Jewish National Fund, stresses the importance of land in the industrial as well as the agricultural development of Palestine. The Zionists realized late that land is the key not only to their economic problem but to their national-political problem also. With increasing settlement in the small territory of Palestine, new economic possibilities will be discovered which will require ground as a first essential. The author advocates the careful working out of a plan for the acquisition of land.—*Edith Jonas.*

7281. HEATON, HERBERT. The depression in Australia. *J. Canad. Bankers Assn.* 38(2) Jan. 1931: 162-170.

7282. HUBER, A. ГУБЕР, А. Иностранный капитал в Индонезии. [Foreign capital in Indonesia.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika.)* (3) 1929: 76-84.—Up to the 70's of the past century the Dutch Government watched jealously over its right of monopolistic exploitation of the principal riches of Indonesia. With the abolition of the system of forced culture, private capital began to make investments in agriculture. Dutch capital was attracted by the sugar plantations. Foreign capital increasingly sought to develop the natural resources. During the war period Indonesia was separated from the European market and especially from the Netherlands. At present, Japan and the United States play the preponderant role in the foreign trade of Indonesia. In the importation of many articles in Indonesia such as motorcars, textiles and metals, the Netherlands have been supplanted by other countries.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

7283. MARTIN, JAMES W. Twenty-five years of industrial growth in Kentucky. *Kentucky Progress Mag.* 3(3) Nov. 1930: 28-29, 50.—From 1904 to 1927 Kentucky as a whole made relatively slow manufacturing progress, though from 1919 to 1927 the development has been comparatively rapid. The few counties along the Ohio River which contain gateway cities, and consequently have the same level of freight rates as the area northward so far as shipments north and east are concerned, show distinctly more than half of the manufacturing development of the entire state.—*James W. Martin.*

7284. NIKLASON, C. R. Commercial survey of the Pacific Southwest. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #37. 1930: pp. 647.

7285. PEREZ DEL PULGAR, JOSÉ A. La industria electromecánica española. [The Spanish electromechanical industry.] *Razón y Fe*. 90(5) Mar. 1930: 385-392.—The Exposition of Barcelona was a fair measure of the conditions of Spanish industry. The production of electro-mechanical aids for agricultural, mining purposes is lagging behind production in other nations. This is not due to a lack of natural resources in Spain; but to a mistaken policy of privileges and monopolies.—*G. G. Walsh.*

7286. Q., B. La crise financière australienne. [The Australian financial crisis.] *Océanie Française*. 26(116 n.s.) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 108-110.—The high prices of wool and wheat brought wealth to Australia during the war period and in the decade which followed. The standard of living rose greatly in consequence. Following a rapid drop in their market value a year ago, individuals and government are confronted by the necessity of curtailing expenses, paying off obligations assumed in the boom days, and returning to the more simple basis of life called for by the stern realities of the situation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7287. SAKOLSKI, A. M. South America's economic plight. *Rev. of Reviews (N. Y.)*. 82(6) Dec. 1930: 66-67.

7288. UNSIGNED. La crisis económica y su posible resolución en periodo de pocos meses. [The economic crisis and its possible solution in a period of a few months.] *El Economista*. 5(55) Dec. 1, 1930: 5-6.—Mexico has a permanent economic crisis so long as a large part of its people live on the margin of subsistence. The national economy, especially the tariff policy, needs change. Shoe manufacture and sugar production, for example, are not industries adapted to Mexican conditions. They should be replaced by cattle raising and banana planting. The best national policy is to restore and maintain the exchange level, not by creating artificial measures of support but by living on what the country produces and pushing forward production of the articles which the country can produce at cheaper cost than other countries.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

7289. UNSIGNED. The economic crisis in Turkey. *Near East and India*. 38(1022) Dec. 18, 1930: 683.—Turkey's economic situation is bad. Before the war her revenue rose steadily with no increase in taxation. Now in spite of increased taxation and new sources of revenue, her receipts are decreasing. She needs an expert examination of the whole economic situation in order to correlate the productive capacity of the country with the requirements of foreign markets and to readjust the whole economic policy to the needs of the times.—*Edith Jonas.*

7290. UNSIGNED. Indes néerlandaises: un temps d'arrêt dans leur prospérité. [The end of good times in the Netherlands East Indies.] *Océanie Française*. 26(116 n.s.) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 119-120.—With sharp business depression prevailing in Europe and the Americas, the demand for East Indian products has declined and the planters there, too, have seen the passing of good times. A striking trade tendency of today is the great relative increase in the interchange of goods being carried on with Asia and the United States as against that with Europe.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7291. UNSIGNED. Nouvelles-Hébrides—la situation économique. [Economic conditions in the New Hebrides Islands.] *Océanie Française*. 26(116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 115.—With prices on their crops low for more than a year, the situation of the planters has become critical. All are burdened with large numbers of contract laborers, engaged at high pay in better times and, with credit exhausted, estate owners are finding it impossible to live up to the terms of their agreements with them. The workers feel aggrieved and disorders, menacing the colony, are breaking out on every hand.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7292. UNSIGNED. Present day Austria. *Index* (N. Y. Trust Co.). 10(8) Aug. 1930: 149-153.—Ever since stabilization of her exchange in 1923, Austria's recuperation has been steady and substantial. The League of Nations' Loan of 1923, intended to assist Austria in balancing her budgets of the succeeding years, was used for that purpose to the extent of only 39%. The Hague Agreement of Jan. 20, 1930 cancelled Austria's reparation obligations and cleared the road for the new loan for which the Bank for International Settlements is acting as Trustee. The entire proceeds will be used for continuing the investment program of the railroads and the Postal and Telegraph Administration. Industrial and agricultural output has increased appreciably; savings deposits have grown each year; foreign trade has expanded and tourist expenditures by visitors to Austria have been increasing. The country's public and private banking machinery has been re-established; and the city of Vienna has regained a good part of her position as a commercial and financial intermediary between the West and the Danubian states.—*Sol Liptzin*.

7293. UNSIGNED. Restoration of economic equilibrium. *Econ. Rec.* 6(11) Nov. 1930: 170-187.—External and internal causes are responsible for the economic depression in Australia. Australia cannot control the external causes which include: (1) fall in world prices; (2) relatively greater fall in price of Australian exports (wool, wheat, base metals) which have dropped over 50% since 1928 compared to a 12-20% fall in general prices; (3) drying up of inflow of foreign capital which provided employment for 5% of the population. The internal causes, which are amenable to control, include: (1) overborrowing in the past; (2) subsidizing of uneconomic production; (3) protection of uneconomic wage-rates; (4) wasteful public expenditure and weak public finance; (5) wasteful private expenditure. A drastic reduction in the real costs of production is necessary. A direct decline of 20% in prices, while it would restore parity of exchange, would have numerous ill effects. Further, it is essential that the loss in national income be equitably distributed among all classes. Economic equilibrium can be restored if government expenditures are cut and the budget is balanced; real wages are reduced 10%; local prices are stabilized through central bank action; the exchange rate is increased 20% and stabilized so as to enable the exporter to benefit at the expense of the importer and the community. An increase in tax rates on income from property will form part of this scheme to check the depression.—*Joseph J. Spengler*.

7294. UNSIGNED. La situation commerciale en Nouvelle-Calédonie. [The commercial situation in New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française*. 26(116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 106-108.—This Pacific possession is in the depths of economic distress. M. Chodzko, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Indo-China, attributes their troubles to (1) a too great use of costly indentured Javanese or Indo-Chinese labor, (2) excessive credit granted by mercantile establishments, and (3) an unwarrantedly high standard of living adopted by the planters. The bank is severely restricting its loans.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7295. UNSIGNED. Text of agreement reached at Melbourne Conference on Australian financial position—review by Sir Otto Niemeyer and resolutions adopted. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 131(3406) Oct. 4, 1930: 2153-2155.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 6586, 6595, 6600, 6603, 6618, 6620, 6647, 6821, 7191, 7418, 7481, 7502, 7533, 7536, 7541, 7545, 7551, 7554, 7556, 7600-7602, 7669-7670, 7696-7697, 7717, 7719, 7721-7723, 7730, 7737, 7741, 7842, 7848, 7862, 8044, 8063, 8094, 8166, 8184, 8186, 8211, 8213-8214, 8362, 8377-8380, 8382-8383)

7296. FREUND, RUDOLF. Die Zweite Internationale Agrarkonferenz in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., vom 18. bis 29. August 1930. [The Second International Agricultural Conference, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., August 18 to 29, 1930.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33(1) Jan. 1931: 306-311.

7297. JAKUBOWSKI, R. Deutsche Landwirtschaft und sowjetrussische Futtermittel. [German agriculture and Russian feeding stuffs.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 9(21) Nov. 1930: 13-19.

7298. SAVILLE, R. J., and REUSS, G. H. Tractors and trucks on Louisiana rice farms, 1929. *Louisiana Agric. Exper. Stat., Bull.* #218. Dec. 1930: pp. 39.

7299. STUDENSKY, G. A. The agricultural depression and the technical revolution in farming. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(4) Oct. 1930: 552-572.—Studensky's hypothesis concerning the nature of the present agricultural depression is formulated as follows: (1) The present agricultural depression is not a mere continuation of the crisis of 1920. Strictly speaking it is not a "depression." (2) It is actually the beginning of a profound agricultural crisis, which will cause considerable shifts and changes in world agriculture, particularly in grain farming. (3) This crisis was inevitable and unavoidable, and would have taken place anyway, even if there had been no deflation or crisis in 1920, although it is probably true that the latter accelerated and therefore accentuated the developing agricultural crisis. (4) At the bottom of the approaching agricultural crisis is an immense technical revolution wrought by the internal combustion engine. The importance of this revolution for the future of agriculture defies imagination.—*S. W. Mendum*.

7300. UNSIGNED. The agricultural crisis and its effects on the small farming class. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21(10) Oct. 1930: 327-332.—During the last ten years the use of modern farm machinery has greatly changed methods of production and farm organization, more so in the United States than in Europe. These changes partly contribute to and partly result from the agricultural crisis. A study of small farms in Southern Germany indicates that the effect of the agricultural crisis is a marked rural exodus and an aversion from the farming calling. Disintegration within the farm family is coming about. Part of the family is finding work elsewhere, with shorter days and surer wages, resulting in danger of a general collapse of the inherent tendencies of the farm family. The most practical solution to the problem seems to be the consolidation of small holdings into larger single parcels which will allow of mechanical cultivation. The problem is exceptionally difficult because the farmer is inclined to regard such measures as an encroachment on his rights of ownership.—*A. J. Dadisman*.

7301. UNSIGNED. La Société Française des Nouvelles-Hébrides. [The French New Hebrides Company.] *Océanie Française*. 26(116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 115-116.—The Société Française des Nouvelles-Hébrides is now the largest plantation operating corporation in the archipelago. Condominium rule creates a peculiar situation and hence, to safeguard French rights, under decree of August 10, 1930, the government of Indo-

China was authorized to invest 1,000,000 francs in the concern and thus secure a voice in the management of affairs.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7302. WEISS, H. B.; WALLER, A. G.; FENTON, J. M. The dairy industry of New Jersey. Economics and statistics. *New Jersey Dept. Agric., Circ. #162.* 1929: pp. 56.

7303. WILCOX, UTHAI VINCENT. Insect pests and their relation to the nation's business. *Trade Winds.* 10 (1) Jan. 1931: 12-16.

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 6593, 6596, 6616, 6627, 7083, 7200-7201, 7280, 7352, 8174)

7304. BALLINGER, R. A. Stock share renting in Virginia. *Virginia Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #271.* 1930: pp. 54.—Stock share renting is not practiced extensively in Virginia. At present more dairy farms are being rented on this plan than any other kind of farm, although this type of renting is being used to some extent on all classes of livestock farms. The most common arrangement of the lease terms is for the landlord and the tenant to each furnish one-half the livestock, pay one-half of most of the expenses, and receive one-half the proceeds of all sales. There are many variations in these practices on individual farms. Usually where the return to one of the parties is high, it is also high for the other, and where it is low for one, it is likewise low for the other. The landlord's share of the net returns is usually somewhat larger on the more valuable farms because of his greater contribution to the business. The provisions of stock share leases are greatly influenced by local customs. (A suggested lease is included.)—*Roy A. Ballinger.*

7305. C., F. L. Real estate inventory and vacancy survey in Denver as of September, 1930. *Univ. Denver Business Rev.* 6 (9) Nov. 1930: 1-7.

7306. DAMPIER-WHETHAM, W. C. D. The economics of rural landowning. *Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 1 (3) Dec. 1930: 56-75.—The incidence of the general depression on the returns from landowning is shown in (1) the rent-rolls of six estates comprising about 42,700 acres for the years from 1913 to 1929 and (2) the rent rolls of 22 estates covering 271,306 acres for the year 1929. From a study of the available statistics the average rent of English agricultural land on the larger estates is about 19/- an acre, and the net returns about 8/6. In the east these figures become 15/- gross and 7/- net; in the west 24/- and 10/6. The average net returns from agricultural estates in 1929 is estimated to be about 45% of the gross rental. "The real income of rural landowners has been diminished by half since 1914, and the present trend of rents is downwards."—*Edgar Thomas.*

7307. FROST, J. Landwirtschaftliches Siedlungswesen in den Niederlanden. [Agricultural colonization in the Netherlands.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 12 (1) 1930: 37-45.—From the beginning the small family farm has been characteristic of Dutch agriculture. Of about 221,000 farms in the Netherlands, 51% are between one and five hectares. Only 250 are larger than 100 hectares. In addition to these, there are 140,000 small truck gardens or holdings cultivated as a side line by men otherwise employed. A rapid increase in the number of small farms is noted within the last century. A brief survey is made of the measures taken by the government to satisfy the land hunger of the people, and, at the same time, to prevent subdivision of the land into parcels too small for rational cultivation. A law of April 20, 1918, provided for the establishment of agricultural workers' holdings, which should not exceed 6,800 M in value or cost more than 80 M rent. Credit is provided to assist the worker in acquiring these holdings, but the purchaser must possess 1/10 of the price

himself. Provision has also been made for extensive land reclamation. The long-projected plan of draining the Zuider Zee was finally decided upon on June 14, 1918, and the work was begun in 1920. 224,000 hectares of land are to be reclaimed at an estimated cost of one billion marks. It is hoped that the work will be finished in 1952. The reclaimed area will be equal in extent to 1/10 of the existing cultivated land of The Netherlands, and it is estimated that it will provide holdings for about half a million people.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7308. LEE, VIRGIL P. Some defects of current sale value as the basis for appraisal. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (4) Nov. 1930: 337-342.—The prevailing market price basis of appraising farm land has worked satisfactorily during periods of rising land values; but it has troubled mortgage lenders seriously during declining land values. Past earnings constitute a better indication of the borrower's ability to meet mortgage obligations, for the market price appraisal usually has a considerable element of anticipated earnings, and the ratio of past earnings to value shows marked variations in different localities and over a period of time. Current earnings alone are inadequate. The appraiser's "rule-of-thumb method for determining the amount to lend on a farm should be shifted from a percentage of the value of the farm, to a ratio of annual obligations of the loan" to the net rent.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

7309. MATSOUKA, K. The peasant worker in Japan. *Pacific Affairs.* 3 (12) Dec. 1930: 1109-1117.—Peasant proprietors constitute 26.52% of the agrarian population; tenant farmers 23.45%, tenant-peasant proprietors 35.33% and non-working land owners 14.7%. The farmers' movement appeared during the war because of the growth of the cities capitalism, together with oppression and distress of the rural population. The urban industrial labor movement stimulated the farmers to organize for relief. Tenant disputes, until the year 1920, were less than 500 per year, but since that time the average has been more than 1,500 per year. Dissatisfaction with terms of contract, demands for return of land, rent reduction, and continued and permanent tenancy, decreasing value of farm products with increased cost of living, and enlarging outlook of the farmer may be cited as causes of the disputes. Farmers' unions are the media through which farmers carry on tenant disputes. A national union was formed in April, 1922 under the guidance of the leaders of the industrial labor movement. Soon after its organization the national union split into three divisions, the National Farmer's Union, now enrolling a membership of 55,000; the General Federation of Japanese Farmers' Unions, 35,000; and the All-Japan Farmers' Union, 25,000. The number of local unions increased steadily from 395 in 1921 to 5,352 in 1928, the total membership for local and national organizations being estimated at 365,332. The unions assist their members if they may be deprived of land, influence public opinion in favor of the farmers, and organize cooperative societies. Tenant farmers have become active politically. In the election of town and village councils in 1926, 14% of the successful candidates were tenant farmers. Of the 5,462 tenant farmers elected, 784 were members of unions. In 1929, the elections for town and village councils placed in office twice as many tenant farmers as in 1926, with three times as many union members.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

7310. MOLTESEN, ALGOT. Land tenure in Denmark. *Central Landowner's Assn. J.* 11 (3) Sep. 1930: 220-224.—The progress from feudalism to leasehold and from leasehold to freehold in Denmark is traced. There is a constant tendency towards an increase in the number of independent farms, partly through the formation of new farms, partly through the enlargement of small holdings, and this movement has been supported during the last thirty years by legislation. The

present Danish government, however, is seeking to revert to a system of state leaseholds.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

7311. NORTON, E. A., et al. Considerations in evaluating Illinois farm lands. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #456. 1930: pp. 109.

7312. POWERS, W. L. The Zuider Zee reclamation project. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (12) Dec. 1930: 395-396.

7313. STRACHAN, WALTER. Restrictive covenants affecting land. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 46 (182) Apr. 1930: 159-168.

7314. WEEKS, DAVID. Forestry versus agriculture. *J. Forestry.* 28 (7) Nov. 1930: 952-963.—Optimum land utilization is that use which will in the long run support the largest permanent population without impairment of standards of living, or it is that use which will support a given population continuously with the highest standard of living. There is no one criterion of the optimum use of land. Progress in developing general measures and aids to judgment in arriving at such optimum land use will require a coordination between specialists in fields of physical, biological, and social sciences.—*P. A. Herbert.*

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 6665, 7304, 7457, 8383)

7315. CARSLAW, R. McG. The application of farm management data to farm practice in the United States of America. *Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 1 (3) Dec. 1930: 37-51.—Reviews the development and application of farm management research in the United States since the closing years of the last century. "Farm management" is considered to be "agricultural economics as it affects the individual producer." The methods for collecting data for farm-management research have passed through three stages. In the first stage the "cost-accounting" method was universally used. In the second stage, dating from about 1911, the "survey" method as developed and sponsored by Dr. Warren of Cornell University was favored. In the third phase dating from about 1916, there is a decided tendency to concentrate on the method of "financial accounts" as developed particularly at the University of Illinois.—*Edgar Thomas.*

7316. FOEDISCH, FRANZ. Fördermengen und Förderwege in landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben. [Farm activities involving displacements of loads.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 72 (6) 1930: 835-932.—The author has made a study of the economic significance of the various factors which contribute to the movement of farm products on the farm itself or between the farm and the market. Among these are included various types of machinery, such as those for loading hay, for blowing away the chaff, and for pressing straw, the kind and the location of farm buildings, the condition of the roads on the farm and between the farm and the railway station or the market, and the type of transportation vehicle. The importance of the saving of time, energy, and money by the use of adequate mechanical help is stressed, especially in the case of new settlements.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7317. GILBERT, C. W. An economic study of tractors on New York farms. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #506. 1930: pp. 80.

7318. GORNI, OLINDO. Vieilles questions toujours en discussion. Grandes fermes ou petites fermes? [A perennial question: large or small farms?] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 22 (10) Oct. 1930: 307-315.—Large farms are advocated on the ground that large crops require large machinery, division of labor, and large capital, none of which can be applied to small farms. In manufacturing industries the machine is the central factor in production. In agriculture the machine is merely an auxiliary to the land. Its usefulness varies

with the conformation of the land, the nature of crops, and the plentifulness of hand labor. In agriculture division of labor is never absolute. The nature of the work to be done varies through the seasons. Most of the employees must be able to turn their hands to any task required at the time.—*Solon De Leon.*

7319. HEADLEY, F. B., and VENSTROM, CRUZ. Efficiency in dairying. *Nevada Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #118. 1930: pp. 18.

7320. LLOYD, O. G., and HOBSON, L. G. Relation of farm power and farm organization in central Indiana. *Indiana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #332. 1929: pp. 37.—Farm power is one of the great forces which has been responsible for the recent accelerated economic changes on farms in Central Indiana. Owing to type of farming, size of farm and topography, power farming is not adapted to all farms. This makes it rather difficult to adapt the motor in some areas. Labor efficiency and other factors were studied on some 300 farms in Tippecanoe County. Under conditions found in the survey there was considerable similarity between the tractor farms and horse farms. The operator's income, for example, was \$778 on horse farms and \$793 on tractor farms. About five per cent of the total work done by the tractors in a year was custom work which enabled the owners to add to their incomes. More wheat was produced and higher crop yields were obtained on tractor farms. The largest farms had the highest man labor and power efficiency. This efficient use of man labor increased farm profits.—*W. F. Knowles.*

7321. SAVILLE, R. J. Rice farm irrigation systems in Louisiana, 1929. *Louisiana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #216. Nov. 1930: pp. 19.

7322. UNSIGNED. Cost of labour in German agriculture. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (1) Jul. 1930: 81-84.—Cost of labor comprises wages in cash and in kind, cost of boarding farm servants, social insurance premiums and remuneration for family labour. The most striking fact to be observed is the great uniformity in total costs of production whatever the size of the farm. Labor costs do not vary much with the size of the farm. The majority of the farms seem to spend about 45% of their production costs on labor.—*H. Delson.*

7323. WRIGLEY, P. I. Land utilization and farm management in Wyoming County. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #257. 1930: pp. 40.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 6605, 6637-6638, 6644, 6648-6649, 7118, 7194, 7357, 7428, 7497, 7519, 7521, 7540, 7542, 7548, 7618-7619, 7636)

7324. AUGÉ-LARIBÉ, MICHEL. Les cultures spécialisées—vins, cidres, alcools, légumes, fruits, graines et fleurs, produits laitiers, oeufs et volailles. [Special crops—wines, ciders, alcohols, vegetables, fruits, grains and flowers, dairy products, eggs, and poultry.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 40-54.—Overproduction, seasonal risks in harvests, and increasing competition from abroad and poor market organization at home are discouraging French farmers, who are receiving less than the just price in return for the benefits they confer on the consumers. Since more than half of the French are engaged in agriculture, the industry must be maintained in the face of foreign competition. It is possible for France to be agriculturally self-sufficient. Collective organization and an effective policy bringing sympathy and economic aid to farmers are necessary.—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

7325. DAVIS, R. O. E. The geographical consumption of fertilizers. *Amer. Fertilizer.* 73 (13) Dec. 20, 1930: 15-20.

7326. GORE, F. D. C. The sheep and wool industry of South Africa. *Pastoral Rev.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 762-765.

7327. GREENE, H. T., and HOWELL, B. B. The industrialization of dairy production. *Agric. Engin.* 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 15-16.

7328. GRIMES, W. E. Desirable adjustments in the Kansas wheat industry. *Kansas State Agric. College, Extension Service Circ.* #80. 1930: pp. 4.

7329. HALLÉ, PIERRE. Les grandes cultures—céréales, pommes de terre et betteraves. [The staple crops—cereals, potatoes, and beets.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 20-29.—The three principal crops, cereals, potatoes and beets, valued at 28 to 30 billion francs, representing about a third of the gross income from agriculture, and occupying almost all the arable land, face a persistent depression due to the lack of proper relation between cost of production and price. The amount of surface under cultivation is steadily decreasing because of insufficient remuneration—costs having increased 6, 5 or 7 times since 1911, while the price varies between 4.5 and 5.75 times the 1911 level. Tariffs and other legislative measures have not been truly efficacious because of the lack of an agricultural policy.—W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.

7330. HAMPSON, C. C., and DUMMEIER, E. F. Washington apple prices and costs of shipping point marketing services. *Washington Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #242. 1930: pp. 111.—During the period 1924 to 1928 the State of Washington supplied 28.4% of the carlot shipments of apples in the United States. Its total apple crop averaged 16.0% of the United States crop. Packing costs from receipt of fruit to time of readiness to warehouses and including box averaged 41.6 cents per box. Costs increased about 10% during the last 2 years of the period, apparently because of additional expenses of removing spray residues. Warehousing costs averaged 12.8 cents and selling costs 10.8 cents per box. Warehousing and selling costs rose somewhat during the period.—H. E. Erdman.

7331. JAKUBOWSKI, D. Sowjetgetreide und Weltpreise. [Soviet grain and world prices.] *Volks-wirtschaft. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 9 (22) Nov. 1930: 19-30.

7332. KOVATCHEFF, JOSEPH G. Agricultural production in Bulgaria. *Bulgarian Brit. Rev.* (27) Dec. 1930: 18-19.

7333. MIGUEL, ANTONIO de. Ensayos sobre la organización y desarrollo de la riqueza. [The organization and development of Spanish national wealth.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 29 (87) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 222-234.—The Spanish vineyard area declined 15% from the last decade of the 19th century to the first of the 20th. Wine sells for less than its cost of production because of the development of prohibition and temperance laws (as in the United States, Finland, Iceland, Egypt, Sweden, and Norway), and the growing use of industrial alcohol. The manufacture of alcohol is no longer an effective outlet for the excess grapes since industrial alcohol can be produced more cheaply. Possible remedies are the production of alcohol-less wine, the rationalization of the control of the vineyards, and the planting of alternative agricultural products on the waste space. Olive growing, the greatest source of Spanish agricultural income, is rapidly losing markets to Italy because of defective methods of cultivation, inadequate transportation facilities, poor marketing organization, careless methods used in the extraction of the oil, and failure to take the proper steps to combat the olive-fly. The situation is aggravated by the use for food of cotton-seed oil. Only an improvement in the export organization for her wines and oil can save Spain from ruin.—Robert Schwenger.

7334. MILLER, ROBERT F. Sheep production in California. *California Agric. Extension Service, Circ.* #49. Nov. 1930: pp. 66.

7335. PINNER, LUDWIG. Wheat culture in Palestine. *Bull. Palestine Econ. Soc.* 5 (2) Aug. 1930: pp. 123.—Wheat in Palestine covers about a fourth of the

total area under permanent cultivation, and some 40% of the land fit for wheat culture. But the average yield per acre is low, the per capita consumption high; and a third of the wheat supply is imported, mostly from overseas in the form of flour, but partly from neighboring regions as wheat grain. Palestinian wheat prices do not move closely with international wheat prices. Nearly 95% of the crop is grown under primitive methods. The methods of European colonists tend to increase the yield per acre. The main features of these methods are (a) departure from the primitive crop rotation through introduction of fodder crops; (b) thorough cultivation of the crop or fallow preceding wheat; and (c) use of manure. It seems theoretically possible to double the wheat yield per acre by these methods, together with a wise choice of wheat varieties. Enlargement of the wheat area is impossible. Increase of the actual average yield per acre must depend upon the efforts of the Arab fellahen; but this is unlikely to proceed far until the basic conditions of life are improved. Communal ownership, division of land into small parcels, the tithe, the system of tenancy, the high interest rates on loans, all work against thoroughgoing reform of cultural methods.—M. K. Bennett.

7336. RENNER, GEORGE T. The drama of rubber. *Current Hist.* 33 (3) Dec. 1930: 405-409.—When the supply of wild rubber from Brazil became inadequate for a rapidly expanding world demand the plantation system was started in Ceylon and the East Indies. By 1930 world production was 500,000 tons or more than ten times the peak production of wild rubber and 95% of it came from plantations. The rapid increases in supply brought the Stevenson plan which increased prices until 1928 when it collapsed due to Dutch competition. The United States which consumes 70% of the world's rubber has been stimulated to seek sources of supply under American control. The Liberia project of the Firestone Company is yielding 40% more per acre than East Indies and is being developed with the expectation of producing half of the American requirement.—Burton R. Morley.

7337. RICHARDS, HENRY I. Middlemen's margins as a cause of the agricultural depression. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (4) Oct. 1930: 523-551.—Analysis of price series and index numbers for several important farm products [15 tables and 4 charts are discussed in detail] suggest that charges made for the same distributive services in handling farm products have been about the same since 1920 as before the war; that margins between farm and wholesale or retail prices of farm products have been higher since 1920 than before the war largely as a result of the concentration of population in particular localities, the specialization of agriculture and other factors tending to increase the quantity of services required in distributing farm products, which should not be a cause of low farm incomes; that actual margins between what producers receive and consumers pay for potatoes may be larger in years of high prices than in years of low prices; that changes in retail-price fluctuations of potatoes and corn since 1920 compared with pre-war years account for more than the changes in farm-price fluctuations, assuming a constant pre-war margin between farm and retail prices, as worked out by Dr. Warren and Dr. Pearson; and that very little evidence has been presented to show that farm prices now fluctuate more violently than before the war. The evidence presented does not warrant the conclusion that relatively high costs of distribution have been the "most serious single factor in causing the agricultural depression" or even that they have been a very important factor.—S. W. Mendum.

7338. ROUY, HENRY. L'élevage. [Cattle-raising.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 29-39.—The French live-stock consists of 15 million cattle, 10.5 million sheep and 6 million swine, worth some 50 billion

francs. The price of beef in 1928 was very low, having risen only 5 times the pre-war price while costs rose 6, 7, and even 10 times. This discrepancy was due to free importation and restrictions against exports, resulting in overproduction, of which the country was unaware because of erroneous statistics. A revision of the tariff laws, and a reorganization of both domestic and foreign markets, added to the present tendency to bring younger animals to market and to substitute machinery or horses for cattle on the farm, will reduce the overproduction danger. Production of animals for breeding purposes has been extended; the number of cows has increased and, correspondingly, the amount of dairy products. The number of both sheep and hogs has diminished, the one due to extension of cultivation and lack of shepherds, to be remedied by development in the colonies, and the other due to high production costs to be remedied by better methods.—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

7339. SIMMONS, FRANCIS E. World sisal production and trade with the United States. Mexico yields monopoly of world production as Africa and the Netherlands East Indies develop sisal cultivation. United States principal world consumer, distributes purchases as dependence on Mexico decreases. *Commerce Reports.* (41) Oct. 13, 1930: 101-103.

7340. STANSKY, IV. M. Bulgarian tobacco. *Bulgarian Brit. Rev.* (27) Dec. 1930: 16-17.

7341. THOMSEN, F. L., and RICHARDS, PRESTON. A partial analysis of the Missouri pig survey reports. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station., Research Bull.* #139. 1930: pp. 34.

7342. TÓTH, LADISLAUS. A buzatermelés világgazdasági tényezői. [The economic factors of wheat production.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 3 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 479-484.—An early abatement of the severe agricultural crisis in Hungary is not to be expected. The increasing quantities of the Argentine, Australian, Canadian, and Russian wheat with their low cost of production will lead to the further fall of international wheat prices. The correct policy which Hungary should follow is the decrease of production costs and not the artificial increase of price through export and production premiums.—*Andreas Szente.*

7343. TRAUB, HAMILTON P., and FRIEND, W. H. Citrus production in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. *Texas Agric. Exper. Station., Bull.* #419. Dec. 1930: pp. 60.

7344. UNSIGNED. Greek currants. *Near East & India.* 38 (1023) Dec. 25, 1930: 733.—Greece possesses two important sources of wealth: currants and tobacco. She normally produces about four-fifths of the total output of currants. The currant industry is organized by the Central Currant Office, a cooperative organization, which gathers information regarding improved methods of cultivation, drying, and packing, and which formulates and enforces sanitary regulations which cover the handling of the fruit from the time it leaves the vine until it is exported.—*Edith Jonas.*

7345. UNSIGNED. The Greek tobacco industry. *Near East & India.* 38 (1023) Dec. 25, 1930: 733.—About 8% of the world's tobacco production is known as Oriental tobacco and is almost entirely produced by Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria. For the past 20 years Greece has been the largest contributor. More than half the value of her total exports is accounted for by tobacco. Until the producers of Oriental tobacco adopt a common policy, the problem of overproduction will continue. The recent Balkan Conference passed a motion for the study by the three countries of mutual interests in the industry and of common measures which ought to be taken for the improvement of Oriental tobaccos on the international market.—*Edith Jonas.*

7346. UNSIGNED. Die Lage der deutschen Milchwirtschaft. *Denkschrift.* [The condition of Germany

dairy farming. *Memorandum.*] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 12 (4) 1930: 615-627.—A memorandum, issued by the German Ministry of Agriculture, emphasizes the serious condition of the dairy-farming industry as a result of the low prices of dairy products on the domestic market. An outline of post-war conditions in Germany and abroad shows the rapid development of dairy farming in various parts of the world, and the consequent increase in the quantity of dairy products exported. In the German domestic market dairy products of all grades must compete with the best standardized product imported from abroad. It is suggested that salvation can only be found in an unassailable system of tariff protection.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7347. VANDENBURG, J. T., Jr., and SCOVILLE, G. P. Growing and marketing grapes in Erie County, Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #250. 1930: pp. 40.

7348. WATSON, J. A. S. Future of beef production. *Agric. Progress.* 7 1930: 96-101.—The future of beef production in Great Britain will depend largely on the future trends in (1) home-production (2) the production of the chief beef-exporting countries (3) the home consumptive demand and (4) the competitive demand from other beef-importing countries. "The outlook for the beef-producer is good, but that there is no reason to expect famine prices." The prophecy is ventured that "beef prices will recover within the next two years to a level at least as high as that of the agricultural index figure, and that for the succeeding period of perhaps six or seven years we shall see beef relatively dear—probably 10 points above the general index."—*Edgar Thomas.*

7349. WEYER, G. A. P. De crisis in de rubbercultuur. [The crisis in the rubber industry.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 15 (768) Sep. 1930: 824-826; (769) Sep. 1930: 846-848.—The governments both of the Straits Settlements and of the Dutch East Indies are unwilling to take measures for a restriction of the rubber production. This decision has caused a great discouragement among the East Indian rubber planters. The research work of the experiment stations should aim not only at improvement of the technical side of the work, but also to find the most economical methods. Plantation policy must be based upon a thorough knowledge of the rubber market. An essential complement to the work of the rubber producers in the East Indies is the gathering and publishing of all data on the rubber trade and industry by an economic bureau.—*Cecile Rothe.*

7350. WORKING, HOLBROOK. The changing world wheat situation. *Wheat Studies, Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst.* 6 (10) Sep. 1930: 421-457.—(One map shows world wheat production and trade in terms of 1922-23 to 1928-29 averages; another shows wheat production, net exports or imports, and domestic utilization in the principal exporting and importing countries (or groups) annually from 1922 or 1922-23 to 1928 or 1928-29). "The changing surpluses from Canada, Argentina, Australia, and from some minor exporters are forced on the international market almost without regard to price. Half of the usually large United States surplus may either be exported or withheld, depending chiefly on the export price. Indian and Danubian exports also depend on price. Among the major importers, only Great Britain, Germany (prior to the war), the Netherlands, and perhaps Belgium appear commonly to adjust reserves so that fluctuations in international supplies are absorbed. Italy, France, and Spain make no measurable adjustment either of domestic consumption or of year-end stocks to the international supply situation, but absorb part of the fluctuations in their domestic crops." "Certain new developments tend to promote wide fluctuations in prices from year to year. The autumn of 1930 finds the ability and disposition to withhold or to accumulate surplus stocks, essential to the

prevention of abnormal price depression when supplies are above current requirements, weakened or absent to an extraordinary degree." (16 charts.)—*M. K. Bennett*.

7351. ZIMMERMAN, HARVEY J. Cotton production and distribution, season of 1929-30. *U. S. Bur. Census, Bull.* #167. 1930: pp. 74.]

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 6645, 7148, 7342, 7550, 7902, 7914-7915)

7352. BERTOLINO, ALBERTO. Diritto di proprietà e miglioramenti fondiari (note in margine ed un recente saggio sul problema dei miglioramenti nel contratto di affitto.) [Property rights and land betterments (marginal notes to a recent discussion of the problem of betterments in lease contracts).] *Economia*. 5 (6) Jun. 1930: 571-580.—The article discussed is by Professor G. B. Funaioli "Nell'attesa di una soluzione legislativa del problema dei miglioramenti nel contratto di affitto" (A legislative solution of the problem of betterments in lease contracts) in *Studi Senesi*, Vol. XLIV, No. 1, 1930.—*Roberto Bachi*.

7353. HEFLEBOWER, R. B. Price stabilization under the Farm Board. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (4) Oct. 1930: 595-610.—Each phase of the Farm Board's stabilization program is based on the estimation of the probable price which results from a given supply and demand situation. In handling short-time fluctuations, clearing-house activities, and control of productive capacity, the estimated price is supposed to be an objective price corresponding to the equilibrium price of economic theory. Then the cooperatives, the stabilization corporations, the clearing houses, the leadership of the Farm Board, as related to organizations and individual producers, and the Federal Treasury, are to bring actual prices quickly to the equilibrium points. A program of so distributing unusual annual surpluses that the effect on any one year will be limited brings a concept of the stable price which does not correspond with the usually accepted idea of the equilibrium price. This program includes too much of conscious group planning to be called competitive in the usual sense. Much the same conclusion must be reached concerning the plan for diverting surpluses into by-products. The board's program in the main does not deny the necessity of an equilibrium price corresponding to the competitive equilibrium, but it does call for assisting and speeding up the arrival of actual prices at a point approximating the equilibrium by conscious group action. In its plans for annual surpluses and for diversion of surpluses to noncompetitive channels a further departure from a competitive market is noticeable. In all its aspects the stabilization program is looking forward to a market situation in which prices are set by means similar to the devices of trade associations, gentlemen's agreements, and other agencies, which are influencing the prices of many manufactured products to-day.—*S. W. Mendum*.

7354. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH STAGG. Farm relief, a new form of privilege. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 23 (5) Nov. 1930: 443, 468, 469.

7355. LIEBKIND, A. ЛИБКИНД, А. К. вопросу о районных особенностях колхозного движения. [The movement of agricultural collectivization in different regions.] На Аграрном Фронте. (*Na Agrarnom Fronte*.) (7-8) 1930: 49-70.—Many mistakes were made by local authorities in trying to enforce collectivization without reference to the frame of mind of the people.—*G. Méquet*.

7356. NATHAN, H. L. Why wheat? *Nation & Athenaeum*. 48 (4) Oct. 25, 1930: 128-130.—A criticism of the proposed policies of a wheat quota system and import boards for British wheat as being unnecessary

for a country which raises so little wheat.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

7357. NOURSE, E. G. What can the Farm Board do toward production control? *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 3 (4) Oct. 1930: 391-401.—Situations which confront the Farm Board may roughly be grouped as (1) those in which cooperatives have already shown that a reasonable degree of control may be achieved and made to operate to the distinct benefit of the producer; (2) those situations in which no effective control has been secured even though repeated efforts have been made, and in which the situation inherently seems to be one which precludes control; and (3) branches of agriculture whose condition is such as to hold out some promise of achieving a measure of group action sufficiently extensive to produce significant economic results. The American Cranberry Growers Exchange, the lemon growers of California, and the fluid milk producers of the New England states are examples of successful cases of adjusted production in which cooperation is conspicuously present. Wheat, cotton, and tobacco are at the opposite pole. In these, potential producing acreage is much greater than that in actual use; the capital requirement for production is small, and response to group control is extremely low. In the third field, where there is hope of cooperative success not yet attained, and in which Farm Board leadership and aid might be a decisive factor, are milk production in the middle west, and the production of live-stock. In the first instance the Farm Board might establish the necessary institutional defenses within which producers may carry cooperative organization to a point where economically desirable control of production could be effected. In the second instance, the board might become a better agency than any now existing for gauging market requirements and relaying this information to a majority of the producers whose individual decisions are in the last analysis determinative of the live-stock supply. To do this, the board must work with already established organizations. So far the board has ignored the farmer and his existing scheme of organization, hence the possibility of attainment of important results in live stock production control is quite remote.—*M. J. Freeman*.

7358. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Farm Board, in its annual report, pronounces its experiment a failure. *Annalist*. 37 (937) Jan. 2, 1931: 4, 13.

7359. TARALLETTO, GIUSEPPE. I nuovi orientamenti dell'economia agraria alla luce di alcune leggi economico-sociali. [The new orientation of agricultural economy in the light of certain social economic laws.] *Terra (Milan)*. 6 (6) Jun. 1930: 352-355.—The author discusses the new agrarian policy of the Fascist government.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

7360. UNSIGNED. Canadian wheat problems. *Economist*. 111 (4543) Sep. 20, 1930: 514-516.—Discusses the problems of the cooperative wheat pools of Canada during the past year.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

7361. UNSIGNED. An enquiry into conditions of agriculture and rural economy in India. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21 (5) Mar. 1930: 416-426.—This article is a summary of the report of Royal Commission of Agriculture in India which was appointed April 23, 1926. The report was made in the summer of 1928. The Commission recommends the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which is to act as a clearing house for information, to publish results of research work, to provide training for research workers, to determine a program of research work. Further recommendations deal with methods for increasing agricultural production, animal husbandry, horticulture and plantations, finance and marketing, rural welfare, education, agricultural statistics and agricultural services.—*A. G. Black*.

7362. UNSIGNED. Farmers build their marketing machinery. The Agricultural Marketing Act helps in developing cooperative program open to all growers. *U. S. Federal Farm Board, Bull.* #3. Dec. 1930: pp. 58.—Officially, through the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act in June 1929, the United States is definitely committed to the principles of cooperative marketing. It is the aim of the Federal Farm Board, through which the Act is administered, to assist in the development of cooperative organizations. Its policy is to approve only one national commodity-selling plan and organization. By this method farmers may obtain the advantages of large scale marketing and at the same time retain the benefits of producing in small units. The marketing organizations are to be owned and operated by farmers with the advice and financial aid of the government. Five national organizations are already in operation: Farmers' National Grain Corporation, American Cotton Cooperative Association, National Livestock Marketing Association, National Wool Marketing Corporation, and National Pecan Marketing Association. The Federal Farm Board loans money to the national organizations only and the terminal, regional and local cooperative must obtain it from the national with which it is affiliated. The plan of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is described in detail.—*W. W. Armentrout.*

7363. UNSIGNED. The restriction fallacy. *Statist (London).* 116 (2744) Sep. 27, 1930: 400.—Restriction in itself cannot be regarded as affording a satisfactory cure for economic depression. Restriction schemes discussed are Chilean nitrate, Brazilian coffee, Cuban sugar, wheat in Canada and the United States, the tea industry, the copper industry, rubber, and crude oil in the United States.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 6602, 6633, 7100, 7546, 7738, 7748, 8004)

7364. AMMON, W. Grundsätzliches zum Problem der forstlichen Dienstorganisation. [The problem of forest service organization.] *Schweiz. Z. f. d. Forstwesen.* 81 (4) Apr. 1930: 138-146; (5) May 1930: 175-191.—In Switzerland the communal forests, although many of them are in charge of technically trained foresters employed by the communes, need the supervision and support of the cantonal and federal forest services in order to avoid the influence of local politics. The communal foresters are partially under the supervision of cantonal foresters, but the organization varies considerably between cantons. Increased intensity of forest production requires more communal foresters and increased state supervision and management. The average unit under one man should be about 1,150 ha. In order to gain public support, the foresters should be able to demonstrate that the returns from good management are at least as great as the costs. This means periodic stock-taking and computation of net return, including both cash income and increase in growing stock.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7365. BAZALA, ERNST. Grundlegende forstökonomische Betrachtungen. [Fundamental forest economic observations.] *Centralbl. f. d. gesamte Forstwesen.* 56 (7-8) Aug. 1930: 201-241.—The degree of public control necessary to insure continuity of output depends upon the forest situation in each country. Costs of growing timber have very little effect on prices; costs of logging and manufacture have a less direct effect than transportation costs; the cost of establishing the stand enters into the picture only when reforestation is compulsory, in which case it represents a deduction from gross return. There is no sound basis for fixing an interest rate high enough to allow for the uncertainty and risk of a forest investment. So long as reforestation is

required following cutting, private owners will be likely to manage the less productive forests conservatively in order to insure natural reproduction. With this limitation, economic freedom in management will be more effective than a communistic system in insuring a supply of timber that will be best adapted to consumers' needs.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7366. CHUN WOON-YOUNG. Forestry and the conservation of resources. *Lingnan Sci. J.* 9 (3) Oct. 1930: 199-211.

7367. CHURCHILL, H. L. Private forestry—some requirements and opportunities. *J. Forestry.* 28 (6) Oct. 1930: 831-835.—During the forest crop growing period, into which the United States is now entering, absolute protection against physical hazards is necessary. The desired products can then be grown on the sites that can be economically handled, whereas other sites, after the old timber is cut, can only be protected and used for recreational or game areas. The forester must thoroughly understand mill requirements and the owner's policy and then secure an accurate inventory of raw material and the possibilities of future productivity. Maps and work plans can then be made to aid production, but broad changes in operating methods can only be recommended upon sound economic bases.—*P. A. Herbert.*

7368. DETWILER, S. B. The X-factor in forestry. *J. Forestry.* 28 (7) Nov. 1930: 933-941.—Forestry must look ahead and adjust its methods and production to meet expected future needs. The authority of the federal farm board should be broadened to include the forestry and grazing problem.—*P. A. Herbert.*

7369. FENZEL, G. Problems of reforestation in Kwangtung with respect to the climate. *Lingnan Sci. J.* 9 (1-2) Jun. 1930: 97-113.

7370. HALLAUER, F. J. Will sustained yield in lumber operation come through regulation or through competition? *J. Forestry.* 28 (7) Nov. 1930: 942-951.—Sustained yield operation in lumber and pulp production is more profitable than period operation. Economic considerations will gradually force large operators to adopt the sustained yield plan. As more large operators adopt this form of operation they will be more favorable to public regulation to enforce sustained yield as it will give assurance that the small operator will also cease period operation.—*P. A. Herbert.*

7371. HERBERT, P. A. A forest policy for the nation. *J. Forestry.* 28 (6) Oct. 1930: 806-812.—The solution offered is predicated on the belief that the American people are not ready for public regulation of private forests. The National Forests should remain in federal control and should be increased as fast as expedient to include an additional 15,000,000 acres in the east, 6,000,000 in the Mississippi drainage, 8,000,000 in the Lake States, and 20,000,000 in the west. Loans to counties for roads and schools up to 50% of the expected sustained annual income from public forests within their borders should be authorized by Congress, the loans to bear government rates of interest. Planting stock should be furnished at cost to all classes of forest owners and the federal appropriations for forest protection should be increased, under the Clarke-McNary Law. Congress should authorize federal forest land banks similar to the farm loan banks. These banks should issue, in addition to the usual 6% loans, forestation loans at low government rates covering the costs of initiating a new forest crop. All loans would have to be protected by forest insurance. States should extend their forest protection and organize state forests with land secured by tax deed as the nuclei. States should completely reorganize the financing and administration of rural political communities and broaden the tax base to include income, business, and special taxes to the end that the forest tax burden might be reduced. Vocational for-

estry schools should be established in all states in forest regions.—P. A. Herbert.

7372. HURT, BERT, and JONES, WILLIAM V. Detailed setting planning in timber sales operations on the Sierra National Forest. *J. Forestry*. 28 (6) Oct. 1930: 836-840.—Logging plans now in use in this national forest consist of a primary plan covering the full duration of the operation and the utilization of equipment, a secondary plan to plan the arrangement and sequence of annual cutting areas, and the detailed setting plans to obtain the maximum production at the minimum cost and with the least possible damage to standing trees. The detailed setting plan has increased production 15 to 25% and reduced yarding costs 3%.—P. A. Herbert.

7373. JOHNSON, R. P. A.; KITTREDGE, JOSEPH, Jr.; SCHMITZ, HENRY. Aspen, availability, properties, and utilization. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Tech. Bull.* #70. Aug. 1930: pp. 72.

7374. MURPHY, LOUIS S. Comments on an example of forest taxation in New Hampshire as compared with an example in Sweden by J. W. Toumey and Erik Lindeberg. *J. Forestry*. 28 (6) Oct. 1930: 826-830.—An annual sustained yield forest in Sweden has a market value of \$37.40 an acre as compared with a value of \$76.00 an acre of a similar forest in New Hampshire under the existing exploitation regime. Even if the property were handled under a forestry regime in New Hampshire as in Sweden, the taxes would be 72c an acre instead of 42c as in Sweden. This would result in a reduction in the value of the property of \$6.00 an acre, due to the higher cost of government in New Hampshire. The Yale Forest in New Hampshire under the present exploitation regime is valued at \$24.42, whereas under a forestry regime it would be valued at \$5.50. A bad forest situation in New Hampshire can be overcome by the owners valuing their property on the basis of a forestry regime or it can be brought about by compulsory forest regulation as in Sweden.—P. A. Herbert.

7375. O'BYRNE, WILBUR. Farm forestry profits in Virginia. *J. Forestry*. 28 (7) Nov. 1930: 964-970.—Farm forestry has in the past been unremunerative because of a plentiful supply of timber, ignorance of the farmer and the portable mill operation, and the temporary character of the sawmills. Taxes have not, as a rule, been sufficiently heavy to constitute a handicap to timber growing. The farmer, because of his location, the size of his holdings, and the nature of his primary occupation, is in a position to grow wood more economically than any other class of forest owner. Permanent wood utilization plants, more forestry knowledge by the farmer, and equitable taxation will make forestry more profitable.—P. A. Herbert.

7376. SHEN, P. F. The progress of the forestry movement and education in Kwangtung. *Lingnan Sci. J.* 9 (3) Oct. 1930: 189-194.

7377. SMITH, HERBERT A. A public forest policy. *J. Forestry*. 28 (7) Nov. 1930: 913-929.—An enlarged public policy of forestry is necessary: (1) to assure adequate future supplies of forest products, (2) to protect watersheds and regulate stream flow, (3) to promote full economic use of land, and (4) to serve other public needs. Federal action should consist of (1) the public ownership of forest lands and of cleared lands needing to be reforested where such ownership is necessary in the interest of navigation, (2) the payment of any excess cost of sufficiently protecting forest lands still in private ownership where they affect navigability and in the compensation of these owners for losses suffered by federal action to prevent on such lands any practices injurious to navigability, (3) the acquisition of forest lands for demonstration purposes, (4) assistance in an adequate policy of public acquisition of submarginal farm lands and of lands of low value that if

left in private ownership would revert to the states through tax delinquency, and (5) aid to private owners in fire protection, financing, technical direction, and planting stock. The states should insist on the preservation of forest lands (1) by requirements to prevent denudation, (2) encourage private forestry by all practicable means consistent with sound public policy such as by public aid to fire protection, special forms of taxation, a severance tax on timber mining, and (3) by public forest management on lands acquired by tax delinquency and supplemental purchases.—P. A. Herbert.

7378. WOODS, JOHN B. The forestry situation in the United States today and a simple workable remedy. *J. Forestry*. 28 (7) Nov. 1930: 930-932.—Forestry in the United States waits upon three principal requirements: adequate Congressional appropriations, state legislation, and the adoption of forestry by private owners. The development of nation-wide forestry depends upon a concerted program of action including (1) adequate protection, (2) education of landowners and the public, (3) enlargement of state and national forests, (4) research, (5) country-wide forest inventory, (6) control of forest production to balance the needs of domestic and foreign markets, (7) adoption by the states of taxation systems favorable to long time investments, and (8) allocation of public timber with private to effect sustained yield management.—P. A. Herbert.

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 4960, 6052, 6426, 7305)

7379. KLABER, EUGENE HENRY. The skyscraper: boon or bane? *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (4) Nov. 1930: 354-358.—This is a criticism of *The Skyscraper: A Study of its Economic Height* by Clark and Kingston. These authors prove only what is the proper height of building on land costing a given amount or what is the most profitable ratio of building cost to land cost. The assumption that land value is fixed for buildings of different heights is debatable, and no conclusive evidence is offered concerning the effect upon land cost of the possibility of erecting a skyscraper. Finally the influence of tall buildings on assessments of adjacent land is not adequately treated.—E. W. Morehouse.

7380. WOODBURY, COLEMAN. The trend of multi-family housing in cities in the United States. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (4) Nov. 1930: 399-408. (See Entry 3: 2597).—The occupational character of a city's population, i.e. whether industrial or commercial, shows no consistent influence upon the growth of new multifamily housing facilities since 1921. The apartment house drift was stronger in commercial than in industrial cities above 500,000 and between 250,000 and 500,000; but the tendency was stronger in industrial cities of from 100,000 to 250,000. Despite arguments as to the effect of zoning on residential development, "zoned cities showed a much stronger apartment trend than the unzoned." However, building codes had a more pronounced effect, for cities with codes passed or revised after 1921 had a more rapid multi-family increase than cities with older regulations of this kind.—E. W. Morehouse.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 6614, 6632-6633, 6643, 6647, 6656, 6662, 6664, 6671, 7187, 7220, 7363, 7427, 7456, 7537, 7617, 7632, 7634, 7747, 7841, 7904, 8037)

7381. BASSETT, WILLIAM H. Copper and copper alloys. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 11 (288) Dec. 1930: 562-

564.—A discussion of the uses of copper and its alloys under present industrial conditions.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7382. BAUMANN, FRED S. Das Erdöl in Deutschland. [Petroleum in Germany.] *Petroleum Z.* 26 (49) Dec. 3, 1930: 1190-1196.

7383. BLONDEL, M. F. L'industrie minière dans les colonies françaises, son présent, son avenir. [The mining industry in the French colonies, its present and future.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Natl.* 129 (7-8-9) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 605-623.

7384. GARRISON, F. LYNWOOD. The diamond mines of South Africa. *J. Franklin Inst.* 211 (2) Feb. 1931: 197-224.

7385. HARRINGTON, D., and OWINGS, C. W. Mine explosions, mine fires, and miscellaneous accidents in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Infor. Circ.* #6419. pp. 33.

7386. HATTORI, SUSUMU. The iron and steel industry of Japan. *Far Eastern Rev.* 26 (11) Nov. 1930: 634-638.—A detailed history of the rise of the iron and steel industry of Japan with full data on raw materials, equipment, companies and output.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

7387. LEIGH, ROY E. Mining accounts for third of Germany's oil output. *Oil Weekly.* 59 (12) Dec. 5, 1930: 56.

7388. LENT. Auswirkungen der neuzeitlichen Gasverwertung auf den Kokerei- und Zechenbetrieb. [Effects of modern gas utilization on coke ovens and coleries.] *Glückauf.* 66 (50) Dec. 13, 1930: 1709-1721.—The author describes the development of coke ovens in the Ruhr district. The total number of coke ovens decreased almost 25% because of the combination of establishments and the opening of modern ovens. These improvements have brought about an increase in coke production per oven per day from about 5 to 7.8 tons. The author discusses in detail the problem of long distance gas supply. (Many drawings and charts.)—*E. Friederichs.*

7389. MACQUIGG, C. E. Alloy steels. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 11 (288) Dec. 1930: 578-580.—An explanation of the changes that have taken place in the engineering view of alloy steels during the past two decades.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7390. MAUTNER, WILHELM. Die internationale Erdölwirtschaft. [International petroleum economics.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (10) Dec. 6, 1930: 258-260.

7391. MAUTNER, WILHELM. "Unitization" der Ölfelder. ["Unitizing" the petroleum fields.] *Petroleum Z.* 26 (49) Dec. 3, 1930: 1169-1180.

7392. POWERS, SIDNEY. Occurrence of petroleum in North America. *Amer. Inst. Mining & Metallurgical Engin., Tech. Publ.* #377. 1930: pp. 46.

7393. ST. M. "Barbara" Kopalnia doświadczalna i centrala ratownictwa górniczego. ["Barbara" Experimental Mine and Centrum of a miners' insurance fund.] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Śląsku.* 1 1929: 199-207.—In Polish Upper-Silesia the "Barbara" mine is an experiment station for gas and coal-dust explosions. This mine includes a miners' insurance fund.—*A. Walawender.*

7394. SETRUM, O. M. Liquefied petroleum gas. *J. Western Soc. Engin.* 35 (6) Dec. 1930: 448-465.

7395. UNSIGNED. Der belgische Kohlenbergbau im Jahre 1929. [Belgian coal mining in 1929.] *Glückauf.* (46) Nov. 15, 1930: 1582-1590.—General, production, mechanization, production per worker, stocks, mine consumption, price, number of workers, accidents, foreign commerce, costs of production.—*E. Friederichs.*

7396. UNSIGNED. Bergbau und Hüttenindustrie Norwegens im Jahre 1929. [Mining and the metallurgical industry in Norway, 1929.] *Glückauf.* 67 (1) Jan. 3, 1931: 29-30.—*E. Friederichs.*

7397. UNSIGNED. Bergbau und Hüttenwesen Polens im Jahre 1929. [Mining and metallurgy in Poland,

1929.] *Glückauf.* 67 (2) Jan. 10, 1931: 57-66; (3) Jan. 17, 1931: 94-102.—The number of establishments, machines and other power units, coal production, coke and by-products, briquettes, iron and other ores, pig iron, steel, rolling mills production, zinc, gold and silver, salt, potash, petroleum, natural gas and gasoline, labor conditions, accidents, production per worker per shift, wages, foreign commerce, consumption.—*E. Friederichs.*

7398. UNSIGNED. Die bergbauliche Gewinnung Grossbritanniens im Jahre 1929. [Mining production in Great Britain in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66 (49) Dec. 6, 1930: 1687-1691.—The number of mines in operation, persons employed, shifts at work, production of mine products and their value since 1873, foreign commerce.—*E. Friederichs.*

7399. UNSIGNED. Bergwerks- und Hüttenerezeugnisse Jugoslawiens im Jahre 1929. [Mining and metallurgical production in Yugoslavia, 1929.] *Glückauf.* 67 (2) Jan. 10, 1931: 73-74.—Coal production, the production of minerals and metals, consumption. In general the figures show a favorable development of mining and metallurgy. The production of lead ore decreased markedly.—*E. Friederichs.*

7400. UNSIGNED. British output to be regulated. *Saward's J.* 13 (37) Dec. 27, 1930: 730.—During the past few months important developments have taken place in the British coal industry and 1931 will mark a new era in the chequered history of the trade. On January 1 the new marketing plan, provided for under the British Coal Mines Act of 1930, goes into effect. This measure stipulates that production shall be regulated in accordance with anticipated demand, that minimum prices shall be fixed for each class of coal, and that various provisions of reorganization shall be introduced, the cumulative effect of which, it is hoped, will be to reduce costs, increase proceeds and so bring about the financial rehabilitation of the industry. For the first quarter of 1931 production is to be reduced 12% below the 1930 record.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7401. UNSIGNED. Indes néerlandaises. Une nouvelle compagnie pétrolière. [A new oil company in the Netherlands East Indies.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 121.—The Gulf Oil Company of the Dutch East Indies, a subsidiary of the American Gulf Oil Company, has been organized with a capital of 500,000 florins to exploit extensive areas in Borneo. It promises to afford keen competition for the Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Oil companies, already in the field.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7402. UNSIGNED. Die Jahres- und Schichtleistung der verschiedenen Bergwerksgesellschaften im Ruhrbezirk 1924, 1926, 1929. [Annual production and production per shift of different mining companies in the Ruhr district, 1924, 1926, 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66 (46) Nov. 15, 1930: 1594-1595.—*E. Friederichs.*

7403. UNSIGNED. Kohlen-, Eisen- und Stahlgewinnung des Saargebietes im Jahre 1929. [Coal, iron, and steel production of the Saar, 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66 (43) Oct. 25, 1930: 1477-1481.—General production of coal, coke and by-products, markets, labor force, production per shift, wages, price of coal, accidents, pig iron and steel, rolling mills.—*E. Friederichs.*

7404. UNSIGNED. Revista de las actividades petroleras en México durante el año de 1929. [Review of petroleum activities in Mexico during 1929.] *Bol. d. Petroleo.* 29 (2) Feb. 1930: 149-154.

7405. VON GEMMINGEN, W. G. Natural gas. An appraisal of its accomplishments and future. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106 (6) Feb. 5, 1931: 232-236.

7406. WATT, R. M. The economic future of the South's minerals. *Mining Congr. J.* 16 (12) Dec. 1930: 896-897.—With unexcelled transportation facilities both by rail and water; with power, fuel and labor in abundance, and an awakened sense of industrial cooperation, the mineral industry of the South has assumed

gratifying proportions, and will, in the next decade, supply the industrial North and East with its non-metallies and a substantial contribution to the copper and gold, manganese, lead and zinc requirements of American industry.—*H. O. Rogers.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 6606, 6612, 6631, 6633, 6639, 6644, 6998, 7114, 7389, 7428, 7437, 7439, 7484, 7486, 7523, 7535, 7629, 7667, 7672, 7686, 7755, 7757, 7841, 8370)

7407. BOYE, R. Deutsche und amerikanische Elektrizitätswirtschaft. [German and American electricity industries.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 15 (50) Dec. 12, 1930: 2138-2142.

7408. BRECH, JOHN. Ölmühlen- und Margarine-industrie in Deutschland. [Vegetable oil presses and the margarine industry in Germany.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 15 (43) Oct. 24, 1930: 1833-1836.

7409. DECK, J. F. The match stick colossus. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 149-156.—The great international match "trust" headed by Ivar Kreuger and centering in the Swedish Match Company (a merger of two large companies formed in 1917) and in Kreuger and Toll, which is the central holding and investment company, probably has wider international ramifications than any other similar international industrial organization. The International Match Corporation, of the United States, is one of almost innumerable subsidiaries. Swedish control is secured by allowing extremely small voting power for "B" (foreign) shares. The trust has, by extending loans, obtained favorable or monopolistic concessions in countries where the match business is a government monopoly or is otherwise controlled by the state; such bargains have been struck with Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, Danzig, Lithuania, Turkey, and (1) Germany (1929); and there are also contracts with Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. There are connections with the match industries in Finland, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia. Fourteen state monopolies and 150 to 160 factories are known. Present capitalization is probably about \$570,000,000. Not all match production of the world is controlled. There are important "outsiders" in the United States and elsewhere. The Soviet-Russian State Match Monopoly has been endeavoring to compete sharply, even in Swedish Match's home territory.—*John Donaldson.*

7410. DIETRICH, E. B. The present status of the wool textile industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (5) Nov. 1930: 583-598.—For the last decade the wool textile industry has been suffering from acute depression and slack markets—a situation which is in part a legacy from the war, though there was a definite pre-war movement toward self-sufficiency in various countries with industrial ambitions. Because of the effect on world trade, special mention is made of the growth of the wool textile industry in Japan, Australia and Italy. One of the most important problems facing the industry is the decline of the world trade in which Great Britain has had more than a proportionate share, during a time when the consumption of wool has increased, thus indicating increased domestic production. The industry is loosely organized and shows even less tendency than the cotton textile industry to adopt policies leading to rationalization.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

7411. GROELING, EUGEN A. von. Paraffin-Konzentrations-Anlagen. [Paraffin concentration plants.] *Petroleum Z.* 27 (5) Jan. 28, 1931: 1-4.

7412. HEINRICHS, FRITZ. Die Entwicklung der Tonfilmindustrie. [The development of the sound

film industry.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 23 (10) Oct. 1930: 269-273.

7413. JEWKES, JOHN. The efficiency of American manufacturing industry. *Econ. J.* 40 (160) Dec. 1930: 581-598.—The statistical material available for measuring the efficiency of American manufacturing presents so many weaknesses that it is not regarded as reliable for making comparisons over long periods. Labor costs have not decreased although individual productivity has risen. The cost of the machinery which made the latter increase possible must be considered before added efficiency can be claimed, and this cost has been lowered by greatly augmented savings at lower rates of return and by the corporate policy of accumulating surpluses. Thus capital has increased more rapidly than physical production. The result is an uneconomic use of capital in ill-conceived mergers, overbuilding and over-capacity in many lines. The continuance of present trends depends upon the future of the supply and demand for labor and capital. The effect of prolonged depression upon the high wage theory, the ability of corporations to impose unremunerative saving upon shareholders, the absorption of increasing national income by consumption rather than by saving, are suggested as important factors which will have a potent influence.—*Burton R. Morley.*

7414. KIESEWETTER, BRUNO. Die amerikanische Tonfilmindustrie. [The American sound film industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 15 (42) Oct. 17, 1930: 1795-1800.

7415. OEHRING, RICHARD. Zehn Jahre Elektrifizierungsplan. [Ten years of the electrification plan.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U. d. S. S. R.* 9 (23-24) Dec. 1930: 12-15.

7416. ORTEGA, GUSTAVO. La base industrial de los combustibles sintéticos. [The industrial base of synthetic fuels.] *Bol. d. Petroleo.* 29 (4-5) Apr.-May 1930: 463-465.

7417. PASHKOV, A. ПАШКОВ, А. Баланс промышленности Машин. [Balance sheet of industrial machinery.] *Плановое Хозяйство. (Planovoe Khoziaistvo.)* 6 (3) Mar. 1930: 31-60.—A general summary characterizing the main items of balance sheet of industrial machines and equipment.—*D. V. Varley.*

7418. ROMERO, CECIL V. The critical condition of the beet sugar industry; protection has failed. *Annalist.* 36 (924) Oct. 3, 1930: 573-600.

7419. RYAN, JOHN. Machinery replacement in the cotton trade. *Econ. J.* 40 (160) Dec. 1930: 568-580.—There are two main causes for the replacement of machinery, (1) wear and tear and (2) obsolescence by the discovery of new processes. Bearing these two points in mind and the fact of insufficient data, an analysis is made of the Lancashire cotton textile industry. The general average age of Lancashire mills is between 30 and 35 years. The following data taken from an exhaustive investigation of just over 200 companies controlling one-third of the spinning mills and one-fourth of the weaving sheds shows that 21.3% of the open machines, 31.3% of the carding engines, 35.1% of the draw frames, 40.3% of the speed frames, 36.7% of the mules, 24% of the ring spinning frames, 20.4% of the weaving preparatory machinery and 41.7% of the looms have had 30 years of life. Combers and finishing machinery have a better record. Though some types have a longer life than others, it is considered mechanically desirable by one expert at least to renew machinery on the average every 30-35 years. The peak periods of replacement have been found to be 1906-09 and 1910-14. Turning to the three main machinery developments, ring spinning, automatic looms, and high speed-winding, it is found that no important increase is taking place in ring spindles nor are they replacing mules; that under 3% of the looms are automatic and that the number of high-

speed winding spindles is Lancashire mills is between one-half and one-third per cent.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

7420. STEVENS, JAMES M. New Jersey manufactures, 1899-1927. *Rutgers Univ. Bull.* 6(5) Sep. 1930: pp. 61.—New Jersey manufactures, as measured by number of wage-earners employed and by installed horsepower, have shown a growth comparable to that in the East North Central states, the group which experienced the most rapid expansion during the first twenty years of the present century. From 1919 to 1927 the number of wage-earners declined approximately 20% while primary horsepower continued to increase, but at a less rapid rate than in the previous two decades. In this later period the trend in New Jersey is similar to that in the neighboring Eastern states. The spread between the wage-earners employed and installed horsepower is indicative of the growing importance of industries which are large power consumers and of the progress of mechanization in other establishments. The percentage of value added by manufacturing which was devoted to wage-payment declined from 42.9 in 1919 to 39.1 in 1927. (Charts and tables.)—*Burton R. Morley.*

7421. SWEENEY, O. R., and ARNOLD, LIONEL K. Cornstalks as an industrial raw material. *Iowa State College of Agric. & Mechanical Arts, Official Publ.* 29(3) Jun. 18, 1930: pp. 66.—The authors have brought together data bearing upon the physical and chemical characteristics of cornstalks, their composition, yield and cost of harvesting. These data have been supplemented by original research data "so as to provide the available information in a convenient form for those interested in the utilization of the cornstalks."—*A. G. Black.*

7422. SWEENEY, O. R., and ARNOLD, LIONEL K. The production of paper from cornstalks. *Iowa State College of Agric. & Mechanical Arts Official Publ.* 29(15) Sep. 10, 1930: pp. 78.—A digest of the principal researches and commercial processes that have been developed with a view to producing paper from cornstalks in so far as these are available in the literature. These previous researches leave unanswered many questions that are likely to arise in any attempt to produce paper from cornstalks on a commercial scale. The results of the researches undertaken at Iowa State College to determine the conditions under which it is possible to produce paper from cornstalks are then presented. (Bibliography.)—*A. G. Black.*

7423. UNSIGNED. The American canning industry. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 10(11) Nov. 1930: 205-210.

7424. UNSIGNED. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #524. Oct. 1930: pp. 109.

7425. UNSIGNED. Estado actual de la industria cigarrera. [Present state of the tobacco industry.] *El Economista.* 5(55) Dec. 1, 1930: 9-10.—In Mexico, the Federal District, always the most important in tobacco production, continues to be the leader. Concentration of manufacture in the hands of fewer companies is occurring throughout the republic. In 1902 there were 61 factories, there are now perhaps a tenth as many. Meanwhile the workers, especially in cigarette manufacture, have decreased in number due to the introduction of machines for cigarette making. The cigar factories are largely in the state of Vera Cruz. The legislation on discharge of workers has forced many to manufacture for stock when good business methods dictated cutting down operation. They have thus been forced to take heavy losses. The economic crisis has kept down consumption. The industry is in need of radical reorganization both in working conditions and management.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

7426. UNSIGNED. The future of China's cotton spinning industry. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 17(24) Dec. 13,

1930: 300-302.—China's cotton spinning industry has expanded rapidly in the last two or three decades. There are at present 127 cotton mills equipped with a total of 3,969,552 yarn spindles; 231,684 thread spindles and 29,322 looms. Of the total mills, 46 are financed by foreign capital and 81 are Chinese owned. The 127 mills in China consume annually about 9,230,000 piculs (about 1,230,500,000 pounds) of ginned cotton, which quantity exceeds by nearly one-third the total cotton crop produced in China in a bad year like 1929. There has been a steady decrease in both acreage and output of raw cotton in China in the past several years, owing chiefly to unfavorable weather conditions. China, therefore, has to supplement her own production with imports of raw cotton from India, the United States and Egypt. China must depend on foreign sources for long staple cotton suitable for spinning the finer grade of yarn, as her own product is too short and stiff. The majority of the 400,000,000 people in China wear nothing but cotton garments in all seasons of the year. China will continue to be a good market for imported cotton piece goods.—*Charles K. Moser.*

7427. UNSIGNED. The future of the nitrate industry. *Chile (N. Y.).* 9(55) Nov. 1930: 163, 165.

7428. UNSIGNED. Harina de plátano. [Banana flour.] *Diario de la Marina.* 98(318) Nov. 30, 1930: 3.—The first mill for producing *bananina*, or banana flour, was established in Havana in 1902. The plant has now been reorganized for increasing its capacity, because the *bananina* has found a good market in United States. The nutritive value of the *bananina* is superior, 30% higher than rice; 24% higher than wheat and a 100% higher than meat.—*H. Portell Vilá.*

7429. UNSIGNED. The Italian electrical industry. *Italian Exporter.* (11) Nov. 1930: pp. 4.

7430. WESEMANN, HANS OTTO. Die deutsche Spielwarenindustrie. [The German toy industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 15(51) Dec. 19, 1930: 2172-2175.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 7409, 7453, 7709-7710, 7718, 7731, 7742, 7766, 7776, 7788, 7805, 7946, 7951, 8025, 8032)

7431. BEERS, W. M. Development of office methods. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.* #49. 1930: pp. 32.

7432. BUDNEVICH, DAN. БУДНЕВИЧ, ДАН. Стандарти Социалистическое Наступление. [Standardization and socialistic progress.] *Плановое Хозяйство. (Planovoe Khoziaistvo).* 6(5) May 1930: 242-258.—Problem of standardization and what is done in this field in the USSR. Organization and tempo of standardization. Standardization as means toward mass production.—*D. V. Varley.*

7433. DAVIS, EVELYN M. Planning and scheduling office work. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.* #51. 1930: pp. 16.

7434. GUTFELD, ALEXANDER. Frankreich in der internationalen Verbandsbewegung. [France in the international movement for industrial combination.] *Deutsch-französische Rundsch.* 3(10) Oct. 1930: 817-834.—This article includes a general survey of the development of European industrial combination since 1928. The author describes the dissolution of the International Raw Steel Corporation, caused by Belgian manufacturers selling below the minimum prices fixed, and outlines the position of the other cartels concerning metallic industry. International combination is best organized in chemical industry, where it is likely to lead

to a general syndicate for all nitrogen products. The efficiency of European industrial corporations is greatly handicapped by American competition in some fields (e.g. nitrogen, cyanamide, steel, copper, zinc). Cartels controlling silk, wool, cement, linoleum, and film production are not only directed to the restriction of competition or to the control of prices, but chiefly to technical progress. Coal-mining, now being reorganized in England, and electric power may be the objectives of future industrial combination. The recent development of cartels shows that they can still be broken by outsiders; they are directed to regulating prices more than to serving the consumer; their activities for, and their aid in, international agreement must not be overrated, as it is always economic interests that are the decisive factors for their policy and management.—*Hans Frerik.*

7435. HOFFMAN, ALEXANDER. Objekt und Methode der Betriebswirtschaftslehre. [Object and method of the theory of industrial management.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (6) Dec. 1930: 801-812.—Any science which calls itself by the name of industrial management (*Betriebswirtschaftslehre*) should be primarily concerned with industry, or industrial engineering. In Germany, the term has come to be used with a variety of meanings, which leads to much confusion. The term has been extended to include enterprise, and the problems connected with it, such as the financing of the enterprise, market organization, etc., and on the other hand the term has even been applied in relation to the economics of the household. Instead of the science of industrial management, therefore, we have an art of private economy, which deals with both enterprise and industry in their private aspects with private gain or profits as the object of endeavor. As an art this study of business administration must have close relations with the applied sciences, technology, applied psychology, and law. Since it is an art of private management, it can have no direct relations with political economy, and is therefore not concerned with such matters as economic productivity, ethical judgments on economic affairs, etc. The consideration of these facts will do much to clarify the situation created by the unfortunate use of the term science of industrial management (*Betriebswirtschaftslehre*).—*C. W. Hasek.*

7436. JUHÁSZ, KARL EUGEN. Az ipar és kereskedelem gazdasági hatáskörének növelése az Egyesült Államokban és hazai lehetőségeink. [The increase in the economic efficiency of industry and commerce in the United States and Hungary's possibilities.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75 (10) Oct. 1930: 713-734.—The Committee on the Elimination of Waste in Industry, founded in the United States after the war, reported in *Waste in Industry* on the sources of waste and on the necessity of a general normalization of production to be achieved by means of industrial cooperation. The leading part in carrying out this plan was given to the American Standards Association and its aims were furthered by the U. S. Bureau of Standards and by the association itself in its capacity as a large consumer. In Hungary where there is no mass production, where normalization of the machine seems to be out of the question on account of the high cost of installation, emphasis should be laid on the principles of quality, delivery, and sales as well as the regulation of the conditions of industrial efficiency.—*Peter Frankl.*

7437. KOVALEVSKII, N. A. КОВАЛЕВСКИЙ, Н. А. К Построению Генерального Плана. [Toward the construction of a general plan.] *Плановое Хозяйство. (Planovoe Khoziaistvo.)* 6 (3) Mar. 1930: 117-143, 182-209.—There are a number of economic indices to be used in the construction of a general plan, such as the number of able-bodied persons in the country, the amount of man-hour labor which the country spends in its process of production, and the average productivity per

hour of this labor. The product of the last two indices gives the amount of the net annual production. The ratio of the net annual production (P) to resources at hand (R), the latter expressed by means of production and consumption reserves at the beginning of the productive year is the coefficient of production (P/R). The ratio of the reinvested part of the annual production for initial and working funds (I) to P is a coefficient of the accumulation from production (I/R). Amortization plus (I) gives the total of annual investments. This system of indices brings together the different main factors of the productive process and gives a balanced variant of the working hypothesis of the general plan. At present P/R is 36.6% for the USSR; for the U. S. it was 22% in the post war years. The other indices and production for USSR and U. S. are compared and analyzed.—*D. V. Varley.*

7438. LEVIN, V. A. ЛЕВИН, В. А. Система контрольных цифр 1930-31. [The system of control figures for 1930-31.] *Плановое Хозяйство. (Planovoe Khoziaistvo.)* 6 (2) Feb. 1930: 22-50.—The control figures of the five-year plan for 1930-31 are explained in the light of practical results already achieved and of problems set forth by the plan.—*D. V. Varley.*

7439. MARCUS, ALFRED. Das Kartellproblem in der Metallwirtschaft. [The cartel problem in the metal industry.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (7) Nov. 15, 1930: 174-177.

7440. PARNABY, J. S. English Companies Act, 1929. *J. Accountancy.* 50 (6) Dec. 1930: 444-458.—The new English Companies Act embodies many interesting features. Some of the matters dealt with are: duty of companies to keep accounts and to render statements; greater detail in published balance sheets; publication of directors' remuneration and loans; directors' and auditors' liabilities; definition of "subsidiary" company and requirements for reporting operations of subsidiaries and relations to parent; more effective and stringent regulations with regard to prospectuses; restrictions on the activities of "share-hawkers"; issuance of shares at a discount, and of redeemable shares; facilitation of the formation of combinations, and the voluntary liquidation of companies.—*H. F. Taggart.*

7441. S., A. W. Right of majority to amend certificate of incorporation. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (8) Jun. 1930: 1009-1015.

7442. STEENWIJK, BARON DE VOS van. Les laboratoires de l'industrie en Belgique et aux Pays-Bas. [Industrial laboratories in Belgium and the Netherlands.] *Coopération Intellectuelle.* 2 (21-22) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 489-496.

7443. VITO, FRANCESCO. Die industriellen Zusammenschlüsse in Italien. [Industrial combinations in Italy.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (6) Dec. 1930: 880-897.—Industrial combination in Italy is the result of the tendency towards concentration in industry. It appears in two forms: industrial groups, and cartels. Italian economic practice understands by the term "group" those organizations which have been formed in recent years on the basis of financial combination of enterprises through securities (holding companies). Such are the Fiat group, the Edison group, the Montecatini group, etc. They are essentially industrial organizations with agreements directed toward the lowering of costs of production. The cartels (e.g. in the silk industry) have as their object the stabilization of an industry for domestic trade as well as for export and standardization of product. Various factors have operated within recent years to increase the speed of the combination movement in Italy: falling foreign demand, strong foreign competition, falling prices of some raw materials in international trade, higher tariffs in importing countries, the rise of domestic costs of transportation, falling consumption, and not least significant, the economic policies of fascism.—*C. W. Hasek.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 7552, 7702,
7709-7710, 7756, 7960)

7444. CASH, WILLIAM. Liabilities and duties of auditors. *Accountant*. 83 (2924) Dec. 20, 1930: 848-853.—This article deals with the duties and liabilities of auditors as set forth in the various English laws dealing with company organization and management.—*H. F. Taggart*.

7445. EPPS, GILBERT W. Deferred expense as a deduction from surplus. *Amer. Accountant*. 15 (10) Oct. 1930: 454-455.—Deferred expense items are usually classified under the asset section of the balance sheet. Exception is taken to this method in the case of such items which have no realizable value. Granting that they must be treated in succeeding accounting periods, it is contended that they should be deducted under the surplus section of the balance sheet. As such items are amortized the surplus is adjusted.—*H. G. Meyer*.

7446. GLUICK, L. Simple accounting and stock control plan for small book shop. *Amer. Accountant*. 5 (11) Nov. 1930: 489-491.—*H. G. Meyer*.

7447. HAMEL, CHARLES D. The accountant's responsibility for negligent misrepresentations in certified statements. *Certified Pub. Accountant*. 11 (10) Nov. 1930: 335-342.—This is a comprehensive discussion of not only the legal decisions to date, but also of the need for the assumption of greater liability by accountants where third parties are involved.—*H. G. Meyer*.

7448. HUNDHAUSEN, CARL. Germany borrows many of American accounting practices for new measure. *Amer. Accountant*. 15 (12) Dec. 1930: 556-559.—*H. G. Meyer*.

7449. KEENS, THOMAS. Legislación y educación relativas á la profesión de la contaduría en Inglaterra. [Legislation and education for the accounting profession in England.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 5 (6) Dec. 1930: 321-332.

7450. LENHART, NORMAN J. Detections by accountants of frauds and defalcations. *Amer. Accountant*. 15 (12) Dec. 1930: 540-545.—Many present day frauds cannot be detected through a balance sheet audit but only through a detailed investigation of a portion of the period. Too much reliance should not be placed upon the system of internal check as many cases of collusion are being uncovered. A number of interesting cases of fraud are recited.—*H. G. Meyer*.

7451. MATHEWS, GEORGE C. Wisconsin securities division adopts rules for determining profits. *Amer. Accountant*. 15 (12) Dec. 1930: 546-549.—*H. G. Meyer*.

7452. MORSE, PERLEY. Forward-looking steps in machine accounting. *Certified Pub. Accountant*. 10 (11) Nov. 1930: 333-334.—*H. G. Meyer*.

7453. ORTMAN, HADAR. Budgeting office expense. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.* #32. 1930: pp. 24.

7454. SELLARS, F. B. The fundamentals of cost accounting. *Accountant*. 83 (2924) Dec. 20, 1930: 835-842.—*H. F. Taggart*.

7455. UNSIGNED. How selling costs may be allocated to lines or products. *Amer. Accountant*. 15 (11) Nov. 1930: 498-503.—Selling and distribution costs naturally fall into three major groups: selling expenses, distribution expenses, and administrative and general expenses incident to selling and distribution. Each of these groups may be divided into (a) controllable direct expense, (b) fixed direct expense, and (c) departmental overhead expense. It is important that attention should be focused upon the principal expenses. Many bases for allocation must be used among which are sales value, number of dealers or jobbers, number of orders,

number of credits and adjustments, weight or shipments, etc. When bases have been established master allocation sheets may be prepared to aid in the final distributions to products.—*H. G. Meyer*.

7456. WESEMANN. Die Kosten und Unkosten in der bergbaulichen Selbstkostenrechnung. [Costs and expenses in mining cost accounting.] *Braunkohle*. (38) Sep. 20, 1930: 857-865; (39) Sep. 27, 1930: 881-887.—After an introductory discussion of the different branches of industrial accounting with special application to mining, costs and expenses are discussed as a basis for cost accounting. A division is carried through between the accounting and technical concepts of costs. Finally the nature of expenses, their determination and allocation are described. The question of the reduction of costs in mining is briefly touched upon.—*E. Friederichs*.

7457. WYLLIE, JAMES. A word for cost accounting. *Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 1 (3) Dec. 1930: 76-91.—A defence of the cost-accounting method in farm-management research, based largely on the writer's many years experience in the work. As a method of investigating the financial affairs of the individual farm (rather than of the agriculture of a given area) the writer is convinced of the value of cost-accounting studies. While not ruling out the need of "complete" cost-accounts on a certain number of farms "there is not much doubt that it is 'enterprise' cost accounts . . . for which there is real demand amongst those farmers who have ever given the matter serious attention."—*Edgar Thomas*.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 6732, 7056,
7815, 7877, 7997, 8040)

7458. ARNECKE, ALBERT. Planwirtschaft im Verkehrswesen. [Economic plan in transportation.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 8 (4) 1930: 133-142.

7459. MOHL, KURT. Das Londoner Verkehrswesen. [The London transportation system.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 8 (4) 1930: 143-162.

7460. NEUMARK, FRITZ. Verkehrssubventionen. [Transportation subsidies.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 9 Oct. (3) 1930: 273-283.—In both the amount and the variety of aid given, subsidies have always been of especial significance in the field of transportation. This is explained (1) by the large capital investments required for transportation enterprises but not always forthcoming from private sources and (2) by the general public interest in the development of these enterprises. The public interest may be variegated—economic, socio-political, military, kultur-political. The objective of a subsidy may change from the extension of temporary aid to infant transportation industries to the protection of vested interests in established transportation enterprises or the accomplishment of general social purposes, such as the reduction of unemployment and the revival of business prosperity. Detailed monographic studies are needed to disclose the exact nature and effects of particular subsidies. In support of his opinions Neumark sketches the recent history of railroad, inland waterway, ocean shipping and air transportation subsidies in Germany.—*W. M. Duffus*.

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 7062, 7075, 7130, 7147, 7216-7217, 7841, 7845, 7914, 7970, 8056, 8094, 8097, 8108, 8110)

7461. ADAM, DR. Behälterverkehr. [Container traffic.] *Reichsbahn*. (52) Dec. 24, 1930: 1308-1316.—

Trials made with containers of large size in combined rail-sea traffic on the line Basel-Paris-Dunkirk-England as well as on the railways in Switzerland have proved unsatisfactory. The results obtained in about 4 years' time with small containers, have been encouraging, some of the many advantages being: (1) better protection of the goods against loss or damage; (2) recovering traffic previously lost to the motor truck; (3) the number of freight cars is reduced, especially in fruit and milk traffic; (4) lower costs of loading and quicker dispatch and delivery. (14 illustrations.)—*H. J. Donker.*

7462. **ATTERBURY, W. W.** The railroads will win through. *Railway Age.* 90 (7) Feb. 14, 1931: 356-357, 368.—The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad expresses his faith in transport coordination, his belief that the railways can meet the competitive crisis facing them, and his opposition to the economic fallacy of subsidizing any form of transportation.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7463. **HÖNIG, FRITZ.** Die Bundesbahnen 1929. [The Austrian federal railways, 1929.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (7) Nov. 15, 1930: 171-174.

7464. **KRUCKENBERG, FRANZ, and STEDE-FELD, CURT.** Der G. V. T. Propellertriebwagen und seine Bedeutung für die Eisenbahn und eine zukünftige Schnellbahn. [The G. V. T. propeller motorcar and its importance for the railway and a future fast railway line.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche.* (47) Nov. 19, 1930: 679-684.—The Gesellschaft für Verkehrstechnik (G. V. T.) [Society for transportation technics] have made it their task to create the "Schnellbahn" (fast railway line), i.e., a railway with greater possibilities of speed than the present ones. A description is given of the interior and exterior of the G. V. T. propeller motorcar built after many years of preparatory labor. The future importance of fast motor vehicles in cooperation with normal railway operation is conjectured and discussed. The gist of the whole problem of the fast line is the problem "wheel rail at high speed."—*H. J. Donker.*

7465. **LAMSCHIK, R.** Die Deutsche Reichsbahn Gesellschaft im 1. Halbjahr 1930. [The German Government Railway Company in the first half year 1930.] *Verkehrstechnik.* (52) Dec. 26, 1930: 693-694.—The total revenue of the first half year 1930 shows a decrease of 306,328,000 RM as compared with the same period in 1929, i.e., a decline of 11.97% or of 8.27% as compared with 1928. The main causes of the lower revenue were the general depression in the economic situation and the increasing competition of the motor car.—*H. J. Donker.*

7466. **LANE, HAROLD F.** I.C.C. proposes new rate-making law. *Railway Age.* 90 (5) Jan. 31, 1931: 271-275.—In a report to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission recommends the repeal of Section 15a of the Transportation Act of 1920, which laid down a rule of rate making, provided that rates should produce a given return on the value of railway property, and also provided that any railway earning more than 6% on its value should return one-half of the excess above 6% to the government. In place of these provisions, the commission recommends that Congress give it a general statutory guide, under which the commission shall fix a rate base and shall prescribe such rates as will earn a fair return on such rate base.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7467. **LOBDELL, HAROLD E.** The fastest trains. *American train speeds compared with European.* *Technology Rev.* 33 (5) Feb. 1931: 235-237, 260, 262.

7468. **O'LEARY, PAUL M.** Adverse factors in the situation of the railroads; some facts and figures. *Annalist.* 36 (936) Dec. 26, 1930: 1067-1068.

7469. **PARDÉ, MAURICE.** Les chemins de fer français depuis 1927. [French railroads since 1927.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Grenoble, Sect. Lettres-Droit.* 6 (2) 1929: 169-235.—A description of railway development in France in 1927 and 1928, including development of

new lines, improvements in existing plant, and improvements in service. The financial condition of the railways has improved greatly notwithstanding severe competition from the automobile. The development of motor transportation will make further building of secondary lines unnecessary, and may destroy existing branch lines. Stimulated by motor competition the railways have improved service in order to prevent further inroads upon their traffic and through affiliated companies they have gone extensively into bus transportation.—*D. Philip Locklin.*

7470. **SCHULZE.** Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Kleinbahnen und ihr Verhältnis zu anderen Verkehrsmitteln. [The economic importance of tramways and their relation to other means of conveyance.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (52) Dec. 24, 1930: 742-746.—The German Government Railways estimate the total of their losses during 1929, due to the motor vehicle competition, at 410 million RM, three-sevenths falling to the passenger traffic and four-sevenths to freight traffic. The tramways should be kept in a position to meet the obligation of serving the public. The result of the bus-tramway competition must not be that the millions of money invested in the tramways should be lost.—*H. J. Donker.*

7471. **SHANNON, HOMER H.** History of freight classification. *Traffic World.* 47 (5) Jan. 3, 1931: 283, 286-287.—Classification of freight carried by rail is an important phase of rate application. Many separate and varying classifications were at one time in effect, with resulting confusion, but recent trends have been toward uniformity. The railways now have joint classification committees in various territories, while a national committee on consolidated classifications has been working since 1908, in the endeavor to standardize terms, descriptions, practices, and uniform ratings.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7472. **SHERRINGTON, C. E. R.** Passenger services at home and abroad. *J. Inst. Transport.* 12 (4) Feb. 1931: 212-218.—Discusses a possible index by which to measure passenger train service in various countries. This index will cover such items as the public service rendered, costs and charges, comfort, speed, punctuality, safety, frequency, courtesy of staff, and the like.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7473. **STERN, ERNST.** Direkte Tarife. [Direct railway tariffs.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen.* (49) Dec. 4, 1930: 1326-1327.—The advantages of direct tariffs are: (1) expensive (both with regard to money and time) formalities at the frontier can be dispensed with; (2) simplified calculation of freight on the basis of the direct tariff; and (3) the difficulties caused by the difference of monetary systems and language of the local tariffs can be avoided.—*H. J. Donker.*

7474. **THOMSEN.** Die Eisenbahnen in Danemark in den Betriebsjahren 1927-28 und 1928-29. [The railways in Denmark in the fiscal years 1927-28 and 1928-29.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1599-1610.—The railway mileage of Denmark is about evenly divided between government and private operation. The government operates the main trunk lines that carry the bulk of the traffic. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, the private lines accounted for only one-sixth of the total passenger-miles and one-ninth of the total ton-miles. The government lines continue to operate at a deficit, expenses exceeding revenues during the fiscal year 1929 by 24.3%. During the same period the private lines reported operating revenues slightly above operating expenses.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7475. **THOMSEN.** Die Eisenbahnen in Norwegen in den Jahren 1927-28 und 1928-29. [The railways in Norway in the fiscal years 1927-28 and 1928-29.] *Arch.*

f. *Eisenbahnwesen*. (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1611-1623.—The railways of Norway are chiefly owned and operated by the government. Operating revenues of the government lines during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, fell below operating expenses by 1.5%. In the following year, in spite of a decline of nearly 3% in operating revenues, expenses were reduced to a point 1.3% below the revenue total. The privately-operated lines, the longest of which covers only 65 miles, were able to keep expenses well below revenues in both years.—J. H. Parmelee.

7476. UNSIGNED. A.E.F.-Le Congo-Océan. [The Congo-Ocean railroad in French Equatorial Africa.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (10) Oct. 1930: 563.—The Congo-Ocean Railroad, running from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire, is now under construction and, according to present plans, will be in operation by 1935.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

7477. UNSIGNED. Competitive equality for the railroads. *Index* (N. Y. Trust Co.). 11 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-6.—The prosperity of the railroads is essential to that of the industries supplying them with equipment, coal, fuel oil, lumber, cement and the like, to the satisfactory employment of labor and to the soundness of financial institutions investing in railroad securities. The railroads are not prosperous. By capital expenditures of \$6,855,416,000 since 1920 they have greatly increased their efficiency but they have not been permitted to charge rates which would yield the fair return contemplated by the Transportation Act and they have suffered from diversion of traffic to motor vehicles, inland waterways and the Panama Canal. Railroad spokesmen urge competitive equality among these various forms of transportation in matters of taxation and regulation. The concern of the government over the railroad situation is indicated by recent recommendations by (1) President Hoover relating to railroad consolidation and the strengthening of railroad credit, (2) Secretary Mellon regarding the rate of interest on government loans to railroads and the compromise of government claims against railroads in receivership, and (3) the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to the regulation of interstate bus lines and the repeal of the recapture clause of the Transportation Act.—W. M. Duffus.

7478. UNSIGNED. Economic position of the Australian railways. *Railway Gaz.* 54 (4) Jan. 23, 1931: 115-116.—Summary of recent report by the Railways Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia. The federal and state railway systems, during the fiscal year to June 30, 1930, operated at a loss, after interest, of £8,500,000. Each year from 1926 to 1930 showed a loss, the aggregate for the five years being £31,500,000. The true loss was even greater, because of inadequate provision for depreciation and obsolescence. Material and labor costs have increased since the war, large capital expenditures have been made, and competition from other forms of transport (especially highway and air transport), which is subsidized as against the railways, has grown to large proportions. The rate structure is unstandardized as between the several states, due to efforts to draw traffic away from its logical route in favor of one or another state railway system. The report recommends a thorough investigation.—J. H. Parmelee.

7479. UNSIGNED. Die Eisenbahnen Irlands 1927 und 1928. [The railways of Ireland in 1927 and 1928.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1649-1661.—Returns of the railway companies wholly or partly within the Irish Free State show that at the end of the year 1928 there were 2,673 miles of railway lines within the boundaries of the State. Operating statistics, however, are not segregated as between the parts of line lying partly within and partly without the limits of the State, so that the official report on railway operations

includes 355 miles of line operated in Northern Ireland. In conjunction with rail service the companies have established 127 motor routes, aggregating approximately 3,300 miles in length. These routes operated at a profit during 1928.—J. H. Parmelee.

7480. UNSIGNED. Railway earnings in 1930. *Railway Age*. 90 (8) Feb. 21, 1931: 407.—Summary of statement issued by Bureau of Railway Economics, Rail earnings in 1930 declined \$1,018,000,000 under 1929, operating expenses were reduced \$585,000,000, while net operating income fell off \$390,000,000, or nearly 31%. The rate of return on property investment averaged 3.36% in 1930, compared with 4.95% in 1929.—J. H. Parmelee.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 6594, 6615, 7800, 8062)

7481. GILBERT, C. W. Motor trucks on New York farms. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #507. 1930: pp. 55.

7482. HEYER, F. von. Das neue britische Automobilgesetz. [The new British automobile law.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1515-1524.—Privately-owned passenger motor vehicles in Great Britain are estimated at 900,000, cabs and omnibuses at 100,000, trucks and delivery cars at 330,000, and motorcycles at 750,000. Excluding motorcycles, this is one motor vehicle per 35 inhabitants, which compares with one motor vehicle per 4 inhabitants in the United States. Taxation of motor vehicles and gasoline in Great Britain produces annually about £43,000,000, while annual construction and repair expenditures on highways aggregate approximately £60,000,000. The Road Traffic Act of 1930 filled a real need, in Great Britain, as the legal phase of motor vehicle operation had not kept pace with the rapid development in the use of such vehicles. The Act is divided into six principal parts: I. Police powers; II. Accident insurance; III. Regulation of street traffic; IV. Bus operation; V. Urban bus lines; VI. General.—J. H. Parmelee.

7483. LISMAN, F. J. Users of highways for private gain should pay adequate rental. *Railway Age*. 90 (5) Jan. 31, 1931: 283-285.—Estimates that it costs \$8,260 per mile of paved highway to pay interest on construction expense, maintenance, and proportionate taxes. Users of the highways for revenue purposes should meet at least one-half of this cost, either through a tax on their gross revenues, or by means of a graduated bus-mile or truck-mile levy.—J. H. Parmelee.

7484. MOFFETT, L. W. The Old World now sees the motor vehicle as a need—not a luxury. *Automotive Indus.* 64 (3) Jan. 17, 1931: 86-87, 94.

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 6604, 6622, 6630, 6663, 7173, 7202, 8076, 8116)

7485. CADBURY, G. The function of canal transport to-day. *J. Institute Transport*. 12 (3) Jan. 1931: 144-149.—Nearly 3,000 miles of waterways are under operation in Great Britain, but with total lack of co-ordination between the several administrations. Canal transport costs consist of the capital, cost of maintenance of the waterway, capital and maintenance costs of the rolling stock, power, wages, terminal charges, and cost of administration. It is difficult to ascertain comprehensive haulage costs by canal, by rail, and by highway. Canal rates are now 60 to 80% above pre-war tolls; if reduced to the pre-war level, traffic would probably increase more than proportionately. Waterway transport still has possibilities, if modernized and made more efficient.—J. H. Parmelee.

7486. MARCU, ABRAHAM. Limitation of ship-owner's liability in American courts. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78 (3) Jan. 1930: 393-400.

7487. SCHULZ, WALTER F. Terminals on inland waterways. *Civil Engin.* 1 (4) Jan. 1931: 253-257.—Production costs in industry have been given more attention than handling costs in distribution. In 1928 the Inland Waterways Corporated (Federal Barge Line) spent 39.3% of gross revenues on the operation and maintenance of terminals. All but five terminals used by the corporation are owned by municipalities and such ownership is recommended in order to preserve competition among large lines and to insure capacity use of terminals. The three main factors in terminal construction after selecting the site are:—(1) to develop facilities for the handling of various commodities; (2) to adapt these facilities to the horizontal and vertical river ranges; (3) to connect these facilities with dock and house tracks and with interchange yards joining all local railways. The coordination of river with rail transportation is essential to the successful operation of the former.—*Arnold K. Henry.*

7488. UNSIGNED. Établissements français de l'Océanie. Le mouvement de la navigation en 1929. [Navigation statistics for French Oceania in 1929.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 117.—A total of 78 vessels, including 16 French and 50 British, entered island ports during 1929, with a combined capacity of 260,888 tons.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 6621, 6640, 6880, 7807, 8021-8024, 8026-8027, 8029-8030, 8033-8035, 8042-8045, 8047, 8049, 8060)

7489. EVERLING, E. Die "Luftkrankheit." [Sky-sickness.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (52) Dec. 24, 1930: 739-742.—Skysickness the symptoms of which are similar to those of seasickness is a serious obstacle against the popularization of airplane traffic. Suggestions are given as to technical means of preventing it.—*H. J. Donker.*

7490. UNSIGNED. Aviation in 1931. *Trade Winds.* 9 (12) Dec. 1930: 13-16.

7491. UNSIGNED. Cairo to the Cape airway. *Near East and India.* 38 (1023) Dec. 25, 1930: 740.—The first section of the 8,000-mile airway between England and South Africa is to be opened by the Imperial Airways early in 1931.—*Edith Jonas.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 6606, 6625-6626, 6629, 6642, 6644, 6856, 6998, 7115, 7277, 7282, 7290, 7418, 7426, 7535, 7547, 7553, 7799, 7808, 7873, 7922, 7959, 8045, 8063, 8075-8078, 8081-8082, 8097, 8102, 8114, 8350)

7492. AMARK, KARL. Die Entwicklung des schwedischen Aussenhandels und der schwedischen Handelspolitik nach dem Kriege. [The development of Sweden's foreign trade and commercial policy after the war.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1930: 108-131.—Normally, Sweden's foreign trade has been an excess of imports over exports balanced by income from freight shipping. This condition was reversed in 1917, when the ratio of exports to imports stood at 64:36. Her outstanding credits grew and the country paid off a considerable amount of its foreign loans. Since 1924 Sweden has again exported capital and taken part in a number of important international transactions. The picture of her foreign trade shows a drop to the lowest point in 1921 followed by a steady rise which reached

the 1913 volume again in 1925 and exceeded it by 33% in 1928. Imports reached the pre-war level in 1923, while exports grew considerably more slowly attaining the pre-war point only in 1926. While the renewed treaty with Germany remains one of her most important commercial agreements, Sweden has concluded an important treaty with Spain in 1925, to which treaties with the Baltic States, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Greece, Finland, and Turkey have been added. In 1924 a commercial treaty between the Swedish and Soviet government was made replacing a former agreement between the Zentrosojus and the General Swedish Export Association.—*E. A. Otto.*

7493. BATSON, LAWRENCE D. Radio markets of the world, 1930. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #109. 1930: pp. 110.

7494. BERLINER, CORA. Deutschlands weltwirtschaftliche Verflechtung und die Aufgaben unserer Handelsstatistik. [Germany's position in world economy and the task of our commercial statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (3) 1930: 329-342.—Germany's position in foreign trade is shown by tables giving for 1929 the import surpluses of the most important food stuffs, the most important raw material imports, and exports of manufactured goods, also a table giving comparative figures on commodity imports and exports for 1913, 1925, and 1929. Germany's import surpluses of foods can hardly be reduced; her imports of raw materials are necessary for her industry, fluctuating with the business cycle and expanding with progressive economic recovery. The necessary expansion of exports is complicated by Germany's shift from creditor to debtor nation, and by the general struggle for foreign markets. Germany's main market is in Europe rather than on other continents. The commercial statistics of Germany, as reformed in 1928, have attained a high degree of completeness and exactness. Unsolved problems are still connected with getting data on the final market of goods for which no destination is indicated as it crosses the border, or data on trade between home and foreign branches of the same concern, or accurate price data.—*Clara Eliot.*

7495. BLACKETT, BASIL. The British Empire as an economic family. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (641) Jul. 1930: 36-47; (642) Aug. 1930: 177-187.—Organs of cooperation like the Colonial Development Fund, created by the Labour Government as part of its unemployment program; the Empire Marketing Board, with its valuable publicity campaigns; the Imperial Shipping Committee; and the Imperial Economic Committee have laid a foundation for an organized British Empire economic family to take its place alongside of the great economic unit of the United States. Topics demanding discussion are: rationalization of industry; standardization; statistics (upon matters which economically affect the empire as a whole); agricultural intelligence; communications; social services; financial cooperation; and economic relations between the dominions and the colonial empire.—*J. E. Bebout.*

7496. BOGDANOV, PETER A. Our customers, the Soviets. *World's Work.* 59 (12) Dec. 1930: 24-28.—A description of American trade with the Soviet Union and the connection of this trade with the necessity for importing capital equipment arising out of the five year plan. A plea is made for greater confidence in the economic stability of the Soviet Union. An embargo on Soviet goods would reduce the amount of Soviet purchases in the United States.—*C. B. Hoover.*

7497. BYNUM, MARY L. The world's exports of coffee. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #110. 1930: pp. 41.

7498. DENNIS, ALFRED PEARCE; CUMBERLAND, W. W.; THOMAS, NORMAN; BELLEGARDE, DANTES. An American economic policy. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 162-191.—Den-

nis: We must substitute a truly national for a sectional economic policy if we are to enjoy the requisite development of our highly essential foreign trade. Cumberland: points out obstacles in the shape of natural conditions, social institutions, political institutions, and racial temperaments which militate against an independent capitalistic development in Latin America. American encouragement of democracy and education in Latin American countries will afford better protection to American investment than the marines. Thomas: An American program should include: (1) intensive development of an international attitude on the part of the American public; (2) tariffs which permit a greater freedom of trade; (3) such redistribution of our national income as will relieve some of the internal urge for economic imperialism; (4) substitution of international mechanism in place of the use by separate nations of military force as a collecting agency; (5) international management of raw materials and national resources. Bellegarde: The Monroe Doctrine should be reinterpreted so as to allay fear in Latin American countries that American extension of markets and investments will be accompanied by American economic imperialism.—*A. Bruce Anthony.*

7499. ESPINOSA, AGOSTINO DEGLI. La bilancia dei pagamenti internazionali degli Stati Uniti d'America. [Balance of payments of the United States.] *Economia*. 6(1) Jul. 1930: 49-64; (4) Oct. 1930: 377-400.—A detailed analysis of the changed financial position of the United States with respect to other nations.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7500. GRIES, C. G. Foreign trade of the United States, annual, 1790-1929: Sheep, mutton, lamb, and wool. *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Foreign Sect., Report #49*. 1930: pp. 39.

7501. H., L. L'activité de l'Allemagne en Chine. [German activities in China.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 110-112.—Imports from Germany into China totalled 57,046,000 taels in 1928 and exports from the latter to Germany 110,738,000 taels. Germany then occupied fourth place among the foreign countries supplying China and ninth place among the great buyers of Chinese wares. The chief goods entered from Germany were weapons, ammunition, dyestuffs, cloth, thread, chemical products, pharmaceutical supplies, electrical wares and machinery; the principal articles purchased, hides, cotton and eggs. Trade between the two countries is now twice as great before the war. There are today more than 3,000 Germans resident in China, despite the loss of Kiao-chau. The 319 German firms operating in the country have organized eight chambers of commerce.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7502. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. A mezőgazdasági válság középeurópai megoldása. [The Central European solution of the agrarian crisis.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny*. 3 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 465-478.—The Central European agrarian crisis is a Central European problem. The principal cause of the present difficulty is the artificial splitting up of the formerly unified production and consumption region of Central Europe. This unity made possible an understanding between the three leading export countries of Central Europe—Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania—and their natural market—Austria and Czechoslovakia. In place of the most-favored-nation clauses tariff preferences should be introduced in both these importing states in favor of Central European agricultural producers. This might be obtained by the collective action of the Danube block (Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania). These states could create a unified Central European market organization for the purpose of promoting the utilization of their products, centralizing and regulating the supply by erecting warehouses, and organizing credit. A unified regulation of transportation would lessen transport costs and increase the export radius of Central

European grain. In production quality, not quantity, and especially standardization are to be sought.—*Andreas Szente.*

7503. KONKOLY THEGE, JULIUS. A külkereskedelmi forgalom 1929. évi módosulásának tanulságai. [Lessons from the modification of foreign commerce of Hungary in 1929.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle*. 8 (6) Jun. 1930: 522-527.—In Hungary the imports in 1929 were 1,063 million and exports 1,040 million pengo. The former increased over 1928 by 121 million and the latter by 236 million pengo. The adverse balance of trade of 23 million pengo (1929) was 357 million pengo more favorable than in 1928. This improvement is to be ascribed 41% to the increase in agricultural exports, 34% to a decrease in industrial imports, and 25% to the increase in industrial exports. Of the decrease of imports 90% was from those states with which Hungary's commerce is the largest Austria, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Of the increase in exports, on the other hand, more than half went to those countries in which new markets have been found. The imports of wholly and half finished manufactures have sunk while raw materials are imported in larger quantities.—*D. D. Laky.*

7504. KRETSCHMER, ERNST. Germano-Russian trade relations and the five-year plan. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 6 (1) Jan.-Aug. 1930: 111-135.

7505. LANDRY, ADOLPHE. La coopération économique européenne. [European economic cooperation.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 145 (432) Nov. 10, 1930: 185-215.—(Report to the International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce, Brussels, Sep. 1930.) From 1913 to 1925 there was a decline in European foreign commerce both absolutely and relative to the total volume of international trade. It was caused by the divided condition of the political control of European economic life. All remedies which do not tend to change this political condition will fall short of their marks. The only general remedy is a union of European states which will allow for the gradual removal of obstacles to trade and which will benefit each participating state as well as Europe as a whole.—*Robert Schwenger.*

7506. LURIA, I. G. Schutzzoll-Renaissance in England. [Renaissance of protectionism in England.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (10) Oct. 1930: 810-818.—England's economic crisis has its roots in the clinging to tradition which makes her industry less pliable and less adaptable to new modes of production and to the merging of two or more branches into one. Thus England has impaired her competitive strength on the world market. The crisis finds its expression in the steadily increasing number of unemployed (September 1930: 2,140,000). But only the Liberals and a group of Labor Leaders stick to free trade. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and representatives of the City, all have joined the rank and file of the protectionists.—*Werner Neuse.*

7507. MAZZEI, IACOPO. A proposito di unione doganale europea. [A tariff union of Europe.] *Economia*. 6 (1) Jul. 1930: 3-30; (2) Aug. 1930: 143-162.—After a study of constitutional, administrative, and financial difficulties involved in a tariff union of Europe, the author points out that its effects would be different in case it was established by the action of the great industrial international syndicates. The tariff union of Europe would not join countries with complementary economies. Agrarian Europe would probably be insufficient to furnish industrial Europe with foodstuffs and to absorb all of the products of industrial Europe. Pan-Europe would, therefore, be a union of competing countries which would not succeed in solving the problem of marketing European manufactured goods nor the problem of the provision of foodstuffs and raw materials by which Europe is necessarily bound to other parts of the world. Pan-Europe has no basis economi-

cally. With reference to the particular economic evolution of Italy, the formation of an European union should be deferred. Colonies should form part of the tariff union. The effect the constitution of the union would have on Great Britain, the United States, and other states of Latin America is analyzed.—*Roberto Bachì*.

7508. MICHELS, ROBERTO. Il commercio dell'Italia nel Mediterraneo e l'economia mondiale. [The commerce of Italy in the Mediterranean and world economy.] *Commercio*. 3(4) Apr. 1930: 3-18.—Mediterranean commerce has not today for Italy, a country essentially Mediterranean, the great importance it had in the past. This is because of the great similarity of the Mediterranean countries which have, therefore, no reason for trading among themselves. The scarcity of Italian capital, the poverty of the non-Italian Mediterranean countries and the insufficiency of shipping and exaggerated costs of transportation are other reasons. Italian commerce has expanded beyond the restricted Mediterranean sphere and is taking an active part in world economy.—*Roberto Bachì*.

7509. NÉRON, ÉDOUARD. Le régime douanier du blé. Le système dit de l'échelle mobile. [Wheat tariffs. The sliding scale system.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 145(432) Nov. 10, 1930: 216-234.—Historical review of wheat tariffs on the sliding scale in France; analysis of the theoretical weaknesses and the practical difficulties of administration.—*M. K. Bennett*.

7510. OHLIN, BERTIL. Protection and non-competing groups. *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33(1) Jan. 1931: 30-45.—A recent book by M. Manoilescu, *Theorie du Protectionism et de l'Échange International* (Paris, 1929), is criticized. Ohlin then develops the view that in certain countries and at certain times industrial and agricultural workers, and to a certain extent workers within industry, are divided into more or less non-competing groups, partly by trade union organization and partly by conservatism. This lack of mobility of labor may require the payment of a substantially higher real wage in a particular industry until workers become accustomed to the new work. Protection may make it possible to pay this higher wage. This virtually amounts to a refinement of the infant industry argument which relates, ordinarily, to changing the quality rather than the mobility of labor.—*Charles R. Whittlesey*.

7511. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. Le commerce de l'Afrique française du nord en 1929. [The commerce of French North Africa in 1929.] *Afrique Française*. 40(10) (Suppl.) Oct. 1930: 607-619.—(Statistical charts and diagrams.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7512. PETTENGILL, ROBERT B. Where the Smoot-Hawley tariff pinches our trade with Latin America. *Annalist*. 36(929) Nov. 7, 1930: 787-788.—A statistical and theoretical analysis of commodities moving between the regions reveals that the new duties will probably not have a very severe effect.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

7513. ROZIN. РОЗИН, М. Ревизия таможенного тарифа в Соединенных Штатах. [The revision of the customs tariff in the United States.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (*Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika*.) (11-12) 1929: 109-123.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

7514. SCHIFFERS, ALBERT. Les relations commerciales germano-belges. [German-Belgian commercial relations.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (77) Oct. 1930: 367-372.—*Robert Schwenger*.

7515. SIDERIS, A. D. Les données économiques pour une union Balkanique. [The economic data for a Balkan union.] *Les Balkans*. 1(1) Oct. 1, 1930: 10-14.—Variety of cultivation between the Danube and Crete points to Balkan collaboration; Rumania, Turkey, Bul-

garia, and Yugoslavia would supply cereals and meat, Greece garden produce, fresh or dried fruits and oil, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Albania wood, Greece marble and Rumania petroleum. Albania and Greece have most trade with other Balkan states, Rumania least. All produce tobacco and should therefore combine to keep up its price abroad; all have different climates and soils and should therefore specialize in different kinds of agricultural products, while Greece is indicated as the common port of the peninsula.—*William Miller*.

7516. SIMON, E. D. Some questions about free trade. *Pol. Quart.* 1(4) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 479-495.—The classic free trade theory is that imports are paid for by exports, that the labor of the country is concentrated in the industries making at lower cost. But is this true today when there is a definite labor surplus? England would be in a stronger position if she abstained somewhat in her consumption or increased her production. A 10% revenue tax is suggested on all imports as this would raise 70 or 80 million pounds revenue, would increase wholesale prices and help home industries (before the increase was passed to the consumer) and would keep out foreign manufactures where competing.—*H. McD. Clotkie*.

7517. SUCHIANU, D. J. O teorie românească asupra protectionismului. [A Rumanian theory of protectionism.] *Independenta Econ.* 1 Jan.-Mar. 1930: 22-40.—An analysis of Manoilescu's theory of modern protectionism.—*Joan Adamoiu*.

7518. SZIGETI, JULIUS. Magyarország fizetési mér legének alakulása az 1929. évben. [Balance of payments in Hungary in 1929.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle*. 8(7) Jul. 1930: 604-610.—Hungary's international balance of payments in 1929 closed with a deficit of 213.5 million pengo. This means that Hungary equalized its economic account by the full amount of this sum by adding to its foreign debts or by the sale, to a small extent, of its national capital. The excess of debts over credits in the balance of payments in 1929 is 288.9 million pengo less than in 1928. This decrease is to be interpreted in connection with the fact that in the item of imports an increase in quantity was accompanied by a decrease in value of 329.2 million pengo. The foreign debt and obligations of the country involve a negative item of about 160-170 million pengo. To remedy the situation an increase in exports is necessary.—*D. D. Laky*.

7519. TAYLOR, ALONZO E. The United States wheat flour export trade. *Wheat Studies, Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst.* 7(1) Nov. 1930: pp. 88.—A survey of world trade in wheat flour and of the place of United States flour exports in the world trade, statistical and qualitative. Before the war the wheats of the exporting countries flowed into international commerce within a relatively narrow price range. All these countries had representative wheats for export, and this held true with declining exports from the United States in the decade before the war. Flour exports displayed in general comparable relations. Each country engaged in the export of flour was in position to offer flour from representative wheat, with costs based on a wheat price approximating the world wheat price level. The determining factors in export flour trade were largely related to excellence in milling, type and quality of flour, and facilities in merchandising. The significant trends lay in expanding wheat production in Canada, Argentina, and Australia. Since the war conditions in the United States have departed from those in the other surplus-producing countries. With growth of population, the volume of representative bread wheat in the crop declines, relative to population. Flour specifications stand distinctly high. The wheats required to meet domestic flour standards tend to command premiums. We grow a relatively large amount of wheat not

meeting domestic standards. Behind the tariff wall the prices of representative American wheats often stand above export parity. In Canada, Australia, and Argentina, as a rule the prices of representative wheats stand at export parity. In consequence of these circumstances, the American miller faces a higher price for wheat than to his competitors in foreign trade. This represents a disability which has been overcome in part by milling ingenuity and merchandising efficiency. (14 appendix tables of exports and imports.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

7520. UNSIGNED. American dependence on foreign raw materials. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 10 (10) Oct. 1930: 190-196.

7521. UNSIGNED. Bulgaria's attar of roses industry. *Near East & India.* 38 (1023) Dec. 25, 1930: 730.—Roses are cultivated in extensive fields in Bulgaria as the vine is cultivated in France. The attar of roses industry is a growing one and the government is establishing experimental fields to introduce new methods in the distillation of attar of roses and the care of rose plantations. The attar of roses produced in Bulgaria is exported mainly to France, the United States, England, Germany, and Switzerland. This export ranks as the fourth item in the commerce of the country.—*Edith Jonas.*

7522. UNSIGNED. Le commerce extérieur de l'Australie pendant l'exercice 1929-130. [Australia's foreign trade during the fiscal year 1929-30.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (116 n.s.) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 119.—The value of exports has dropped sharply owing to the marked decline in the prices of wool and wheat, the Commonwealth's chief crops, and that of imports has shrunk owing to the prevailing hard times. Exports for 1928-29 were valued at £141,000,000 and those for 1929-30, only £97,100,000; imports at £143,281,449 as against £130,813,471 in the two periods respectively. In an attempt to keep exchange favorable, exports of gold to Great Britain soared from £3,926,520 in 1928-29 to £27,748,549 in 1929-30.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7523. UNSIGNED. Entwicklung und Konjunktur der Einfuhr von Hausratware. [Development and market conditions for imports of household furnishings.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 233-246.

7524. UNSIGNED. Établissements français de l'Océanie. Le mouvement commercial pendant l'année 1928. [The commerce of French Oceania in 1928.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 116-117.—The trade of the colony for 1928 totalled 99,002,991 francs as against 99,628,485 the previous year. Imports stood at 52,752,715 francs and exports at 46,250,276. France played an increasingly important part in this interchange of goods, but the United States and Australia have both become great importers into the islands and buyers from them.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7525. UNSIGNED. Les Japonais en Amazonie. [The Japanese in the Amazon valley.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 341.—A Japanese corporation was granted a large concession in the Amazon valley about the same time that Henry Ford received his two and a half million acre one. Both are setting out rubber plantations. The Japanese are importing their labor from the home country and are planning to carry on operations on a share basis, whereas Ford is employing native workers at wages.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7526. UNSIGNED. Les tissus de coton sur les marchés du Pacifique. [Cotton cloth in Pacific markets.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 121-122.—Thus far the Americans have been able to hold the trade of Oceania but Japanese competition is threatening them.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7527. UNSIGNED. Verbrauch deutscher Gaswerke an englischer Kohle. [The consumption of English coal in German gas works.] *Glückauf.* 66 (52) Dec. 27, 1930: 1811.—In the German gas works the share of

English coal consumed was 34.63% of the total consumed for 1929. The consumption in the past three years of English coal in German gas works has steadily increased—1927, 27.55%; 1928, 33.91%; 1929, 34.63%.—*E. Friederichs.*

7528. UNSIGNED. Die Wirtschaftsentwicklung der UdSSR als Grundlage der Sowjetistisch-Deutschen Beziehungen. [Economic development of the USSR as a basis for USSR-German relations.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U.S.S.R.* 9 (20) Oct. 1930: 8-33.

7529. VASENIUS, HUGO. Wholesale trade in Finland. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23 (12) Dec. 1930: 471-475.

7530. WEBER, MAX. Où va l'exportation suisse? [The future of Swiss exports.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 22 (11) Nov. 1930: 336-347.

7531. WESEMANN, HANS OTTO. Ein europäischer Zollverein. [A European customs union.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 15 (42) Oct. 17, 1930: 1792-1795; (43) Oct. 24, 1930: 1831-1833.

7532. WICKER, CYRUS FRENCH. Sympathy and sugar. *Atlantic Monthly.* 146 (6) Dec. 1930: 809-816.—Cuban sugar now finds high tariff barriers everywhere and is selling at less than cost of production. A billion and a quarter dollars of American capital is tied up in this profitless industry. The author urges that Cuban sugar be admitted "duty-free forever," thus assuring the United States first claim upon the normal production of nearly five million tons. He urges also free trade with all the countries of the Caribbean area.—*H. M. Fletcher.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 6606, 6620, 7337, 7347, 7400, 7455, 7523, 7643, 7713, 7719, 7732, 8356)

7533. BARTLETT, R. W. A price plan for selling milk by collective bargaining organizations. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #251. 1930: pp. 32.

7534. BERLITZER, H. Zeitschriften für den Vertrieb. [Journals for distribution and marketing.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 23 (12) Dec. 1930: 317-320.

7535. CHARLES, RALPH S. British market for domestic electrical appliances. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #730. Nov. 1930: pp. 17.

7536. CHU, T. S., and CHIN, T. Marketing of cotton in Hopie Province. *Inst. Soc. Research (Peiping, China), Bull.* #3. Jul. 1929: pp. 54.

7537. DREW, JACK J. Packaged coal meets small order problem for fuel firm. *Sales Management.* 24 (5) Nov. 1, 1930: 174.—In order to meet the growing demand for small quantities of coal, the McAllister Edwards Co., of Pittsburgh, Oklahoma, experimented with a 90 pound package of selected coal. The ready response, in spite of the fact, that the price was purposely set much higher than the ton price, indicated that there was a need for small packages in moving coal. The principal results of the change, for retailers were: (1) the opportunity to handle such small orders at a profit; (2) the opportunity to sell them conveniently. For the coal producer, the new sized package permits the producer to get rid of his small coal, which was formerly hard to move, and answers the problem of trade marketing coal to avoid substitution.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

7538. DUNN, CHARLES WESLEY. The case against the Capper-Kelly Bill. *Advertising & Selling.* 16 (4) Dec. 24, 1930: 30, 64.—The present bill is not confined in its effect to preventing unfair resale price cutting, but allows the general stifling of retail price competition, and carries no adequate remedy for undesirable price cutting. An alternate form of legislation is outlined, centering around a definite proscription of "unfair resale price cutting," empowering the Federal

Trade Commission to halt such price cutting, offering the sufferers therefrom injunctive relief, and making the owner of a trade-mark a party at interest whenever his trade marked product is subjected to such price cutting.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

7539. LEBHARM, GODFREY M. The chains and the manufacturer. *Chain Store Age*. 6 (12) Dec. 1930: 34-35, 64-65.—It is estimated that about 20% of the total retail business is now being done by chains. During the past seven years there has been a practically uniform gain of 2% each year. If this growth continues the manufacturers who either cannot or will not sell to chains will find their market diminished. So long as rapid turnover is the guiding principal of chain store merchandising, nationally advertised products will fit ideally into the chain store picture. The greater the diversity of lines of merchandise carried the more necessary it will be that these lines have consumer acceptance.—*E. D. McGarry.*

7540. LOMAX, A. L., and VAN GUILDER, THEODORE. Marketing and manufacturing factors in Oregon's flax industry. *Univ. Oregon Publ., Bur. Business Research, Business Admin. Ser.* 2 (1) Dec. 1930: pp. 43.

7541. MABBUN, PABLO N. Marketing coconut products in Tayabas and Laguna. *Philippine Agriculturist*. 19 (5) Oct. 1930: 283-298.

7542. McBRIDE, C. G. The development of market milk in areas in northeastern Ohio. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #469 Nov. 1930: pp. 43.—A study of the economic influences which have shaped to the development of milk market areas in northeastern Ohio. Previous to 1900 most of the milk of the area went into the manufacture of cheese and butter. In the past 25 years the milk marketing problem of northeastern Ohio has been to adjust a relatively constant milk supply to the needs of a very rapidly growing urban population. The most important changes in milk shed lines have been between Pittsburgh and Cleveland in Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties and the enlargement of the Akron milk shed by the addition of the Orrville condensing territory. The Cleveland dealers have also added much new territory south and west of the city.—*J. I. Falconer.*

7543. McNAIR, MALCOLM P. Margins, expenses and profits in retail trade in the United States as studied by the Harvard University Bureau of Business Research. *Econ. J.* 40 (160) Dec. 1930: 599-632.—An account of the nature and results of the investigations made by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research into the margins, expenses, and profits of the several types of retail business in the United States. Conclusions (1) true profits in American retailing are small; (2) large concerns "do not enjoy lower operating costs than those with small sales volume"; (3) profits increase as turnover increases, but the rate of turnover itself is not the primary cause, simply the indicator of greater efficiency; (4) a low expense ratio contributes more to the profits of a retail business than does a high rate of gross margin. Profits are, consequently, more closely related to controllable factors than to uncontrollable factors.—*Arthur F. Lucas.*

7544. MARTIN, C. T. Trends in outdoor advertising. *Trade Winds*. 9 (12) Dec. 1930: 6-12.

7545. MASTERMAN, N. K., and CROUCH, H. B. The roadside market, an opportunity for the rural woman. *New York State College Agric., Extension Service Bull.* #193. 1930: pp. 22.

7546. NEUBRECH, W. LeR. Marketing Indiana timber. *Indiana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #335. 1930: pp. 64.

7547. PURDON, RUPERT L. Confectionery distribution in the United States 1927-1929. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #41. 1930: pp. 32.

7548. STOKDYK, E. A.; ERDMAN, H. E.; WEST, CHARLES H.; ALLEN, F. W. Marketing California apples. *California Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #501. Nov. 1930: pp. 151.

7549. WILSON, M. L. 100 checking points in choosing an advertising agency. *Advertising & Selling*. 16 (4) Dec. 24, 1930: 17-19, 50.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

7550. UNSIGNED. Agricultural marketing bill. 1930 (British). *J. Ministry Agric.* 37 (9) Dec. 1930: 891-905.—The Labor Government's Agricultural Marketing Bill is designed to aid farmers' cooperative selling; pooling arrangements should in fairness embrace all producers of the commodity to be marketed; and therefore the bill permits recalcitrant minorities to be subjected to compulsion on the initiative of substantially representative groups. This is endorsed by the (non-political) Council of Agriculture. But the council holds that the scheme must be coupled with the control of competing imports.—*R. M. Campbell.*

7551. UNSIGNED. Empire Marketing Boards, May, 1929 to May, 1930. *Empire Marketing Board (Gt. Brit.) Publ.* #28. 1930: pp. 99.—Included are reports on the progress in Empire marketing, the grants made for research and development, the economic investigation and marketing inquiries made by the board or on grants made by it, and the publicity given its work. Appendices include lists of the personnel of the board and its committees, of its publications, and of the reports of the Imperial Economic Committee.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

7552. UNSIGNED. The financial plan of department stores. *Univ. Illinois Bull. Bur. Business Res.* #32. 28 (17) Dec. 23, 1930: pp. 37.—This is an analysis of the balance sheet structure of department stores based upon data for 88 companies for 1925 and 90 companies for 1927. Thirty-four of these companies in 1925 and 33 in 1927 used funded debt, usually secured by the pledge of owned fixed assets in the form of land and buildings. Department stores using long term financing had smaller current ratios in 1925 than did those companies not using long term debt. The data for the year 1927 show a reversal of the situation portrayed in 1925. The average ratio of companies with funded debt had increased, whereas the average ratio for companies with no long term debt had declined. In 1925, 62% of the department stores with long term debt had current assets to total assets ratios between .30 and .549, whereas in 1927 only 52 had such ratios. Instead of 6% of the companies having ratios of .80 or over, 12% of them were thus situated in 1927. The proportion of capital provided by short term credit increased for both groups of enterprises from 1925 to 1927.—*E. D. McGarry.*

7553. UNSIGNED. Industrial machinery market in Siam. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #738. 1930: pp. 36.

7554. UNSIGNED. The marketing of Colorado fruits and vegetables. *Univ. Denver Business Rev.* 6 (10) Dec. 1930: 1-3.

7555. UNSIGNED. Die neuere Entwicklung des Absatzes von Pianos unter dem Einfluss der Konsumwandlungen. [The recent development of the marketing of pianos under the influence of changes in demand.] *Markt d. Fertigungsw.* 2 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 279-298.

7556. UNSIGNED. Peanuts on the Tientsin market. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 16 (18) May 3, 1930: 223-226.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 7576, 7616, 7812, 7939, 7980, 8181, 8187, 8371)

7557. CROCKER, WALTON L. Safeguarding human needs through life insurance investments. *Assn. Life Insurance Presidents, 24th Ann. Convention, Proc.* Dec. 11-12, 1930: 89-110.—A statement of the composition of the assets of life companies at the end of the year 1930, taken in the aggregate for the companies of the United States. Since 1921 there has been a steady trend toward a larger proportion of city mortgage loans and public utility securities and a smaller proportion of railroads securities, farm mortgages and government securities. The proportion of policy loans outstanding has increased since the depression.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

7558. BROWN, HUGH W. Employers' liability insurance. *Trans., Faculty Actuaries.* 13 (115) Mar. 1930: 1-55.—The evolution of the law relating to workmen's compensation in Great Britain is traced and the provisions of the present law are summarized so far as they relate to the liability covered by an insurance policy. The paper summarizes insurance aspects including the actuarial valuation of outstanding claims and the control of rates and policy conditions by the Accident Offices Association. A further step was taken in government supervision when expenses and profits were limited to 37½%. An account given of an undertaking made recently to furnish the government statistics as to incidence and causation of accidents.—*James S. Elston.*

7559. HOSKINS, JAMES E. Some fundamental characteristics of mutual life insurance. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 31 (84) Oct. 1930: 254-261.

7560. HUNTER, ARTHUR. Border-line risks. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 31 Pt. 2 (84) Oct. 1930: 276-290.—By investigating a large number of cases the author has endeavored to determine the types which were considered border-line by the Medical Board and the Insurance Committee. The distribution by impairment is different as between policies granted standard or substandard plans. Impairments which make it questionable whether a case belongs in the standard or the substandard group are summarized.—*Actuarial Soc. Amer.*

7561. HUNTER, ARTHUR. Insurance of impaired lives and its economic aspects. *Assn. Life Insurance Presidents, 24th Ann. Convention Proc.* Dec. 11-12, 1930: 147-160.—A generation ago there were only three companies in America that insured underaverage lives. Since then many medical opinions have changed and in a number of impairments as a result of investigations by the life insurance institutions. Thus they have shown that the death rate among persons with a tubercular family history is largely dependent upon their relative weight. Among young persons a group of lightweights without such a history is likely to be worse than among those with the history who are 10% or 15% overweight. An enlarged heart in connection with a murmur was once thought to be a benefit; now the reverse has been shown to be the fact. The taking of blood-pressure observations was made popular by the life companies. The significance of overweight on mortality has also been definitely determined. Substandard insurance is now in force in America for \$4,000,000,000 on 2,000,000 policies. The ideal being aimed at is the insurance of all who apply who are not sick or in very hazardous occupations.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

7562. LINCOLN, LEROY A. Building a reserve for old age. *Assn. Life Insurance Presidents, Proc. 24th Ann. Convention, Proc.* Dec. 11-12, 1930: 60-71.—Pension annuities parallel insurances and should be admin-

istered by the life insurance companies. They should be for the benefit of all the workers in the community excluding the wealthy (who do not need them) and the poor (who cannot do much to qualify). The latter tends to exclude those who are now wards of the state due to mental or physical incompetence. Both employees and employers should share the cost and the product of the industry would have to stand this expense ultimately. The public should be educated now to take the responsibility of providing for their old age independency. This is a preventive measure. Annuity premiums paid to life insurance companies last year were five times as great as they were ten years ago.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

7563. McCARTHY, LEIGHTON. Some aspects of Canadian life insurance. *Assn. Life Insurance Presidents, 24th Ann. Convention, Proc.* Dec. 11-12, 1930: 130-139.—Today there is no fundamental difference in insurance methods in Canada and the U. S. Investments in Canada are a little less restricted in that common stocks are permitted; at this point as at others the Canadian system is a middle ground between that of the United States (restriction) and England (freedom with publicity). The companies have voluntarily limited their purchases of common stocks. Non-medical business was a Canadian invention; so was the unconditional policy. Institutional advertising, by which the business as a whole was emphasized rather than individual life companies, was another Canadian product. While the United States companies have been withdrawing from foreign lands, the Canadian companies have been expanding into more than forty countries. There are now \$6,500,000,000 of insurance in force in Canadian life companies.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

7564. MacCHARLES, F. D. Life insurance without medical examination. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 31 Pt. 2 (84) Oct. 1930: 291-302.—The author gives the experience of the Great West Life Assurance Company under non-medical business accepted from 1922 to 1927 inclusive, carrying the exposures to policy anniversaries in 1929. Such business was accepted in small amounts only and on lives aged 50 or less. In spite of inspecting these small risks—a precaution not taken under very small policies issued after medical examination—the mortality under the non-medical section has been sufficiently in excess of that under the medical section to raise the question whether the non-medical plan is one which tends to increase a company's earnings. The experience is analyzed by age groups and by duration, and the causes of death are also extensively analyzed.—*Actuarial Soc. Amer.*

7565. MacNAGHTEN, STEUART. Inaugural address by the president. *Trans., Faculty Actuaries.* 13 (118) Oct. 1930: 135-151.—This includes a brief review of the improvement of mortality in Great Britain; of mortality outside of Great Britain, mainly in the tropics and semi-tropics; of development of disability and double indemnity benefits; and an appeal for more actuarial research work in Great Britain.—*James S. Elston.*

7566. MÜHLBERGER, LEOPOLD. Privatversicherung und Sozialversicherung. [Private insurance and social insurance.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 41 (23) Dec. 1, 1930: 450-453.

7567. PERRIN, OLIVER W. Mortality experience of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company on cases of \$50,000 or more. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 31 (84) Oct. 1930: 262-270.—The Penn Mutual's experience covers amounts of \$50,000 or more issued on one application, for the years 1919 to 1928 carried to the anniversaries in 1929. Based on the American Men Select Table, it shows a mortality ratio for the first policy year of 62% and for all policy years of 85%. For the issues of 1926 to 1928, carried to 1929 anniversaries, the corresponding ratios were 83% for the first policy year and 80% for all policy years. The later period does not re-

veal a higher mortality than the full period except for the first policy year. As compared with the general mortality experience of the Penn Mutual over approximately the same period, the experience under cases of \$50,000 or more on one application shows for each of the two periods a mortality ratio about 15% higher. Out of the total number of claims of 118, 13 were due to suicide, proved or suspected—a very substantial proportion—and the average suicide claim was \$445,000 as against the average death claim of \$275,000. This has a vital bearing on the question as to the period of contestability to be provided for in the policy contract.—*Actuarial Soc. Amer.*

7568. UNSIGNED. The burden of proof of insurable interest in actions on fire and life insurance policies. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30 (3) Mar. 1930: 391-399.—In general, in both fire and life insurance, the burden of proof is upon the person seeking to benefit by establishing the insurance contract. This principle in fire insurance is complicated by the fact that where the plaintiff has made out a *prima facie* case of insurable interest, the burden is on the defendant, but burden here means the duty of coming forward with evidence and not of persuading the court as to the truth of a point in issue. In life insurance, unlike fire insurance, *prima facie* evidence is not established by the issue of the policy. There is also less justification for the general principle because life insurance is not a contract of indemnity. A special defense with burden of proof should be required from the defendant. There are but few cases supporting this view.—*W. H. Wandel.*

7569. WHITTAKER, E. B. Recent developments in disability insurance in the United States of America. *Trans., Faculty Actuaries.* 13 (116) Mar. 1930: 67-81.—Review of developments in the issuance of disability benefits in connection with life insurance policies during the last ten years leading up to the adoption in 1930 by practically all life insurance companies of certain standard disability provisions which will result in a much greater uniformity of contract than previously. The question of premiums and reserves is taken up and a summary given of the disability investigations during the last ten years.—*James S. Elston.*

7570. UNSIGNED. Report of the insurance statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year 1929. *New Zealand Ann. Report Insur. Stat.* 1930: pp. 37.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 7233, 7393, 7558, 7566, 7691, 8013, 8017, 8019, 8034, 8041, 8385)

7571. AMIDON, BEULAH. Out of the house of magic. *Survey.* 65 (5) Dec. 1, 1930: 245-252, 295, 299, 301.—On Feb. 1, 1931, six months after the plan was voted on by the employees, the first unemployment insurance will be paid to workers laid off from the General Electric Company's plant at Schenectady, N. Y. In an interview, Gerard Swope, president of the company and the man largely responsible for the introduction of the plan, discusses its history; opinions of typical employees of the company and citizens of Schenectady are reported. The plan is still in an experimental stage; in its present form it provides for contributions from the employees to the extent of 1% of their wages, the amount contributed to be matched by the company; benefits will be paid after two weeks of unemployment to the extent of 50% of the worker's earnings. A detailed statement of the system, and of other features of the company's labor policy—a high wage rate, sickness and death benefits, old age pensions, and a thrift program—are presented.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

7572. ANDREWS, JOHN B. Workmen's compensation legislation in the South. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 188-192.

7573. DOBBERNACK, WILHELM. Die neuen Reformen der deutschen Arbeitslosen und Krankenversicherung. [New reforms in German unemployment and sickness insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft.* 30 (4) Oct. 1930: 387-408.—The social insurance system withdraws from 15 to 16% of wages for the groups under benefit; sickness insurance alone required 6.3% of wages in 1928 as compared with 3.5% in 1913; and the bill for medical services and medical adjuncts alone in 1930 was greater than the entire cost of sickness insurance in 1913. In view of these and other circumstances, two drafts of reform measures as to sickness insurance were drawn in June and July 1930. In 1914, 16,500,000 persons and 4,000,000 other family members were insured in the sickness insurance system; in 1928, there were 22,000,000 persons and 15,000,000 other family members in the system. The sickness rate increased from 43 cases per 100 in 1913 to 54.9 per 100 in 1928; the average days of sickness from 20.2 in 1913 to 24.2 in 1928. The sick days per 100 members increased from 870 in 1913 to 1,327 in 1928. Dr. Dobbernack reviews the unemployment insurance and labor exchange act of July 16, 1927, with its amendments. His data show an increase in persons receiving benefit under the act, from 443,000 in October, 1927, to a maximum of 2,294,000 in January, 1930. In November, 1927, the Central Office for Unemployment Insurance had a surplus of 148,200,000 RM; at the end of June, 1930, the deficit was 831,800,000 RM. Some of the remedial measures outlined or in prospect, contained in President Hindenburg's executive order of July 26, 1930, were: (1) an increase in the premium or contribution to the Fund from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2% of wages; that would increase the income about 194,000,000 marks for the rest of 1930; (2) an increase in the Federal subsidy of about 150,000,000 RM; (3) alterations in benefits for various wage-classes; (4) changes in the waiting period.—*E. W. Kopf.*

7574. DOWMAN, C. P. C. Pensions for bankers in Canada. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 15 (14) Jan. 1931: 45, 48.

7575. FEHLINGER, H. Die britische Arbeitslosenversicherung im Jahre 1929. [British unemployment insurance in 1929.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 133 (5) Nov. 1930: 753-755.—In 1929 two laws were passed in Great Britain changing the status of unemployment insurance. One lengthened by one year the period during which the unemployed are entitled to support through insurance, and the other raised the contribution of the state to the fund to one-half of the contributions of employers and insured. The burden of proof of seeking employment was shifted (1930) from unemployed to the administration, and the age for the beginning of unemployment insurance was lowered below 18 years of age. The number of insured is increasing yearly, and numbered in July 1929, 11,834,000. On the average of the insured 10.7% were unemployed in 1928 and 10.4% in 1929. The average number of persons receiving insurance payments per week rose from 954,000 in 1928 to 964,000 in 1929. Disputed cases referred to the administration amounted to 940,500 in 1929, of which number 286,000 only were approved.—*C. W. Hasek.*

7576. JACOBS, MILTON M. Effect of fraud or mistake of insurance company's agent upon an innocent insured. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (2) Dec. 1930: 315-318.

7577. MERTHA, RUDOLF. Die Krankenversicherung der Land- und Forstarbeiter in Österreich. [Health insurance for agricultural and forestry workers in Austria.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 41 (20) Oct. 15, 1930: 383-387.

7578. PFISTERER, LUDWIG. Balesetbiztosításunk mérlege és egyes időszzerű kérdései. [The balance sheet and certain contemporary questions of Hungarian accident insurance.] *Társadalompolitika.* 2 (5-6)

May-Jun. 1930: 496-513; 3 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 41-54.—The new Hungarian law of 1927 on accident insurance for workers represents a great advance in the field of Hungarian social legislation and has justified itself in practice. All industrial workers are included among the insured. Insurance extends to all industrial accidents, with the exception of those which workers cause on purpose. The so-called occupational diseases are covered only in a few cases. The amount of the pensions compares favorably with that of the most advanced states. Expenditures for accident insurance have steadily increased. It is to be hoped, however, that it will be possible by means of preventive measures to effect reductions in costs.—*Johann Martin.*

7579. UNSIGNED. Changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in the various industries, 1923-1930. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 38 (11) Nov. 1930: 396-399.

7580. UNSIGNED. Internationale Probleme der Krankenversicherung. Die IV. Generalversammlung der Krankenkasseninternationale. [International problems of health insurance. The fourth general assembly of the sickness funds international.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 41 (23) Dec. 1, 1930: 446-449.

7581. UNSIGNED. Old-age pension movement in Minnesota. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 93.—The old-age pension law of Minnesota passed in 1929 provides that any county may adopt the pension system upon approval by a majority of its legal voters at a general election. Six counties thus far have approved the plan, the most populous counties adopting it by overwhelming majorities.—*Arthur C. Gernand.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 6788, 7071, 7897, 8063)

7582. BURAWOY, JOKOB. Nochmals "Der Knappsche Nominalismus und seine Rechtfertigung." ["Knapp's Nominalism and its Justification" once more.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (5) Nov. 1930: 702-711.—In defense of his book on Knapp's nominalism as a theory of money the author points out that all other theories of money are based on the idea of an intrinsic value in money, which involves them in logical difficulties in analysis. Even the functional theory of Heyn, which finds an independent value in money derived from its function as money, is involved in circular reasoning. In Knapp's theory, money possesses no independent value, since in the process of exchange it is not affected by the psychology of evaluation. This holds true, even without the interposition of the state. But with the control of money by the state the nominalistic character of the value of money becomes fully apparent. Only with this assumption of pure nominalism can all the phenomena of money be satisfactorily analyzed, and such features of it as paper standards be explained.—*C. W. Hasek.*

7583. MAZZUCHELLI, MARIO. Divagazioni monetarie: (a) moneta unica. [Monetary aberrations: (a) the single monetary system.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11 (5) May 1930: 345-346.—Advocates of the single monetary system say that only very slight differences in exchange would exist within the area under the system. But between countries with a uniform monetary unit, for example the pound sterling, in Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, there are in fact considerable fluctuations in the exchange.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7584. MLYNARSKI, FELIKS. La réforme de l'étalon de change-or. [The reform of the gold exchange standard.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 54-71.—The disadvantages of the gold exchange stand-

ard are due to the inclusion of foreign bills and currency in the security back of monetary circulation, and to the treatment of "rights to receive gold" as gold. The current practice of banks of issue to use credit resulting from a deposit of foreign currency in a foreign bank as security allows a corresponding amount of gold to serve simultaneously in two markets and opens the way to inflation in the international credit structure. Although the gold exchange standard was beneficial in the post-war period in facilitating the much needed flow of capital from the United States and in preventing jerky and unnecessary gold movements, the abuse of the system has led to the creation of increasing reserves made up of foreign bills and credits, so that the volume of the potential demand for gold is increasing faster than the production of gold. The present functioning of the gold exchange standard from the point of view of Poland or Belgium consists mainly in a transfer of credits from one account to another at New York or at London, affecting, to be sure, the quantity of purchasing power in circulation in Poland or in Belgium, but affecting only slowly, if at all, prices in the United States or England. Theoretically, the solution lies in depositing foreign bills and currency in the vaults of foreign banks and earmarking this paper as gold is earmarked, thus withdrawing this purchasing power from circulation in the country where it is deposited and allowing transfers to have a bilateral instead of a unilateral influence on prices. Practically, this end may be attained if present foreign credits are transformed into sight deposits without interest, with the express condition that the bank of issue with which the deposit is made may not use such deposits as security for the expansion of credit. Only a progressive adoption of this plan is possible. With this reform, the gold exchange standard will regulate international exchange as well as the gold standard did before the war, and will facilitate considerably the cooperation of banks of issue in the gold market in view of the possible decrease in gold production in the future.—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

7585. STEINMETZ, B. J. F. Nikkelen munt. [Nickel coinage.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14 (4) Aug. 1930: 73-95.—*A. Vandenbosch.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 7075, 7181, 7271, 7295, 7574, 7608, 7611, 8032, 8057)

7586. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. Free gold of the reserve banks not excessive—some margins too narrow. *Annalist.* 36 (934) Dec. 12, 1930: 987-988.

7587. AULD, GEORGE P. The international bank and the reparations settlement. *Daves Way.* 6 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 102-107.—*William E. Dunkman.*

7588. BELIN, IVO. Public monetary institutions in Yugoslavia. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 5 (12) Dec. 1930: 259-261.—A review of their present position especially as regards deposits.—*A. Vidaković.*

7589. CARSON, WILLIAM J. Banking in the South: Its relation to agricultural and industrial development. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 210-223.—Banking in the South particularly reflects historical and economic influences. The changed economic conditions following the Civil War produced readjustments which made banking progress slow until about 1876. The period of rapid growth which followed ended with the depression in agriculture in 1920 and recent years have witnessed a net decrease in the number of banks. Bank failures in the 16 southern states, including Missouri and Oklahoma, totaled 2,117 during the 1921-1929 period as compared with 5,641 in all of the states. This instability in the banking structure has promoted the growth of group, chain and branch banking though unfavorable legislation offers effective resistance in some states. The benefits of the Federal Re-

serve System have been far-reaching, its assistance in meeting seasonal credit needs being of especial value to banks in the smaller centers. In the complex problems of reshaping the banking structure of the South to fit its economic activities, the Federal reserve in cooperation with the local banking leadership, should play a leading part.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

7590. CASSEL, GUSTAV. The central banks and the control of the supply of money. *Mysore Econ. J.* 16(12) Dec. 1930: 570-573.

7591. LIMAN, C. F. The operations of the Reichsbank from 1924-1929. *Dawes Way.* 6(7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 108-122.—The Reichsbank has succeeded in maintaining the stability of the mark in spite of the passing stagnations and crises. At certain times this has required the restriction of credits and limitation of the monetary circulation to a strictest minimum. The immediate consequence of this policy has been a slowing down of the economic development but has in the long run contributed to the resumption of economic activity. Lack of available capital has led to foreign loans, but these have not always been utilized for purposes which led to exports and thus are a cause of anxiety, especially in view of the unfavorable trade balance. The Reichsbank has done all in its power to stop the flood of foreign capital. It has been hindered in these effects by the extent of its duties and the obligation to absorb all the gold offered in exchange for its notes. Fear of inflation prevented adoption of the sole palliative of a greater supply of credits to trade. The Reichsbank has led the public authorities and prudential establishments to abandon the habit of investing their liquid funds solely on short term and to utilize them to a greater extent for investments on land-mortgage bonds. [Tables.]—*William E. Dunkman.*

7592. MCGARRAH, GATES W. The first six months of the Bank for International Settlements. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(2) Jan. 1931: 25-36.—At an advance meeting of directors held on April 22, 1930, the officers were elected. The operations are divided among three divisions; banking, relations with central banks, secretariat general. The first regular meeting of the board was held on May 12th. On Saturday, May 17th, the Agent General for Reparations Payments remitted his balances and payments on stock subscriptions began on May 20th. While the first activities of the bank related to the functions contemplated for it by the Hague agreements of January 1930, they have already become the smaller side of the bank's work. It acted as agent of the creditor powers and of Germany in negotiating the mobilization loan in mid-June and was appointed the trustee for the bondholders. It also acts as the fiscal agent of the trustees for the German External Loan of 1924, and as trustee of an Austrian Government Loan. Between May 31 and October 31, assets grew from 300 million to 1,800 million Swiss francs. The foreign currency reserves of central banks represent one third of the above assets. Another third relates to deposits of central banks for account of their treasuries, and the remaining third represent the paid-in capital and permanent deposits.—*William E. Dunkman.*

7593. MICHAEL, Q. V. British banking and industry. *J. Canad. Bankers Assn.* 38(2) Jan. 1931: 171-179.

7594. MING, LI. Development of modern banks in China. *Far Eastern Rev.* 26(11) Nov. 1930: 606-610.—Banks as well as the use of bank notes, drafts and checks originated in China, with a history going back to 2200 B.C., and through the storm and stress of Chinese history have continued to influence commercial life. There are two kinds of banking institutions, Government banks and private banks. The former are classified as purely government banks, of which there is only the Central Bank of China, semi-government banks, banks in which a governmental department owns a part

of the subscribed capital and official banks of the various provinces. Detailed information is given about the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

7595. REYNOLDS, JACKSON E. The Bank for International Settlements as the focal point of the settlement. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 Jan. 1931: 17-24.—That the execution of the terms of the settlement is focused in the bank may be seen by grouping the functions involved in its administration under four categories. (1) The collection of the annuities from the debtor and the distribution among the creditors. (2) The management of the disbursements on account of deliveries in kind during the ten years of their contemplated continuance. The governments concerned retain full responsibility for the approval of contracts and entrust the management of payments under the contracts to the B. I. S. (3) In the commercialization and mobilization of that portion of the annuities not subject to postponement, the B. I. S. has been assigned the consideration of such details as the time at which, the terms and conditions upon which such operations could be made advantageously. (4) Postponement of transfer. In connection with this function the B. I. S. has been constituted a central authority to appraise from time to time the necessity of convening an advisory committee which could consider conditions which might warrant postponement of the postponable category of annuities and take any necessary action in connection with the declaration of a postponement. This advisory committee is a constituent part of the bank. (5) Correlative duties. As 500,000,000 RM have been assigned to France out of the unconditional annuity, France is required to deposit a special guarantee fund with the B. I. S. in order to equalize any short payments to other creditors.—*William E. Dunkman.*

7596. SALIN, EDGAR. Die Bank für Internationalen Zahlungsausgleich. [The Bank for International Settlements.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33(1) Jan. 1931: 1-29.—It is questionable whether the institution conceived by the experts at Paris as a great world bank but emerging in Basle as a mild international credit-bank can actually solve the problems posed for it by the Young Plan. The choice of site was a political compromise, while the rigidity of its structure, the character of the prohibitions imposed upon it, the narrow scope of its operations and the sweeping veto-powers accorded to the central banks reflect the international fears and jealousies that prevailed concerning it. The bank offers little real promise of relieving the pressure on Germany itself. As a credit clearing agency and as a meeting place for central-bank officials it may promote international banking cooperation, but its resources and its powers are meagre. The future development of the bank and its permanence of its existence will depend upon the degree to which the management stresses reparation payments as against the necessities of a world economic policy.—*Eugene E. Agger.*

7597. SPANGENBERG, DR. The functions of the Bank for International Settlements in the world's economic life. *Dawes Way.* 6(7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 122-126.—In order for Germany to create the export balance necessary to make payments, the bank would have to assist in one or all of the following ways: (1) create credits for Germany, (2) make investments in Germany, (3) promote world trade generally, (4) finance new undertakings in districts not yet opened. The bank is in a position under its statutes to adopt all four of these measures. But it can do so only subject to the following limitations; secure the approval of the Central Bank in the country concerned, have due regard for its own liquidity, and the limited funds at its disposal. The future development of the reparations problem may, however, be favorably affected by the fact that in the Administrative Council of the International Bank dis-

tinguished leaders of trade and industry from all of the countries concerned are to meet at regular intervals.—*William E. Duncan.*

7598. UNSIGNED. Die "gesunde" Konkurrenz im Kassenwesen. [Healthy competition in banking.] *Arbeiterschutz*. 42 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 1-4.

7599. WILSON, THOMAS R. Banking system and practices in France. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #740. 1931: pp. 27.

CREDIT

(See also Entries 7308, 8038)

7600. C., G. The national consortium for agricultural improvement credit in Italy. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 (10) Oct. 1930: 332-336.—The measure providing for the new system would completely reorganize the credit system of Italy and set up a financial and technical organization destined to ensure for investment in favor of agriculture. The organization involves ten regional financial institutions. The specific function of the consortium is to consolidate the work undertaken by the regional agricultural credit institutions in respect to improvement credit. The idea is not to undertake operations for private returns but only to facilitate works intended to raise the quantity and quality of national agricultural production. Hence, financing for purchase of land or payment of debts is usually excluded. Special attention is directed to providing finances for drainage and reclamation of waste land. Funds for the operations are raised primarily by the issue of debentures. The number of loans has increased each year.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

7601. ESSON, J. J. Rural finance in New Zealand: The intermediate credit system and long-term advances. *New Zealand J. Agric.* 40 (6) 1930: 395-403.—A description of the state provisions for long-term advances and intermediate credit and the methods by which such loans are made.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

7602. H., C. Agricultural credit in India: rural credit in Bihar and Orissa. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 (10) Oct. 1930: 337-345.—In 1929 a plan was made providing for Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees for the investigation in each province of agricultural credit facilities, marketing of crops with the finance required, the volume of agricultural indebtedness and means of redemption, cooperative credit agencies and of indigenous banking. Results of the investigation in two rural provinces indicated a need for credit to finance the growing of crops and market the small surplus. The main sources of credit are the village money-lender, rural cooperative credit association, indigenous banker, and government loans. Interest rates are high, reaching 37½% in some sections. The committee favored the extension and improvement of cooperative banking to meet the needs of the ordinary cultivator and the establishment of a land mortgage bank to provide for the long term credit needs of the landlords.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

7603. LUTHER, HANS. Kredit und Zins im Zeichen der Krise. [Credit and interest in the signs of crisis.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr*. (11) Nov. 1930: 457-470.

7604. UNSIGNED. Modern credit practice. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.)*. 10 (11) Nov. 1930: 224-228.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7277, 7292, 7295, 7552, 8039)

7605. DENNIS, LAWRENCE. "Sold" on foreign bonds. 1—How and why Americans have lost millions in these securities. *New Republic*. 65 (833) Nov. 19, 1930: 8-11.—Investors have found that the purchase of foreign bonds upon recommendation of investment

bankers, and with the mistaken notion that the government endorses their validity, has involved serious loss. On the basis of October 11, 1930 prices the average loss amounts to about 10% of the issue price for the 154 foreign government issues traded in on the New York Stock Exchange. Banks were guilty of using high-pressure methods to sell over-priced issues. Even current news was "censored" to promote sales. With the stock market crash and inability to suppress the headlines news of unfavorable developments abroad, manipulation to sustain the artificial market was no longer possible, and the unsettled conditions in the debtor countries, although no more unsound than at the time the bonds were originally sold, had their unrestrained effect upon a now free market.—*C. C. Bosland.*

7606. DENNIS, LAWRENCE. "Sold" on foreign bonds. 2—What kind of spending do our loans finance? *New Republic*. 65 (834) Nov. 26, 1930: 38-41.—Have American loans to foreign governments facilitated or interfered with necessary budgetary reform abroad? The reason for governmental borrowing is the existence of a budgetary deficit which may be caused either by an excess of current expenditures over revenues, or by the purchase of profit-yielding property which cannot be paid for out of current revenues. Only that resulting from investments in profit-making property involves no additional burden to taxpayers. Most "public works" expenditures financed by American bond-holders are not capable of yielding income sufficient to be self-supporting. The use of public credit to meet military expenditures and for these non-profit-making public works is a form of national extravagance, sanctioned by American bankers, which ultimately raises the tax burden, perhaps to an impossible level.—*C. C. Bosland.*

7607. DENNIS, LAWRENCE. "Sold" on foreign bonds. 3—The myth that we have supplied necessary capital. *New Republic*. 65 (835) Dec. 3, 1930: 75-68.—Capital has been invested in the "capital-poor" countries of South America to produce more coffee, sugar, cotton, and wheat, the supply of which is already too large. Reconstruction in war-devastated nations has been seriously interfered with by the demand for funds to pay the large indemnity imposed by victorious nations. A large share of the proceeds of foreign loans have been used to pay reparations and war debts rather than for rebuilding of productive capacity.—*C. C. Bosland.*

7608. DENNIS, LAWRENCE. "Sold" on foreign bonds. 4—Bankers as bond salesmen. *New Republic*. 65 (836) Dec. 10, 1930: 93-97.—Foreign bonds of the more speculative type have been sold to small investors by profit-seeking bankers who do not bear any part of the risk after the issue is sold. The small investment banker was forced by the large banks to take these securities even though he may have questioned them. Large investment banks have stimulated extravagant expenditures in foreign countries in order to realize the profits arising from the resultant sales of bonds. Bond circulars issued by banks have been filled with misleading statements concerning budget surpluses, revenues, etc., or with irrelevant statements which give to the buyer a false impression of the soundness of questionable foreign issues.—*C. C. Bosland.*

7609. DENNIS, LAWRENCE. "Sold" on foreign bonds. 5—Wanted—the right kind of regulation. *New Republic*. 65 (837) Dec. 17, 1930: 131-134.—Effective control over foreign investments is necessary. The U.S. government has helped to direct foreign loans by co-operating with the large investment banks. It has also used foreign loans as an instrument of national policy. It has helped the sellers of foreign securities rather than the American buyers. It is the function of the government to protect investors, who are at a distinct disadvantage in buying foreign securities. Full publicity of

all relevant facts rather than selection or recommendation of securities is the proper method of regulation. The government should not interfere with the flow of capital, neither should it expressly nor by implication lead the investor to expect intervention on his behalf in case of default.—*C. C. Bosland.*

7610. LIVERMORE, SHOW. The value of stock dividends. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(4) Dec. 1930: 687-691.—Thirty-eight corporations, selected for the test, were those which declared stock dividends in substantial amounts (above 10%) and which published sufficient information concerning earnings during the year 1928 and the first half of 1929. The stock dividend produces no net effect on the market price of the stock on which it is paid. After making allowance for (1) the upward trend of the market and (2) the increase or decrease in earnings experienced by the corporations under study, it was found that in 19 cases the prices of the shares were higher than warranted; two were exactly correct; and 17 were lower than warranted.—*W. F. Crowder.*

7611. NEISSER, HANS. Der internationale Geldmarkt vor und nach dem Kriege. 1—Vor dem Kriege. 2—Geldmarkt und Goldbewegungen. [The international money market before and after the war. 1—Before the war. 2—The money market and gold movements.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32(1) Jul. 1930: 150-202.—Difficulties in interpreting the results of statistical studies in international gold movements are introduced by such considerations as "special," as distinguished from "commercial," gold transactions, the effect of short-time credit, and of longer-time investment operations, the forces which work themselves out within the limits of the gold points and the practices of central banks directly aimed at influencing gold movements. A statistical analysis of the relative data for the agricultural countries Argentina, Egypt and Australia discloses some correlation between crop production and principal exports on the one hand and gold movements on the other. Canadian gold movements are closely bound up with wheat production and exports to the U. S. In all the agrarian countries the inflow of gold appears to precede the sale of crops, being initiated, doubtless, by the necessary preliminary financing. The U. S. being a mixed agricultural and industrial nation presents particular difficulties, notwithstanding, the effect of the fall crop demand upon gold movements is pronounced. In industrial nations elasticity of the banking system is an important consideration, but, generally speaking, gold movements vary inversely with those of the agricultural countries. Some correlation is also discernible between such movements and the swings of the business cycle. In the apportionment of gold among the nations Europe gets a smaller share than the other continents and, before the War, was able to hold its own primarily because of the heavy gold production down to 1908. Gold movements seem to have little influence on, or relationship to, gold prices as reflected in the London and Paris markets.—*E. E. Agger.*

7612. PATTERSON, ERNEST MINOR. America's financial problems. *Contemp. Rev.* 138(775) Jul. 1930: 39-46.—The store of gold in the United States in addition to causing international financial maladjustments, has been a stimulus to inflation and speculation. The public and private debts due America from Europe is a growing problem. The annual interest charges on the accumulated private obligations aggregated \$882,000,000 in 1928. The only hope of minimizing possible losses is through a general world lowering of tariff barriers, combined with a more acute circumspection on the part of American investors toward future foreign loans.—*J. E. Bebout.*

7613. UNSIGNED. American investments in foreign public utilities. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 15-19.

7614. UNSIGNED. Deutschland in der internationalen Kapitalverflechtung. [Germany in international capital organization.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10(22) Nov. 1930: 890-899.

7615. UNSIGNED. Foreign holdings of United States Steel Corporation shares, March, 1914 to September 30, 1930. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 131(3409) Oct. 25, 1930: 2634-2635.

7616. WIESE, ROBERT. Investments of insurance companies. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7(12) Dec. 1930: 25-32.—Insurance companies which have invested a portion of their funds in common stocks between the years 1903-1929 inclusive have earned a larger return than those who have invested in bonds. In a comparison between the percentage of invested funds in stocks and the average annual investment return a direct though somewhat general relation is shown. There are considerable differences between companies both among those which invest little in stocks and among those investing considerable indicating the need of the utmost care and supervision over investments.—*R. Wright Hoffman.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 7225, 7348, 7353, 7753)

7617. BRADLEY, FREDERICK W. Metal prices. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 11(288) Dec. 1930: 572-575.—A review of the course of metal prices, with particular reference to lead during the past century.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7618. HALE, R. F. Prices paid for Maryland farm products, 1851-1927. *Maryland Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #321. 1930: pp. 205.

7619. HEFLEBOWER, R. B. Steer prices in relation to Idaho beef producers' problems. *Idaho Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #172. 1930: pp. 32.

7620. JAGER, C. de. Eenige beschouwingen over de beweging der kleinhandelsprijzen ten opzichte van de groothandelsprijzen. [Remarks on the movement of retail prices in relation to wholesale prices.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden.* 37(437) Jan. 1931: 97-99.

7621. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Grosshandelspreisentwicklung, 1928-1930. [Changes in wholesale prices, 1928-1930.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 11(30) Aug. 15, 1930: pp. 2.

7622. UNSIGNED. The recent fall in prices. *Conf. Board Bull.* (47) Nov. 25, 1930: 373-379.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 7281, 7603, 8366)

7623. HENSBERGEN, H. van. Een en ander uit de Geschiedenis der Crisis-theorieën. [Notes from the history of crisis theories.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden.* 37(437) Jan. 1931: 96-97.

7624. KEMPER, M. J. de BOSCH. Economische barometers, conjunctuuronderzoek en het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. [Economic barometers, business cycle analysis, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21(8) Aug. 15, 1930: 282-283.

7625. KEYNES, JOHN MAYNARD. The great slump of 1930. *Nation & Athenaeum.* 48(12) Dec. 20, 1930: 402; (13) Dec. 27, 1930: 427-428.—The main thesis of this article is that a period of depression sets in when costs exceed sales-proceeds. It is impossible for producers themselves to restore equilibrium because any reduction in costs will tend to reduce sales-proceeds by a nearly equal amount through its curtailment of demand. The profits of the producers of consumption goods can be restored only by the spending on the part of the public of a larger share of its income on consumption goods and less on savings or else by a larger proportion of pro-

duction taking the form of capital-goods and less of consumption goods. An increase in the production of capital goods is possible only if the public is willing to invest a larger share of its income in capital goods rather than leaving it liquid. The failure to do this arises from the high rates of interest charged by lenders and by undue hesitancy on the part of borrowers.—*A. F. Lucas.*

7626. KEYNES, JOHN MAYNARD. Die grosse Krise des Jahres 1930. [The great crisis of 1930.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 15 (51) Dec. 19, 1930: 2165-2168.

7627. UNSIGNED. The monetary element in trade recovery. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1-5.—(Quarterly graphical survey.)

7628. UNSIGNED. The trend of business in New Zealand (1926-1930). *Canterbury Chamber Commerce Bull.* (71) Dec. 1930: 1-3.

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7322, 7402, 7413, 7572, 7727, 7802, 7809, 7848, 7889-7890, 7980, 8013, 8145, 8176, 8214, 8326, 8339, 8379, 8385)

7629. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Die Produktivität des deutschen Industriearbeiters. [The productivity of the German industrial workers.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz*. 12 (1) Jan. 7, 1931: pp. 2.

7630. PENICHET, A. La proletarianización de los intelectuales. [The proletarianization of the intellectuals.] *Rev. de la Habana*. 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 155-159.—Intellectual workers are developing sympathy with the proletariat and lending them aid, because the intellectuals no longer feel secure in their work, are for the most part underpaid, and are outside of the group which controls and exploits the financial system.—*L. L. Bernard.*

7631. PICARD, ROGER. Le marché du travail. [The labor market.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 960-968.—There was no evidence in 1929 of an economic crisis in France. According to employment bureau statistics there was practically no unemployment and some industries were even suffering from lack of labor. Although as numerous as in 1928, the strikes of 1929 were of short duration, affecting a limited number of laborers, and arising principally from wage conflicts. The labor unions in 1929 were concerned with little else than the application of the social legislation of 1928. The C.G.T.U. demanded that all the expenses of this legislation be borne by employers. The question of a reconciliation of the C.G.T. with the C.G.T.U. has disappeared; the one continues as the reformist organization and the other as the revolutionary, though the latter shows signs of chafing under communist control. The C.G.T. continues to remain the most representative French union, although certain members have advocated liaison with the socialist party. [Tables of employment and strike statistics.]—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

7632. STEWART, ETHELBERT. An analysis of coal-mine labor productivity. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (6) Dec. 1930: 37-42.—The coal-mine output per man per day for 1929 is given for the coal producing states, by classes of workers, underground and surface. The extent to which machinery has been used in the production of bituminous coal is also given. Taking the entire industry, the percentage of coal cut by machines in 1929 was 75.4% as against 50.7% in 1913 and 73.8% in 1928. In addition to the increase in machine cutting, there has also been an increase in general mechanization of coal mines. As a result, the output in the bituminous coal fields in the United States per man per day increased from 2.56 tons in 1890 to 4.85 tons in 1929. A similar

increase is shown for the productivity of the coal worker in the anthracite fields.—*William Haber.*

7633. STOTZ, G. J. The problem of agricultural labour in Algeria. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1930: 483-502.—European agriculture in Northern Africa has steadily expanded and progressively increased its demand for labor. The agricultural labor problem is aggravated by a system of cultivation that results in long periods of seasonal unemployment. The solution of the problem therefore as far as native labor is concerned lies in the reduction of seasonal unemployment. But Algerian agriculture is largely dependent upon Europeans for its skilled labor. This type of labor can be attracted and retained only by the payment of higher wages. The native population is not increasing in accordance with the country's need for labor.—*H. Delson.*

7634. UNSIGNED. Anzahl der im Ruhrbergbau beschäftigten ausländischen Arbeiter. [The number of foreign workers in the Ruhr mining district.] *Glückauf*. 66 (51) Dec. 20, 1930: 1782-1783.—The number of foreign workers employed decreased from 34,121 in 1913 to 10,328 in October, 1930, a decrease of from 8.34% to 3.41%.—*E. Friederichs.*

7635. UNSIGNED. Établissements français de l'Océanie. La main-d'oeuvre indochinoise. [Indo-Chinese contract labor in Oceania.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 117.—Contract labor is essential to the development and exploitation of the islands of Oceania, as the indigenous Polynesians are too few in number and physically unfitted to carry on plantation operations. Recourse has, therefore, been had to Indo-China where unlimited numbers of willing, sturdy Malays are procurable as hands. In its desire to protect them against exploitation, the government set ridiculously high wages and food allowances and shipping companies have raised their fares to unreasonable figures. These charges, borne uncomplainingly during the post-war period of prosperity, are proving ruinous to the estate proprietors in the present period of depression.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7636. UNSIGNED. Labour efficiency investigation in English farming. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21 (5) May 1930: 700-710.—A summary of a report by W. R. Dunlop assisted by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology and the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, on investigations into the efficiency of labor in harvesting potatoes, in machine vs. hand milking of cows, in fruit and hop packing, and in poultry work. There is scope for the introduction of piece work in agricultural harvesting. Sometimes a bonus for increased output is profitable to the farmer.—*A. G. Black.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 7309, 7631)

7637. RANDOLPH, A. PHILIP. Why a trade union? Letter to the Pullman Company. *Amer. Federationist*. 37 (12) Dec. 1930: 1470-1482.—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized on August 25, 1925, the outgrowth of grievances resulting from poor working conditions which the employee representation plan had failed to remedy. The estimated income of a porter, including tips, was \$1,154.16 a year. Hours were long, being nearly 400 per month, with no pay for overtime. The average service-age of the Brotherhood is a fraction over nine years. The Brotherhood can be of value to the company by improving personnel, reducing turnover, and introducing a more resourceful system of service education.—*E. E. Cummins.*

7638. RODRIGUES, GUSTAVE. La Confédération des Travailleurs Intellectuels et la défense de la pensée française. [The Confederation of Intellectual Workers and the defence of French thought.] *État Moderne*. 3 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 103-124.—There has

existed in France for ten years a Confederation of Intellectual Workers which corresponds in a general way to the General Confederation of Labor (C.G.T.). Their spirit, interests, and methods are similar. The former organization is open to all intellectual associations; the number of these associations, and of individual members, has grown rapidly. Directly traceable to this development has been the formation of an International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, of a Consultative Committee of Intellectual Workers within the International Bureau of Labor, and of groups of senators and deputies organized for the defence of intellectual workers. The French organization has undertaken to solve the problems of the protection of intellectual, literary, artistic, and scientific property; to defend the rights of intellectual workers in connection with questions of moving picture production, talking machines, and wireless. These activities suggest further important accomplishments in the future.—*R. K. Gooch.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 6771, 7571, 7649, 7791, 7797-7799, 7879, 8120, 8367)

7639. JOHNSON, G. A. The technique of discussion in management worker relationships in the United States. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22(5) Nov. 1930: 623-645.—Plans for organized group conference and discussion between managers and workers at the place of work are now in many cases ten years old, but in the United States there is little evidence that the ideas are spreading. Meanwhile companies which have systems, have been making various attempts to evaluate the different schemes and several studies and experiments are mentioned. It is recognized that it is often difficult for discussion between management and the workers to be smooth and effective—a situation which is even more grave in Europe because of class consciousness, less opportunity for promotion and divided loyalties to other organizations. Today in both Europe and America a certain *rapprochement* is taking place in the attitude to the respective importance of state action, private initiative and the place of trade unionism.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

7640. SAYRE, FRANCIS BOWES. The labor injunction. *Forum & Century.* 85(1) Jan. 1931: 56-61.—As an effective method of preventing conflict, experience has proved the futility of the injunction. Strong labor organizations can ultimately gain their ends in spite of the most rigid injunctions. Anti-strike injunctions cannot prevent quitting. Anti-boycott injunctions help advertise the boycott. In few cases do injunctions actually prevent or reduce violence. While they cannot prevent conflict, they may impede and hinder organized activities. The use of the injunction in labor disputes is especially undesirable in view of the uncertainty in the law governing labor controversies. The legality of strikes, boycotts, and picketing is far from definite. Because of this uncertainty the bias of the court may be the determining factor in the issuance of the injunction. As a result judges enjoin conduct which seems to them unfair or oppressive rather than because it violates established law. The injunction power to be just and fair, requires a definite body of law, clearly defining what conduct is lawful and what unlawful. In view of the absence of such definiteness in labor law, judges should not have the great power of tyranny which punishment for contempt gives them. The remedy is to formulate and clarify by legislation or otherwise, the underlying law with regard to group competition and at the same time to curb the abuses to which the injunction proceeding has too readily lent itself.—*William Haber.*

7641. WOLFF, WILHELM. Das Schlichtungswesen in anderen Ländern. [Arbitration in other countries.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 48(50) Dec. 13, 1930: 399.—*H. B. Davis.*

7642. WU, LEONARD T. K. An analysis of labour disputes in Hopei Province and the cities of Peiping and Tientsin, January, 1927-June, 1929. *Inst. Soc. Research (Peiping, China), Bull.* #4. Feb. 1930: pp. 21.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 7665, 7936-7938)

7643. ALDERTON, CORA C. Store and school. Factors in the success of department store workers. *Personnel J.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 314-321.—A study of the students of the Vocational School of Minneapolis in later employment. The girls from this department were trained in retail store work both at school and store. Analysis of data by classes covering a period of five years showed distribution of jobs and wages, and progress made with relation to school histories, intelligence, and personal traits. Wage increases vary directly with the length of employment; intelligence tests are of significance in selecting junior employees; personal and social traits are important factors; the selection of employer ranks high in determining wages for the first five years.—*M. Richter.*

7644. BECKHAM, ALBERT SIDNEY. Minimum intelligence levels for several occupations. *Personnel J.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 309-313.—The author presents in chart form the findings of several investigations in establishing the minimum intelligence necessary for carrying on varieties of work within institutions for the mentally handicapped. The information is arranged by sex and by mental age levels and lists specific jobs that can be performed by those with mental ages ranging from five to twelve. The findings show that responsibility can be delegated to employees beginning with the seventh or eighth mental age level and that those in the more advanced levels are capable of a routine of a high type.—*M. Richter.*

7645. ENGEL, ROBERT. Arbeitstechnische Grundbegriffe der Fertigung. [Fundamentals of manufacturing from the standpoint of labor conditions.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7(10) Oct. 1930: 289-303.—The paper is a report of a research project conducted by the author in the Institute for Industrial and Labor Psychotechnic. The purpose of the study was to determine the effects of various conditions of labor upon efficiency, production, lost time, fatigue, and other factors. The paper gives a comprehensive description of the results of this research project, with explanatory tables and charts.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

7646. GILLILAND, A. R., and VOAS, WILLIAM H. Personality tests and scholastic attainment. *Personnel J.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 305-308.—A study of two personality tests, the Pressey X-O test and the Colgate mental hygiene test, as to their value in predicting scholastic attainment of college students. These personality tests were combined with the Army Alpha intelligence tests and the results of 144 cases which were used as a basis showed that the tests have little or no value for this purpose. Comparison of details, however, prove that the tests are of use in evaluating the individual.—*M. Richter.*

7647. HALL, A. MILTON. The disagreeable job. Selecting workers who will not be annoyed. *Personnel J.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 297-304.—The author describes a method of selecting workers for disagreeable jobs. Some occupations have aspects intensely annoying to some people but not to others, and in order to avoid a high labor turnover a feature characteristic of the disagreeable job may be selected and then, by statistical means, other conditions are found that are correlated to it. It is possible by ascertaining the degree of annoyance caused by the other factors to predict the degree of annoyance which will be caused by the first situation. Persons may thus be found who will be unannoyed by a job disagreeable to other people.—*M. Richter.*

7648. HERSEY, REX B. A monotonous job in an emotional crisis. *Personnel J.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 290-296.—In an endeavor to secure reliable information about the emotional processes of men at work, the author presents for consideration and analysis a case history which gives an insight as to how the cyclical variations in moods operate in a person's life. Intelligent sympathy and understanding may prove of great help in meeting such situations.—*M. Richter.*

7649. HODGSON, VIOLET H. The industrial nurse in gear with the machinery for human adjustment. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(12) Dec. 1930: 1323-1327.—The nurse can be a factor in increasing cooperation between employers and employees through her care for the sick and injured and her interest in accident prevention, safety promotion, and the mental and social welfare of the employees. It becomes her responsibility to consider the needs of the employee in the home in so far as their influence affects his welfare in the plant. This requires a wide knowledge of community problems. In her teaching of fundamental principles of personal and plant hygiene she cooperates with the visiting nurse and school nurse in a program for family and community health.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7650. MÜLLER, ERICH A. Arbeitsphysiologische Studien. 9—Die energetischen Optimalbedingungen der senkrecht abwärts gerichteten Zugbewegung. [Studies in labor physiology: The optimum conditions of work in pulling directly downward.] *Arbeitsphysiologie.* 3(6) Nov. 17, 1930: 477-514.

7651. POSNANSKAJA, INNA B., and EFIMOFF, W. W. Der Einfluss der geistigen Ermüdung auf die bedingt reflektorische Tätigkeit des Menschen. [The influence of mental fatigue on the conditioned reflex human activity.] *Arbeitsphysiologie.* 3(6) Nov. 17, 1930: 456-467.

7652. RICHARDS, JOHN R. Interviewing industrial employees. A source of foreman training material. *Personnel J.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 281-289.—A study made by the Pennsylvania State College in a manufacturing concern in which approximately 300 workers were interviewed as to their likes and dislikes with relation to immediate supervision. The interviewers used the conversational or indirect method which makes it possible to secure knowledge of what is in the worker's mind and to predict his reactions to specific plant conditions. The paper tabulates the statements and thoughts of the workers and evaluates the findings of the interviewers.—*M. Richter.*

7653. SCARBOROUGH, C. The (British) National Institute of Industrial Psychology. *Personnel J.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 327-331.—A brief history of the background of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology in Great Britain and a description of the work it is undertaking in factory investigations, personnel studies, vocational guidance, and research and education.—*M. Richter.*

7654. SEYBOLD, L. F. Measuring and compensating office performance. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.* #54. 1930: pp. 16.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 7385)

7655. BROWN, EMILY C. Industrial accidents to men and women. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #81. 1930: pp. 48.—A compilation of data in state reports on industrial accidents shows the poor character of the material available and points to the need for accurate and comparable statistics as a basis for state accident prevention work. Only 21 states have published any data on industrial accidents by sex in any year from 1920 to 1927, and in most of these the material is fragmentary and unstandardized. Ten tables bring together the available material on accidents in various states, ana-

lyzed by sex and by age, extent of disability, industry, and cause of accident.—*E. C. Brown.*

7656. GOLDSTERN, N., and PUTNOKY, F. Beleuchtung und Leistung am Webstuhl. [Lighting and productivity at the loom.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7(12) Dec. 1930: 353-372.

7657. STEVENS, H. W. Practice of medicine in industry. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 203 Nov. 6, 1930: 972.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 7655, 8159)

7658. ANDERSON, MARY. Twelfth annual report of the director of the Women's Bureau, fiscal year ended June 30, 1930. *U. S. Women's Bur.* 1930: pp. 37.

7659. JACKSON, GARDNER. Women workers in Massachusetts. *Nation (N. Y.).* 131(3413) Dec. 3, 1930: 608-610.—The author criticizes the Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and his department for toleration of the low wage rates and bad working conditions found among women factory workers in the state, citing examples in Fall River, New Bedford, and Lawrence. In Lawrence the cotton mills were forced to shut down and outside industries came in to take advantage of low rates on rent, insurance, and labor. Open violation of the minimum wage rate followed. In failing to expose these employers the state offered the excuse that a "reasonable" time should be allowed the new industries for getting started before conditions were investigated.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

7660. MANNING, CAROLINE. The employment of women in the pineapple canneries of Hawaii. *U. S. Woman's Bur., Bull.* #82. 1930: pp. 30.—Most working women in Hawaii are employed in canneries. The industry is seasonal in character. During the peak months (June, July, and August) the 10 hour day is the customary standard. Work in excess of 10 hours daily or on Sunday is reckoned as overtime and paid at the rate of time and one-half. In night shifts workers receive $\frac{1}{4}$ higher wages. During the slack months the plant is operated by $\frac{1}{2}$ of the employees, mostly men; the women work $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 hours daily. Practically all women are paid an hourly rate of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents in Honolulu and in Maui 12 to 14 cents. Most of the women are under 20 years of age; over half have attended school until the seventh grade, a fifth are high school students, the rest have had no schooling. Some plants during the working season supply dormitories for students between 12 and 16 years of age. All canneries have service facilities, lunch rooms, cloak rooms, and first aid rooms of varying degrees of sanitation and comfort. Some canneries have playgrounds and nurseries. In most canneries uniforms and rubber gloves are supplied. The living costs of a girl in a boarding house are \$15-20 a month. Half of the women are single; the others are married, widows, and divorcees. According to an official report a single person working in a plant can support herself, but the wages are insufficient for family support.—*E. S. Corey.*

7661. UNSIGNED. Women workers in laundries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(1) Jan. 1931: 96-100.—(See Entry 3: 4420.)

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entries 7998, 8010, 8311)

7662. MAUTNER, BERTRAM H., and ABBOT, W. LEWIS. Child labor in agriculture and farm life in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado. *Colorado College Publ., Genl. Ser.* #164. Dec. 1929: pp. 158.

7663. UNSIGNED. Legislative provisions on dangerous trades for minors. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31(5) Nov. 1930: 53-69.

WAGES

(See also Entries 7654, 7679, 7708)

7664. HOPWOOD, J. O. Fundamentals in salary and wage administration. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.* #55. 1930: pp. 24.

7665. KELLEY, CHALICE. Job analysis as a basis for payment according to output. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.* #53. 1930: pp. 16.

7666. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Das Lohn Einkommen der Metallarbeiter. [The wage income of metal workers.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 11 (41) Nov. 3, 1930: pp. 2.

7667. STEWART, ETHELBERT. Ratio of value of production to wages and their purchasing power in manufacturing establishments, 1849 to 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (6) Dec. 1930: 33-36.—A study developed from an analysis of the basic figures of the United States Census over a period of 80 years. (Tables.)—G. G. Groat.

7668. STRUMILIN, S. G. СТРУМИЛИН, С. Г. Оплата труда в России. [Wages in Russia.] *Плановое Хозяйство.* (Planovoe Khoziaistvo.) 6 (4) Apr. 1930: 94-130.—An historical study of labor in Russia based upon nominal and real wages and price levels during the 10th-12th centuries, the 17th century and 1913. Comparisons of the relative stability of wage levels in these periods and comparison with labor conditions in England and France during the 13th-19th centuries are made. Marx's poverty theory holds its own because the purchasing power of labor tends to decrease in the long run. The fundamental requirements of labor are defined by its cultural level and relatively with the surplus value its wages decrease. (Statistical tables on prices and wages.)—D. V. Varley.

7669. UNSIGNED. Agricultural wages in Brazil. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (5) Nov. 1930: 649-651.

7670. UNSIGNED. Collective agreement wages in Silesian agriculture. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 540-543.—The article summarizes the report for 1927 of the Farm Management Committee of the Association of Agricultural and Forestry Employers in the Province of Silesia, of the extent to which the rules of the collective agreement on the payment of wages have "asserted themselves in practical life." No whole group of workers received wages at rates below that fixed in the agreement.—A. G. Black.

7671. UNSIGNED. The family allowance system: A survey of recent developments. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21 (3) Mar. 1930: 395-416.—In Belgium and France the amounts expended both through the equalization funds and through the private employers' systems have been increased yearly. In France a bill is now before Parliament to make general the legal obligation of all employers to pay family allowance systems. A similar bill was tabled in Belgium in 1929, although it met with considerable support. In both countries the state as an employer and public contractors are obliged to pay allowances. Studies show that in Belgium and Great Britain there is a higher birth rate, and fewer stillbirths and infant deaths among families covered by the funds than among other families. In Germany and Czechoslovakia the system has declined in private industry in recent years. In New South Wales a general compulsory family allowance system has been in effect since 1927, although a Royal Commission submitted a report in 1929 advising against the adoption of such a system throughout the Commonwealth of Australia. Family allowance systems are also in effect in most of the other European countries, paid to state servants and to a limited extent in private industry.—Ernestine L. Wilke.

7672. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours in the manufacture of airplanes and aircraft engines, 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #523. Nov. 1930: pp. 53.

7673. ZALKIND, L. ЗАЛКИНД, Д. Реальная заработная плата и потребление рабочей семьи. [Real wages and consumption in families of workers.] *Советская Торговля.* (Sovetskaya Torgovlia.) (22) 1930: 4-8.—Wages may be considered from the strictly economic point of view or from the consumer's point of view. In the first case variations are given by comparing nominal wages with the cost of living index. From October, 1929 to April, 1930 nominal wages increased 8%, and the index 8 or 9%. Family budgets increased 15%, because of the decrease in unemployment. Figures are given for increases of different items in the budget.—G. Méquet.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 7631, 8017, 8057, 8367)

7674. BECK, JOSEPH E. Spreading work thin. *Family.* 11 (8) Dec. 1930: 258-260.—The plan whereby work is spread over short periods of time has characterized the anthracite coal region since January, 1927. During the past 43 months wage payments indicate that only at rare intervals has the demand for labor justified the large labor supply. Although the spread of work has carried along many workers in a degree of independence, Scranton's welfare records show that the margin of living for families has been lowered to the point where resources were insufficient to tide over even a brief crisis. Spread of work unaccompanied by an increase in wages to offset reduction in working hours does not seem to be a sound working principle over a long period of time. (Index figures from research sources.)—L. M. Brooks.

7675. CROXTON, FRED C., and CROXTON, FREDERICK E. Fluctuations of employment in Ohio in 1929 and comparisons with 1924 to 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (6) Dec. 1930: 1-24.—This study is made on the basis of monthly returns to the Division of Labor Statistics of the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations by all establishments in Ohio employing three or more persons in all industry groups, except interstate transportation and governmental activities. In 1929 this included 43,160 establishments employing an average of 1,306,622 employees in three general occupation groups: wage earners, clerical workers, and salespeople (not traveling). The data are analyzed to show the monthly fluctuations of employment together with the maximum and minimum employment and percentage of variation by sex for each industry group. The fluctuation in the employment of men was greater than that for women; among men the fluctuation was greatest in construction, followed by agriculture, and among women it was greatest in agriculture, with wholesale and retail trade second. Because the returns form a practically complete census of all establishments with negligible opportunities for other employment, the authors conclude that the difference between the number of men employed in busy and slack months represented in most cases men who were unemployed. (Tables, charts.)—O. S. Halsey.

7676. CROXTON, FREDERICK E., and CROXTON, FRED C. Unemployment in Buffalo, N. Y. in November, 1930 and comparison with November, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 33-46.—By household visits in nine representative areas of Buffalo, these surveys covered in Nov. 1929, 15,164 persons over 18 usually gainfully employed and 14,002 persons in November, 1930. Persons returned as unemployed are classified as unemployed but able and willing to work, sick or injured, and aged or retired. Unemployed males, able and willing to work, numbered 59 per 1,000 in November, 1929 and 165 in November, 1930; unemployed females, able and willing to work, also increased 2½ times over the preceding year. In 1930 the proportion of males having part time employment was 2½ times as great as in 1929, and the duration of unemployment was greater than in the preceding November. The age dis-

tribution of males able and willing to work in 1930 disclosed that the age groups under 30 and over 60 had unemployed percentages greater than the average for all ages. The occupational distribution in 1930 revealed especially high percentages unemployed among those engaged in building trades, in water transportation, and in the automobile industry. (Tables.)—*O. S. Halsey.*

7677. DEWHURST, J. FREDERIC, and TUPPER, ERNEST A. Social and economic character of unemployment in Philadelphia, April, 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull. #520.* Jun. 1930: pp. 51.—In April, 1929 a total of 10.4% of the wage earners of a representative sample of the population of Philadelphia were found to be idle. Three-fourths of these reported inability to find work as the cause. Greater unemployment among industrial workers than among clerical and professional people was found. The family groups which had the largest number of wage earners and those in the lower income levels were most severely affected. Unemployment was more prevalent among male than among female workers and among persons under 21 as contrasted with those of greater age. In spite of the fact that business was reported as fairly normal at this time the extent of unemployment seems to have been as severe as it was at the beginning of the revival from the 1914 depression.—*Burton R. Morley.*

7678. DOUGLAS, PAUL H. Connecting men and jobs. *Survey.* 65 (5) Dec. 1, 1930: 253-256.—In the last 20 years the United States has seen a degeneration in its public employment service. The service has been characterized in most states by inefficient and incompetent management, and a high cost per placement. There are two encouraging developments—the attempts, led by New York to improve state services, and the passage by the Senate of the Wagner bill, which would provide funds for improved federal and state public employment offices. The provisions of the bill are summarized, and the arguments which form the basis for the National Association of Manufacturers' objection to the bill are refuted.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

7679. DRAPER, ERNEST G. A state dismissal wage act. *Survey.* 65 (8) Jan. 15, 1931: 426-427.—The usual unemployment insurance plans, of which those in operation in England and Germany are the leading examples, have two great weaknesses. First, they tend to "freeze" labor in areas in which unemployment is most acute; second, they lay emphasis upon relief rather than upon prevention, and as a consequence tend to demoralize both employers and governments. These weaknesses do not attend the operation of a dismissal wage plan kept clear of governmental entanglements. A draft of such a plan is presented. A worker in a designated industry who has been employed for more than six months is to receive upon dismissal for lack of work a dismissal wage, the amount of which will depend upon his average wages and the length of his service with the employer. Employer and employees are to contribute equally to the dismissal wage fund. This plan has three advantages: (1) it avoids too much governmental interference with industry; (2) not only is the worker made to realize that he must look for work elsewhere, but he is given the means to do so; (3) the plan furnishes the employer with an incentive to regularize his production, since the cost bears relatively lightly upon employers who keep their dismissals down to a minimum.—*Arthur C. Gernand.*

7680. GEISTER, JANET M. Nurses out of work. *Survey.* 65 (6) Dec. 15, 1930: 320-321.—This article indicates the trend of unemployment among private bedside nurses and suggests that they can no longer operate today on the free-lance, unorganized basis, characteristic of past years. One of the largest official registries in the country had 575 nurses on call daily during October and only 57 calls for nurses during the month. A census of unemployed nurses is being made

by one state. A number of hospitals have announced that they will provide lodging for unemployed nurses.—*Rosamond Goldberg.*

7681. PUGH, A. E. Some factors in the problem of unemployment. *Accountant.* 83 (2922) Dec. 6, 1930: 769-776.—The principal causes of unemployment are: (1) imperfect coordination of industry; (2) imperfect anticipation of demand; (3) cyclical movements; (4) credit inflation and deflation; (5) industrial disputes; (6) inefficiency of workmen, especially of the lower class. In addition there is the injury to trade organization caused by the war. The trades especially affected in England have been the basic industries. Proposed remedies include tariff reform, empire free trade and preference, local and national economy, reforms in unemployment insurance, lowering of wages, rationalization, and relief work measures.—*H. F. Taggart.*

7682. RAGER, FRITZ. Die finanzielle Lage der Arbeitslosenfürsorge. [The financial position of unemployment relief.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 41 (23) Dec. 1, 1930: 441-446.

7683. SLICHTER, SUMNER H. Doles for employers. *New Republic.* 65 (839) Dec. 31, 1930: 181-183.—This analysis of present American methods of relieving the unemployed shows: (1) assistance reaches the unemployed from six to twelve months too late; (2) contributions of employees are disproportionate to their resources; (3) present methods offer no incentive for unemployment prevention; (4) the practice of limiting to residents eligibility to receive aid discourages labor mobility; (5) the system makes no distinction between the unemployed, the unemployable and the wont-works; and (6) the system is a "dole," the recipients of which are the great American industries which fail to provide for labor overhead. Industry now accumulates reserves from which to pay dividends on idle capital. Why should not industry, instead of "holding out a tin cup to the American public," accumulate a reserve from which to pay its own labor overhead? Compensation from such a fund, in contrast to present methods, would bring relief immediately, would not penalize thrift, and would provide industry with an incentive to prevent unemployment.—*O. S. Halsey.*

7684. STEEL-MAITLAND, ARTHUR. Unemployment. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (641) Jul. 1930: 1-14.—The falling off of the overseas trade is the chief reason for Britain's abnormally high unemployment figures. Increasingly stringent immigration regulations imposed by the United States and Canada forced the British labor market to absorb between 200,000 and 300,000 more persons than under pre-war conditions. The primary cause of the June unemployment peak, which reached 1,775,000 in the first week of that month, was the fall in wholesale prices. A program of public works to ease temporarily the unemployment situation until a permanent remedy can be found is unsatisfactory on three major counts: (1) only a small proportion of the proposed schemes are justifiable upon sound business grounds; (2) the loan money necessary will deprive productive enterprises of cheap credit; (3) it will be impossible to put to work upon the schemes the persons for whom they are intended as most of the employment will be heavy labor which eliminates the 300,000 unemployed women and all but the most rugged males. The real remedy for England's economic ills lies in regaining her lost foreign markets.—*J. E. Bebout.*

7685. STERN, BORIS. Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of American Association of Port Authorities, Milwaukee, Wis., Sep. 23-25, 1931, Longshore Labor Conditions in the United States. *World Ports.* 19 (3) Jan. 1931: 235-273.—This article represents one result of a three year's study of the productivity of longshore labor conducted under the aegis of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. After describing the hardships of longshoremen's work and the

irregularity of hours and earnings, Stern points out the essential differences between a decasualized port and one still operating under the old *laissez faire* method of hiring men. Decasualization involves registration of longshoremen, centralized hiring and paying through a single organization, a reduction in the number of casual workers, and an increase in earnings and security for those who remain. Decentralization, on the other hand, means the forming of "shapes" thrice daily at each separate pier, picking of men by an unsupervised foreman, a labor reserve larger than necessary, and great variations in earnings. Detailed material accompanied by tables and charts, is presented for the ports of New York, Boston, Houston, Galveston, Los Angeles, and Seattle. Decasualization has been successfully adopted in many of the large European ports, but in the United States only in Seattle, Portland (Oregon), and Los Angeles.—*Elmo P. Hohman.*

7686. STEWART, ETHELBERT. Stabilization of employment in the boot and shoe industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 52-54.—The possibilities of stabilization of employment in the boot and shoe industry are indicated by a chart—based on data supplied by the establishments to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics—on which are indicated the fluctuations in employment, 1923 to 1930, for the industry as a whole, for a plant with the most regular employment and for one with the most irregular employment. But the industry cannot offer regular employment and maintain all the existing establishments. If 14.5% of the present 1,329 establishments, now producing 65.6% of the product, were to operate full-time with their existing capacity, they would then produce 95% of the total product and would crowd out 85% of the existing establishments. If the same 14.5% of the present establishments were to operate with the efficiency now attained by the most efficient plants, 81,811 men would then produce the present output of 202,191 men. (Chart.)—*O. S. Halsey.*

7687. UNSIGNED. Die Arbeitszeitfrage in Deutschland. [The question of hours of labor in Germany.] *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung.* 40 (36) Sep. 6, 1930: 565-567; (37) Sep. 13, 1930: 579-580; (38) Sep. 20, 1930: 597-598; (39) Sep. 27, 1930: 611-613; (40) Oct. 4, 1930: 630-632; (41) Oct. 11, 1930: 643-646.—*H. B. Davis.*

7688. UNSIGNED. Der bezahlte Urlaub und die neue Arbeitszeitregelung im französischen Kohlenbergbau. [Vacations with pay and the new regulation of hours of labor in French coal mining.] *Glückauf.* 67 (3) Jan. 17, 1931: 106-107.—Details are given of the agreement which was reached between the labor unions and the employers in Northern France on November 29, 1930. According to this each worker shall have three days of vacation with pay following continuous employment for a year in the same mine. In the case of underground workers the right of vacation with two, three, or four years of continuous employment at the same mine is increased to four, five, and six days. Hours of labor underground are in future to be counted from the time of entrance to the time of exit of the first worker to enter the mine. The order of entrance and exit must be the same.—*E. Friederichs.*

7689. UNSIGNED. Employment and unemployment. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (5) Nov. 1930: 652-655.—Statistics for various countries for Sep. 1929 to Sep. 1930.

7690. UNSIGNED. Les mesures contre le chômage en Nouvelle-Zélande. [Measures taken in New Zealand to combat seasonal unemployment.] *Océaniste Française.* 26 (116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 119.—Because of the large number of persons engaged in farming and ranching, there is much seasonal unemployment in the dominion. A commission to study the situation was named in 1928 and has now rendered two reports. After surveying causes and studying consequences, the body

recommended the establishment of a permanent, non-political body to plan public projects to be carried on in the slack season; it recommended also that similar plans be made by individuals.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7691. UNSIGNED. Placing and unemployment insurance in Germany in 1929. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1930: 533-538.—In February, 1929, 3,230,000 registered as unemployed where in the same period in 1926, the worst year previous, the figure was 2,500,000. The increase is attributed to an increase in the population and an increase in the rationalization of industry: the main cause is still given as the "progressive worsening" of the general situation. The building trades and textile industries have been the greatest sufferers. The unemployment exchanges in 1929 placed 6,258,000 as against 6,206,000 in 1928. A special effort has been carried on in the placement of agricultural workers. About the middle of 1929 there were 1,192 fee-charging agencies still in operation. All such agencies are prohibited after January 1, 1931. Some provision for such agencies to care for the artistic professions may be necessary after that date. Vocational guidance is provided in connection with some of the agencies, sufficient to be accessible to all who are interested. The average number in receipt of emergency relief was 175,953 in 1929 as against 139,643 in 1928. At the end of February 1929 the number receiving full relief was 2,368,151, as against 1,287,180 at the same date 1928.—*Elizabeth Morrissy.*

7692. WALKER, E. RONALD. Technological unemployment. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (11) Nov. 1930: 291-294.—From a comparison between the secular trend of unemployment and the index of mechanization, the author concludes that unemployment is no worse in the industries with rapid rates of mechanization than in other industries, and that it is therefore necessary to look elsewhere than to technological change for the causes of post-war increase in unemployment in Australia.—*Helen Herrmann.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 7673, 8213, 8237)

7693. BOUYER, RAYMOND. Que faut-il penser des indices du coût de la vie? [What should we think of the cost of living indexes?] *Union d. Métaux.* 38 (145) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 3.—From October 1925 to October 1929 the index of 13 commodities, published by the General Statistical Office, shows an increase of 25%. For the same period the index of monthly cost of board and lodging for the single worker shows an increase of 45%. The latter index is the more inclusive and thus indicates more exactly the change in the cost of living. But the discrepancy between the two throws doubt on the whole system of so-called "cost of living" index numbers.—*Horace B. Davis.*

7694. COMSTOCK, ALZADA. The daily struggle in Russia. *Current Hist.* 33 (3) Dec. 1930: 346-350.—Clothes in Russian cities are drab, expensive, and scarce. Living quarters are overcrowded and many families use the same kitchen, but rents are low. Factory kitchens show that good food can be cooked in quantity, but the long waiting in line is unsatisfactory. Meals are simple, largely bread and tea, with at times a few vegetables or a little meat. About 46% of the workers' budget goes for food. Vodka is the central government's most important source of revenue, but an educational campaign against drinking goes on steadily. For recreation the worker goes to clubs, study circles, dramatics, and parks where outdoor athletics are encouraged. Movies tell the progress of the revolution through spread of machinery in factory and farm. The churches stand open but empty. The Russian worker gets his thrill in the factory, in setting up new machinery, in speeding up production, in developing technique. The five-day week provides continuous operation of the factories, but in-

terferes with family holidays. Wages are about \$35 a month, plus about a quarter as much more in social insurance benefits which cover any misfortune in the worker's life.—*Solon De Leon*.

7695. GEBHART, JOHN C. Funeral costs. *Miscell. Contrib. Cost Medic. Care (Comm. Costs Medic. Care)*. #5. Nov. 10, 1930: pp. 9.

7696. HILL, R. C.; HILL, MRS. R. C.; MORGAN, E. L. The standard of living of farm families. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #285. 1930: pp. 100, 101.—A study of 70 farm families in the Ashland, Missouri community made to discover the relationships among the factors of labor income, household affairs, and social contacts.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

7697. LIVELY, C. E. Family living expenditures on Ohio farms. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #468. Nov. 1930: pp. 36.—Family living of 117 Ohio farm families was studied with the aid of information supplied by 187 account book records and survey schedules for the years 1926, 1927 and 1928. The average total cash receipts from all sources was \$3,517; nearly 16% was obtained from non-agricultural sources. The families spent an average of \$1,126 per year in cash for family living and obtained food and fuel from the home farm to the value of \$306 per year, a total of \$1,432, not including rent. Food and fuel furnished by the home farm would have cost 64% more if purchased at Columbus retail prices. When house rent is added it appears that these families were living as well as Columbus city families who were spending from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per year for family living.—*J. I. Falconer*.

7698. LOWDEN, FRANK O. Rural standards of living. *Rural Amer.* 8(9) Nov. 1930: 8-11.—The rural standard of living involves, in addition to family budgets, a consideration of many other factors. If a satisfactory standard is to be maintained more attention must be given to soil fertility. The development and use of electricity in rural sections may aid materially in shifting the manufacture of some products to the farm.—*C. R. Hoffer*.

7699. UNSIGNED. Costs of medical care among different types of families. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(1) Jan. 1931: 108-114.—The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care has issued a preliminary report on the expenditures for all types of medical expenses among 4,560 families in different sections of the country. Charges for medical care increase steadily with income. For families with incomes under \$2,000 the average charge per family was \$71.48, while for families with incomes over \$5000 the average expenditure was \$311.06. Two tables showing the average charge for medical care per family and per individual by income groups, and the percentage distribution of families in different income groups according to charges for medical care per family are given for a twelve-month period. The first report on Institutional Convalescence that has been issued deals with convalescence especially among the wage-earning and low-salaried classes. The convalescent home is the solution for the problem presented by lack of hospital room and the community need for efficient and inexpensive methods in restoring people to health. The convalescent home should be linked with the medical service of the hospital.—*Rosamond W. Goldberg*.

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 7451, 7795)

7700. CORBIN, ARTHUR L. Contracts for the benefit of third persons. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 46(181) Jan. 1930: 12-45.

7701. FREEDMAN, ABRAHAM L. The right of withdrawal from building and loan associations in

Pennsylvania. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(1) Nov. 1930: 79-115.—As a result of present economic conditions the rights of a withdrawing stockholder of a building and loan association are for the most part coming now to be judicially determined for the first time. The basis of the stockholder's demand for withdrawal and payment for his stock is the statutory privilege peculiar to these organizations. It is well settled that holders of full-paid stock have the same privilege of withdrawal as is conferred by statute on holders of installment stock. In Pennsylvania a borrowing stockholder who has pledged his stock cannot withdraw, even though the value of the stock exceeds the amount of the loan; this rule is not universal. Notice of withdrawal is subject to strict statutory requirements; these should be applied cautiously and with understanding. Whether the association may limit the statutory privilege of withdrawal is still an open question in Pennsylvania; in other states it is generally answered in the negative.—*Ben W. Lewis*.

7702. HILL, J. GORDON. Treatment of stock dividends in estate accounting. *Amer. Accountant.* 15(10) Oct. 1930: 444-445.—The laws in regard to stock dividends may be divided into two classes. The American or Pennsylvania rule treats stock dividends as belonging to the life tenant. The Massachusetts rule is to the effect that any stock dividends belong to the remainderman, and cash dividends belong to the life tenant. With respect to stock rights the rule in practically all cases is to the effect that the proceeds of the rights or the stock acquired by their exercise must be held as corpus.—*H. G. Meyer*.

7703. JACOBS, MURRAY L., and CAHN, EDMOND N. The fiduciary of the future. *St. John's Law Rev.* 5(1) Dec. 1930: 32-44.—The author outlines the legal and historical evolution of corporate trusteeship. While not sanctioning the exclusion of individual co-executors or co-trustees, it is argued that the development of the modern trust company clearly foreshadows the ultimate enactment of legislation which will require that every estate be administered under the supervision of a corporate trustee or executor. Such compulsory administration would be "simpler, cheaper and safer." The cost of handling small and unprofitable estates would be reduced by the increasing number of large estates received. The estate of the poor as well as the rich decedent would receive honest, thorough and expert attention and a serious social waste would be avoided. The trust company is "properly charged with a public service": it is destined to be "the fiduciary of the future."—*Q. F. Walker*.

7704. JORDAN, DEM. N. Venitul national al României. [The national income of Rumania.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 479-528.—*J. Adâmoiu*.

7705. KINGSLEY, ROBERT. Some comments on the section of frauds relating to contracts. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(7) Jun. 1930: 746-768.

7706. SCHAFFER, EDITH. The validity of a mortgage created as a gift. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4(2) May 1930: 276-287.

7707. SIMPSON, LAWRENCE P. Implied condition as affecting negotiability. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 683-701.

7708. UNSIGNED. Facts in figures. Dividends up—wages down. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(1) Jan. 1931: 78-82.—In 1929, the income created by American business reached its highest level—higher even than during the war. The records of 240 important industrial corporations showed profits for 1929 double those for 1919. It has been estimated that for all corporations in the United States the profits were 2,500 million greater than for 1927. After high dividends had been paid, large reserves were set aside from earnings. Profits of all industries declined 32% in the first nine months of 1930 but, for the first eleven months, dividends totalled even

higher than in 1929. Instead of using the reserves to prevent wage reductions and unemployment, corporations increased the return to capital. For the first half of 1930, payments to wage earners were cut 12% while stockholders received 28% more than in 1929. The high profits might have provided reserves with which to meet the responsibilities of industry to all those who contribute to it. (Two graphs, based on Government reports, show comparative wage and dividend payments for railways and for business in general.)—*F. A. Fletcher.*

7709. WEINER, JOSEPH L., and BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. Theory of Anglo-American dividend law: surplus and profits. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(3) Mar. 1930: 330-358.—This and the following article bring to a close a series dealing with American and English law relative to the dividends that may legally be paid by a business corporation. The discussion grows out of the application of the two standard rules limiting the amounts legally available for dividends: the provision that dividends may not be paid which will impair the capital of the corporation (including statutes limiting dividends to surplus), and the provisions that dividends may be paid only from the balance of earned and hitherto undistributed profits, or from current profits. To determine the actual interpretation of these rules it is necessary to discover what principles courts apply in valuing corporate assets, and to discover if, in deciding whether a dividend has been paid out of capital, they apply principles different from those they apply in deciding whether a dividend has been paid out of profits. The authors proceed to an analysis of the valuation of tangible fixed assets in American dividend cases, under the following headings: (1) original cost versus current value, (a) discrepancy between original cost and fair value at the time of purchase, (b) unrealized appreciation, (c) unrealized fall in value; (2) what constitutes "original cost"?; (3) assets purchased in exchange for stock; (4) betterments and renewals; (5) depreciation of fixed tangible assets; (6) depletion of wasting assets; and (7) appreciation as offset to depreciation or depletion. The conclusion is reached that under both the capital impairment rule and the profits rule American courts have applied, almost exclusively, the valuation principles called for by the accounting concept of profits.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

7710. WEINER, JOSEPH L., and BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. Anglo-American dividend law: surplus and profit. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(7) Nov. 1930: 954-985.—This article, concluding the authors' discussion of the valuation of assets in dividend cases, considers in turn the valuation of (1) intangible assets, (a) good will, (b) organization and developmental expenses, (c) patent rights, (d) miscellaneous; (2) investments; (3) current assets, (a) merchandise and goods in process, (b) receivables and securities held for liquidation; and (4) liabilities. The application of rules respecting dividend payments is in a crude state; since dividend payments are frequent and the matter is of extreme importance the uncertainty of the law is the object of frequent reproach. The conflict in the cases as to paid-in surplus is gradually being resolved by statute in favor of the legality of dividends from this source. The major issue of unrealized appreciation or loss is still almost wholly untouched. The tendency of the courts has been to frown upon dividends based on unrealized appreciation; in this they are supported by most accountants. Most recent statutes permit such appreciation to be made a basis for stock dividends, but not for cash dividends; this position has the support of the decided cases, although these cases may require re-examination in view of the recent practice of paying regular stock dividends. Serious questions growing out of possible interpretations of the word "value" are raised by recent statutes providing that dividends are payable either out of surplus or where the value of the assets exceeds the sum of the

liabilities and capital stock. Peculiar constructions of "value" may be called for by particular situations; none the less it would be better to meet these situations by statute than by relying on distortions of "value." Dividend law will suffer from uncertainty and confusion until the theory that dividends are to be measured by the value of the assets is frankly abandoned.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 7360, 7533, 8063)

7711. ALLEN, SIR THOMAS. The Japanese co-operative movement. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(1) Jan. 1931: 9-11.

7712. BAROU, N. The participation of various social classes in co-operative organizations. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(1) Jan. 1931: 19-23.

7713. GATLIN, G. O. Elements of cooperative marketing. *Oregon State Agric. College, Extension Service Bull.* #429. 1930: pp. 3.

7714. K., V. S. Propaganda activity of the Union of Swiss Consumers' Societies. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(1) Jan. 1931: 27-29.

7715. MLADENATZ, GROMOSLAV. The cooperative movement in Roumania. *Correspondance Econ. Roumaine.* 12(3) May-Jun. 1930: 5-9.

7716. NATANSON, G. НАТАНСОН, Г. Реконструкция быта и потребительская кооперация. [The reform of current life and the consumers' cooperation.] Союз Потребителей. (*Soiuz Potrebitelei.*) (2) 1930: 59-66.—Up to now the consumers' cooperation has been simply an organization for the sale of products. It must be extended to the collectivization of domestic life. Not only food, clothing, and heating are to be distributed, but cooperation must extend to housing, cultural needs, etc.—*G. Méquet.*

7717. NEUMANN, H. Das landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftswesen in Lateinamerika. [Agricultural cooperation in Latin America.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 12(2) 1930: 339-345.—A brief survey of the status of cooperation in the principal Latin American countries calls attention to its rapid development in the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Peru, and its more tardy progress in the smaller republics.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7718. SINDING, THOMAS. Trusts and the co-operative movement. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23(11) Nov. 1930: 447-450.—If consumers' cooperation is to counteract trusts and cartels effectively it must understand why concerns have been combining. In Norway, combinations have generally taken the looser form of combination, the cartel. There are particular reasons for the international character of many Norwegian combinations: (1) technical or selling advantages to be derived from foreign affiliation; (2) prevailing low prices; (3) the advantages of foreign concerns with respect to rates and taxes; (4) reduction in profits owing to high prices of foreign raw materials and high interest on loans. From the consumers' point of view, the social benefit from industrial combination will depend on the ability of cooperatives to provide enough competition on an international scale to prevent unreasonably high profits. An experiment in this direction has been undertaken in the internationally financed linoleum factory in Scotland. Fidelity to their prime purpose of securing low prices makes it essential that cooperatives oppose all tariffs, regardless of their effects on the business of particular cooperative ventures.—*Edna Cers Macmahon.*

7719. STERN, J. K. Membership problems in a milk marketing organization. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #256. 1930: pp. 16.

7720. TOTOMIANZ, V. Der Internationale Genossenschaftskongress in Wien vom 25. bis 28. August 1930. [The International Cooperative Congress in Vienna, August 25 to 28, 1930.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (1) Jan. 1930: 311-318.

7721. TOTOMIANZ, V. Das landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftswesen in Bulgarien und Jugoslawien. [Agricultural cooperation in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 12 (2) 1930: 328-338.—In the predominantly agricultural countries of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia cooperation has become an economic and cultural factor of the greatest importance. Both countries are permeated with a deep sense of national solidarity. The peasants are not individualists but collectivists. There is no emigration problem. The people are leaving the few, already sparsely populated towns to go back to the land. This recrudescence of agricultural prosperity is due to the development of cooperation.—A. M. Hannay.

7722. UNSIGNED. Association and co-operation in livestock farming in Spain. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 (10) Oct. 1930: 346-350.—The Spanish government has always interested itself in the development and improvement of livestock breeding. Membership in the General Association of Stockbreeders is voluntary and included in 1928-9 some 28,000 individual members and 4,200 societies. An Advisory Stockbreeding Council has been set up with a program that is modern in every way. The work of the Council includes stock breeding, credit and social activity, pasturage, cooperative service, tariff and trading relations. The cooperative activities include livestock production, marketing, slaughtering, distribution of seeds of forage crops, fertilizers, and farm implements at cost. Progress has been made with credit banks, and education. A technical staff serves the needs of the members. The efforts of the Association have resulted in progress of the whole industry in Spain.—A. J. Dadisman.

7723. UNSIGNED. The co-operative movement in Bulgaria. *Near East & India.* 38 (1020) Dec. 4, 1930: 644.—The Bulletin of the British Chamber of Commerce (of Bulgaria) gives details of the development of the cooperative movement in Bulgaria with the assistance of the Agricultural Bank. The influence which the agricultural cooperative movement has exercised on the policy of the agricultural cooperative movement has stabilized the credit of these institutions which now play an important role in the improvement of the economic life of the country. In 1929 membership in these institutions was 210,695; in 1928 it was 187,196.—Edith Jonas.

7724. UNSIGNED. Corporativismo e cooperazione. [Corporativism and cooperation.] *Commercio.* 3 (5) May 1930: 27-33.—It is not logical to create in the general scheme of the corporative state an autonomic confederation of the cooperative enterprises. The corporative "regime" is founded on the principle of organization according to activity (the farmers are united in a confederation of farmers, the business men in a confederation of business men, etc.) A scheme containing all cooperative enterprises would be based not on type of activity but on form of constitution.—Roberto Bachi.

7725. UNSIGNED. Statistics of the British cooperative movement in 1929. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23 (10) Oct. 1930: 398-400.

7726. UNSIGNED. Structure and organization of the cooperative movement. 17—Bulgaria. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23 (10) Oct. 1930: 376-382.

7727. UNSIGNED. Workers' productive associations in the United States in 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (6) Dec. 1930: 25-32.—The ideal workers' productive society is defined as "composed of workers in an enterprise who contribute the capital and do the work, the business being managed by men elected by and from the members. The worker-owners work on a wage

basis but receive in addition any profits made from the business, these being divided among the members by various methods." These associations have entered a variety of industries. Disadvantages facing them are: inadequate study of the situation, lack of business experience and capital, short sighted financiering, neglect of reserves, and interference with the policies of the manager. Some associations have, however, achieved financial success. The number of associations decreased from 39 in 1925 to 20 in 1930. Data presented are based on reports of 11 of the 20 societies, representing 9 different and unrelated fields of industry, with a wide geographical distribution. The oldest has been in existence 33 years, the youngest 4 years, average length of time being 12 years. Membership is limited to the union or the members of the craft. The final control is in a general meeting of shareholders; the conduct lies with a board of directors and the manager who is elected either by the board or the shareholders. There is wide variation in employment policy so that the working force and the owners are not identical groups. The total paid in capital of the 11 societies is \$808,230, the reserve is \$800,139; in 1929 business amounted to \$3,847,666, an average of \$349,788 for each group. The annual total over a period of time does not show a steady increase. Profits were reported by only 5 of 9 societies reporting on profit and loss. The total profits of the 5 were \$166,001 of which \$48,635 was divided among members. While the sales, capital, reserve and profits were larger per society in 1929 than in 1925, more of the 1929 profits were retained in the business and less returned to stockholders.—G. G. Groat.

7728. VILENKIN, B. ВИЛЕНКИН, Б. Общественное питание и задачи потребительской кооперации. [Public restaurants and the tasks of consumers' cooperation.] Союз Потребителей. (*Soiuz Potrebitelei.*) (5) 1930: 37-40.—The consumers' cooperatives started organizing restaurants only in 1923. The daily number of meals in such restaurants was 400,000 in 1926 and 1,000,000 in 1929. Only 12% of industrial workers are using these restaurants. It is planned to extend them to serve 15 to 16 million persons. For organizing cooperative restaurants 23,000,000 rubles were spent in 1928-29, 53 million in 1929-30 and 240 million are to be spent in 1930-31.—G. Méquet.

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entry 7555)

7729. MONTGOMERY, E. G., and KARDELL, C. H. Apparent per capita consumption of principal foodstuffs in the United States. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser. #38.* 1930: pp. 51.—The object of this pamphlet was to bring together in one place all available data on per capita consumption of foodstuffs in the United States. Spoilage, waste, and unreported production are the most important factors which render the data—in terms of gross consumption—more or less short of accuracy. The figures reveal important trends in food consumption. Annual per capita consumption (in pounds) for about the year 1899 is compared with the average for 1922-1927. Cereals fell from 350 to 230, while the following food groups trended upward: meats from 142 to 145, fats and oils from 34 to 44, sugar from 61 to 105, dairy products (in terms of milk) from 800-900 to 1,040 (1926 figure), and principal fruits (in terms of fresh fruit) from 169 to 192. Meat consumption has remained fairly constant for the past 30 years—the chief change having been a fall in beef consumption and a rise in that of pork and veal. In the cereal group flour consumption has fallen from 222 to 171, and corn from 100 to about 22, while breakfast foods now amount to some 12 pounds. Sources of the data presented in this pamphlet are

mainly production estimates as published by the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture, and trade statistics published by the Department of Commerce. In all cases possible, stocks at the beginning and at the close of the year are taken into account. Where this is not possible an attempt is made to work out trends of consumption by correcting production estimates with amounts of net exports.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

7730. WAITE, WARREN C., and HOWE, CHARLES B. The consumption of dairy products in six New Jersey townships. *New Jersey Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #506. 1930: pp. 47.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 5687, 5767, 5938, 6002, 7437-7438, 7460, 7683)

7731. GORDON, A. ГОРДОН, А. Планирование в системе социально-экономических знаний. [The role of planning in the system of social-economic and technical knowledge.] *Плановое Хозяйство (Planovoe Khoziaistvo).* 6(4) Apr. 1930: 26-36.—*D. V. Varley.*

7732. HOLLAND, G. A. Norway's state corn monopoly. *Cooperative Rev.* 4(23) Sep. 1930: 174-179.

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7118, 7301, 7834, 7844-7845, 7851, 7854, 7857, 7859, 7880, 7942-7943, 7947, 7952-7953, 7959)

7733. BIELAK, MICHAŁ. Skarbowość polska na Śląsku w ubiegłym dziesięcioleciu. [Polish finances in Silesia during the past ten years.] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Śląsku.* 1 1929: 125-161.—The author describes the organization of finances in the *vajvode* of Silesia, (Cieszyn-Silesia and Upper Silesia) from 1918-1928.—*A. Walawender.*

7734. GHEORGHIU, DEMÈTRE J. Les finances de la Roumanie après la guerre (1919-1930). [Rumanian finances after the war (1919-1930).] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 421-478.—A general survey of financial developments and problems in Rumania after the war.—*Joan Adămoiu.*

7735. LEMAN, BEANDRY. The fiscal position of Canada. *J. Canad. Bankers Assn.* 38(2) Jan. 1931: 144-149.

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 6870, 7374, 7509, 7513, 7810, 7816, 7939-7940, 7945-7946, 7948-7951, 7954-7956, 7958, 8039)

7736. BAILEY, BUELAH. Tax legislation in 1930. *Tax Digest.* 8(10) Oct. 1930: 350-352.—Only nine states were in legislative session in 1930. The outstanding legislation was the adoption of the sales tax in Georgia, Kentucky, and Mississippi, and the enactment of a new estate tax in New York based on the Federal Act. The taxation of chain stores was the subject of much litigation and during the year discriminatory tax laws in Georgia, Indiana, and North Carolina were declared unconstitutional. Personal income tax exemptions were lowered in South Carolina and increased in Virginia. South Carolina has taken an important step in the elimination of double taxation of income by passing the first reciprocal provision for non-residents.—*C. R. Tharp.*

7737. BLATTAU, Steuerreform und Landwirtschaft. [Tax reform and agriculture.] *Jahrb. d. Bodenreform.* 26(4) Nov. 24, 1930: 193-205.

7738. CHAPMAN, H. H., and PINGREE, DANIEL. Tax delinquency in the forest counties of the lake states. *U. S. Forest Service, Forest Taxation Inquiry, Progress Report.* (10) Aug. 1, 1930: pp. 15 (Charts and tables).

7739. CLARKE, GEORGE B. The assessment system of Minnesota in its relation to equality of taxation. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(4) Oct. 1930: 573-587.—Assessed values adjusted to true full values were compared with sales values over a period of years, the state having been divided into six districts of comparable description for the purpose of studying the character of the assessing. In the southeastern section, farms selling for less than \$5,000 had been assessed at 25% to 205% of sale value, with an average of 101.6%; as the value of the property increased the ratio of assessed to sale value decreased to 77.0% for 46 farms selling at \$20,000 to \$45,000. There was considerable variability in the ratio for farms of like size but the size-group averages were not far apart. When value per acre was made the sorting basis the inequalities were most marked, low values per acre having been assessed too high and high values per acre at much less than true sale value. The other five districts showed similar results. The assessment of real estate in the villages and smaller cities was as poorly done as the assessment of farm real estate. Moreover, these results appear after the outstanding errors of assessment have been corrected by the local boards and the Tax Commission.—*S. W. Mendum.*

7740. GROSS, HERBERT. Die ökonomischen Wirkungen der Umsatzsteuer. [The economic effects of the sales tax.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 15(51) Dec. 19, 1930: 2175-2177.

7741. HAMMER, C. H. The Missouri farmers' tax position. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #291. 1930: pp. 28.

7742. HAUSSMAN, FRITZ. Der Konzernbegriff und die Besteuerung ausländischer Unternehmungen in Deutschland. [The concept of "business concern" and the taxation of foreign enterprises in Germany.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 9(8) Aug. 1930: 621-647.—Article 34 of the German Internal Revenue Act provides for the taxation of branches established in Germany by foreign business enterprises. The above Act authorizes the German tax authorities to assess a levy based upon the earnings of similar German enterprises with a similar capitalization. This provision is a device to prevent the application of accounting methods which would show a lack of earning of the German branch either by paying abnormally high prices to the main office for material or, by paying "royalties." However, Article 34 did not make any provision for corporations chartered in Germany which represent economically branches of the foreign concern. In a decision of January 30th, 1930, the first Senate of the Reichsfinanzhof (highest court in matters of taxation) decided that such corporations are also subject to the provisions contained in Article 34, wherever they were under direct management of the foreign business enterprises and compelled to deal only with their foreign offices. From the economic point of view such corporations are merely branches of the foreign concern and should therefore be treated in the manner provided for such branches in the above act.—*S. Flink.*

7743. KÄPPEL, ROBERT B. Die finanzpolitische Bedeutung der Zölle. [The fiscal significance of customs duties.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32(2) Oct. 1930: 462-516.—Import duties vary widely in importance among the different nations, from a very small percentage to upwards of two-thirds of the national revenue. Relatively to other forms of revenue, import duties for revenue purposes tend to become less important. Distinguished according to their primary purpose, duties are purely fiscal when they apply to articles that are not produced at home or when they are balanced by compensating excise taxes; they are purely economic

when they produce no revenue; most duties fall between these extremes. Statistically, it is possible to measure, only very roughly, the fiscal importance of duties. In any tariff schedule only a few items are usually fiscal to an important degree. These tax-bearers are tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, and the like, which in most financially developed countries are not produced at home, are fixed geographically by their origin, and are widely used and insistently demanded semi-luxuries. In some states agrarian duties and duties on raw materials have appreciable fiscal significance. Such is the case in continental Europe, where a transition to the British system of duties on imported semi-luxuries would eliminate the most productive tax bearers. Revenue duties are merely a part of the country's system of consumption taxes. A change in the yield of revenue duties may mean merely a shift from one form of consumption taxes to another, from import duties to excise taxes; or it may mean a change in consumption habits, or in the rates of the duty. From the fiscal point of view, favorable treatment of domestic industry will generally mean reduced yield of revenue.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

7744. KRÜGER, HANS. Das Steuerwesen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [The tax system in the United States.] *Mittel. d. Steuerstelle d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus.* 13 (11) Nov. 1930: 400-403.

7745. LELAND, SIMEON E. The taxation of intangibles in Kentucky. *Bull. Bur. Business Res., Univ. Kentucky.* 1 (1) Jun. 1929: pp. 50.—The low-rate tax on intangibles in Kentucky has been reasonably successful. The intangibles have been reached in two ways: (1), a tax of four (now five) mills imposed on stocks, bonds, etc., and (2) a one-mill tax on bank deposits. That the state may check effectively on the former, corporations doing business in the state have been required to report the holdings and the names of Kentucky stockholders to the state tax commission. After eight years of operation the low rate yielded more revenue than had the general property tax rates prior to classification, that is, before 1917. The tax on bank deposits is assessed directly against the banks which, in turn, may charge the amount against accounts of depositors. In practice the banks bear the tax themselves.—*James W. Martin.*

7746. MARTIN, JAMES W. Availability of income taxation in Kentucky. *Bur. Business Res. Univ. Kentucky, Monog.* Jan. 1930: pp. 24.—Estimations of state income tax yields in Kentucky based on federal experience are unreliable. Both effectiveness of administration and the general economic situation have to be taken into account in approximating the revenue to be expected from a state income tax.—*James W. Martin.*

7747. MEIS. Die steuerlichen Lasten des Ruhrbergbaus im Jahre 1928. [Tax burdens on Ruhr mining in 1928.] *Glückauf.* 67 (1) Jan. 3, 1931: 18-25.—For every ton of product, omitting coal consumed at the mine, the coal industry of the Ruhr district in 1928 had to pay 122.25 pfennig in taxes. The largest share of this fell to state and federal taxes, 67.14 pf. Taxes paid to the communes amounted to 46.39 pf., and the remainder of 8.72 pf. went for special taxes and other fees and duties. The article gives figures for the three previous years, and for the last pre-war year, 1913.—*E. Friederichs.*

7748. PINGREE, DANIEL. Tax delinquency in the selected counties of Oregon and Washington. *U. S. Forest Service, Forest Taxation Inquiry, Progress Report.* (11) Aug. 15, 1930: pp. 8.

7749. SELCO, DANIEL T. Reducing taxes. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 16 (1) Oct. 1930: 11-14.—In the modern state high taxes must be attacked by acting directly on the expenditures which make them high, either by way of eliminating those expenditures or of directing them more efficiently.—*M. H. Hunter.*

7750. STRATTON, H. J. The tax situation in Morgan County, Illinois. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (4) Nov. 1930: 372-375.—Following methods used by H. D. Simpson in measuring Illinois tax assessments, a comparable study of one county disclosed wide ranges in ratio of assessed to sales value, a "level of uniformity" of 52%, city properties assessed at higher rates than farm properties, and the county as a whole 52% over-assessed and over-taxed compared with the level for 10 other counties.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

7751. UNSIGNED. Deductions of interest in computing net income for the federal income tax. *Yale Law J.* 39 (7) May 1930: 1025-1035.—A statement of the case law interpreting the meaning of interest as distinguished from (1) dividends, (2) premiums, (3) other methods of charging borrowers for the use of money, e.g., instalment sales prices.—*William W. Wernitz.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

7752. LÖSCH, AUGUST. Eine Auseinandersetzung über das Transferproblem. [A discussion of the transfer problem.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (6) 1930: 1093-1106.—The author describes the mechanism of reparations payments. The controversy in the literature is concerned principally with the function, extent, and kind of price movements arising in the carrying through of the transfer. The orthodox view which goes back to Thornton and Mill is represented today by Keynes, Taussig, Pigou, Eucken, Haberler, and others who hold that the price movement is necessary to make possible the transfer, while the other view which goes back to Ricardo and Bastable is represented today especially by Ohlin who asserts that the transfer can succeed solely on the ground of mere displacement of purchasing power. In fact displacement of purchasing power is neglected by Keynes and the price changes are neglected by Ohlin. The two theories are complementary.—*Horst Jecht.*

7753. OHLIN, BERTIL. Transfer und Preisbewegung, eine Entgegnung. [Transfer and price movements, a reply.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1 (5) Apr. 30, 1930: 762-765.

7754. TYLER, ROYALL. The Eastern reparations settlement. *Foreign Affairs.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 106-117.—When the non-German reparations agreements were concluded at the Hague on January 20, 1930, the amounts seemed small in comparison to the amounts for Germany. As against the German figure of \$500,000,000, Hungary must pay only \$2,000,000 (to 2,700,000), Bulgaria about the same, Austria none. The treaties (e.g. St. Germain and Trianon) had made these countries liable for shares of the total amount to be assessed against Germany and her allies collectively, but the obligations of the latter came in for separate treatment later. The Spa agreement of 1920 also indicated separate percentages to be received by eastern creditors (Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia), and the percentages were revised in the Hague agreements of 1929. In 1921 Bulgaria negotiated a separate settlement, accepting hard terms in preference to uncertainty. The Austrian Reconstruction Plan of 1923, under the auspices of the League of Nations, worked well in restoring that country financially, and brought loans to it; it involved a 2-year suspension of reparations payments. The Hungarian Reconstruction Plan followed in 1924; its terms were somewhat less favorable, but the results were good, and the scheme involved a 20-year suspension, not of reparations payments, but at least of the reparations lien. Some of the special features of the later Dawes Plan for Germany (transfer safeguard, capacity to pay, stabilization loan) were modelled on similar features in the Hungarian scheme. The optants system covering properties in ceded territories (e.g. of Hungarians in Rumania's Transylvania), provided for in the Treaty

of Trianon, also had its effects upon the Eastern obligations relations. When the final settlement came on January 20, 1930, following the Young Plan of June 1929 and the Hague agreement concerning Germany, these Eastern settlements were still related to German obligations; in fact the German settlement was conditional upon agreement on the Eastern questions and the consent of certain Powers was given subject to their receiving certain sums from the Eastern pool. Austria's case was simple, Bulgaria's not easy, because of her separate settlement begun in 1921, Hungary's very difficult. But agreements (subject to ratification) were reached and the Allies worked out a table of percentage allotments from Bulgarian and Hungarian payments to Greece (much the largest, nearly 77% of each), Rumania (13% of each), Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia.—*John Donaldson.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 7613, 7803)

7755. BRANDT, JÜRGEN. German corporations owning and managing electric undertakings. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(4) Nov. 1930: 409-414.—Slightly more than half the electricity produced in Germany comes from public utility stations as distinguished from self-serving industrial plants. The portion generated by water power is 13%, but the potential water powers, largely in Southern Germany, are but 20% developed. Of the public utility stations, more than half the output sold is generated in stations belonging to public corporations. These are of three general classes: (1) Governmental, when all stock capital is owned by the Reich or the states; (2) municipal; (3) mixed, where stock ownership is shared between public corporations and private individuals, with private management and operation. Most of the publicly owned companies sell their output at wholesale to distributing systems. Balance sheet and income figures are given for the five largest "governmental" companies, and for an illustrative "mixed" company. "Experience shows no principal advantage for private undertakings."—*E. W. Morehouse.*

7756. CHENEY, EDWARD J. The possibility of uniform and permanent cost analysis. *N.E.L.A. Bull.* 17(12) Dec. 1930: 745-748.—The author, a consulting engineer, takes issue with the proponents of various suggestions for "simplification" of public utility rate procedure. "Many of these have to do with ascertainment of the rate base, but others are directed toward the idea of having the utility companies keep accounts and render reports in such a manner that the operating revenues, the operating expenses and the property values shall all be segregated by classes of business. The obvious intention being that for any class of business the operating revenues, minus the operating expenses, divided by the property value, will represent the rate of return for that class; and that, dependent upon such showing, it can be quickly decided whether the rates applicable to that class are reasonable or unreasonable." Such suggestions are impractical: "(1) Cost analyses require individual study and treatment and cannot be cast in a single mold by uniform rules without destroying their significance and usefulness. (2) Pro rate analysis, even when correctly made, cannot be arbitrarily used as a basis for fixing rates."—*Willard J. Graham.*

7757. NASH, L. R. Electric tariffs in the United States and the proper relation between industrial, commercial, and domestic rates. *Stone & Webster J.* 47(2) Aug. 1930: 216-238.—Uniform rate areas are gaining in favor. Prices paid for merchandising in central areas may include the extra cost burdens shifted from electrical customers in sparsely settled districts to merchandisers and manufacturers in these centers. Rural service should not burden other classes more favorably

situated but should lower their own unit costs through wider use of the service. Neither should the rural customers finance the distribution facilities required to serve them, since to do so reduces their ability to buy electrical appliances. Promotional rates designed to stimulate use find greatest application in the residential field. They might be more extensively used in commercial lighting. In 1922, only 36% of American cities of 20,000 population and over had promotional rates whereas in 1929 the percentage was 71. Discrimination in favor of large residential users may be avoided by using the more popular Wright form of rate where number of rooms or area are substituted for the demand element. A direct service charge to cover fixed costs with a low rate for energy used, though logical, meets with objection from customers. Other forms of rates, include such a service charge indirectly. Customers desiring liberal use of the service should not be burdened with losses on unprofitable customers. In the development of rates for different classes of customers it does not necessarily follow that domestic customers are bearing a portion of the bills for industrial service. In 1928 two-thirds of the kilowatt hour sales to ultimate consumers were for industrial use. Small power and commercial lighting absorbed one-sixth and domestic consumption one-eighth of the total output for the United States. Estimates indicate that commercial lighting and small power provides the maximum return on allocated investment, while the return on both domestic and industrial service is relatively low.—*Paul J. Raver.*

7758. RAVER, PAUL JEROME. Municipal ownership and the changing technology of the electric industry: trends in prime mover capacity. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(4) Nov. 1930: 386-398.—Though the number of municipally owned generating plants has declined, the horsepower capacity of prime movers in the remaining plants has steadily grown in the West North Central geographic region. In recent years, most of this growth has come from expanding existing plants rather than from newly established plants. Losses of prime movers by change to purchasing output reached a peak in 1924; thereafter losses by change to private ownership were relatively more significant. Plotted on a logarithmic chart, the rate of growth of horsepower after 1926 appears comparable to the rate of growth before 1917. Of the plants remaining under municipal ownership, horsepower expansion has occurred principally in the larger establishments; smaller plants, below 200 horsepower, have tended to remain stationary or dropped out. The data indicate that the larger municipal plants have become stronger competitors of privately owned plants.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

7759. SUMNER, JOHN D. New York State studies regulation. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(4) Nov. 1930: 376-385. [See Entry 3: 2966.]—In this second installment are summarized the recommendations of the New York Commission on Revision of the Public Service Commission Law relating to intercorporate relations, security issues, accounting control, rate structures, expansion of commission appropriations and jurisdiction, judicial review, a people's counsel, and municipal competition. Legislative results were disappointing, but the extent of agreement among the commissioners, except on rate-making matters, evidences the need for rehabilitation of regulatory agencies. The most promising road out of the valuation impasse is to pay more attention to the rate of return instead of putting sole emphasis on the rate base.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

7760. WRIGHT, WARREN. Management fees of public utility holding companies. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(4) Nov. 1930: 415-426.—The growth of specialized management and service companies in the public utility field has created several practical difficulties for regulating commissions. Judging the reasonableness of management fees as an item of operating expenses is

not the least of these difficulties. Three tests have been used to overcome this difficulty: (1) A market test, where fees match what other companies pay for administration; (2) cost of the service; (3) value of the contract or of the services performed thereunder. Each test has its merits and defects, and each should be used, though the cost test is the "backbone of regulation."—*E. W. Morehouse.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 6923, 7149, 7270, 7438, 7769, 7918, 8088, 8224)

7761. BOUDIN, L. B. Marx and his revisers. *Modern Quart.* 5 (4) Winter 1930-1931: 439-447.—New developments in science and social theory have failed to shake the fundamental concepts of Marxism. Dissatisfaction with the Russian Revolution does not show the need of revising Marx—just the contrary.—*Bertram Benedict.*

7762. DE MAN, HENRI. Socialism and science. *Modern Quart.* 5 (4) Winter 1930-1931: 451-453.—Illmer, Frida (tr.). Scientific socialism is untenable, for socialism is a religion. Class consciousness is the result of a socialist attitude, instead of socialism being the result of class consciousness. A political revolution is not enough, for the bourgeois system of social values must be crushed by the spiritual values inherent in socialism.—*Bertram Benedict.*

7763. DICKINSON, H. D. The economic basis of socialism. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (4) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 561-572.—Complete equality (of wages, hours of labor, etc.) is incompatible with freedom of choice of occupations, for the more desirable ones would be overcrowded. In order to obtain greater liberty and prosperity some sacrifice of the principle of equality must be made. Yet it need not be very serious, for differences of work incomes are never as great as between property incomes and work incomes. Collectivism must be the basis of Socialist economics, no private property in land or capital goods, but all owned by the state and operated by it or by cooperatives. Checks on private enterprise will be high death duties, profits taxes, etc. and public careers would compete favorably with private. Distributivism (of capital and land in private hands) would tend to reproduce the existing system with its essential inequalities and so could not be tolerated.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

7764. EASTMAN, MAX. The doctrinal crisis in socialism. *Modern Quart.* 5 (4) Winter 1930-1931: 426-429.—The new genetic logic and modern psychology oppose the fundamental Marxist view of the mind. Dialectic materialism runs counter to the whole radical and progressive spirit of the age. Lenin, really a modern scientific engineer, was not a Marxian, although he sincerely thought that he was. Marxism is dead as a philosophy; it has survived triumphantly as a science of the proletarian revolution. The Russian Bolsheviks are progressive in their practise but reactionary in their theory.—*Bertram Benedict.*

7765. HOOK, SIDNEY. The meaning of Marxism. *Modern Quart.* 5 (4) Winter 1930-1931: 430-435.—Marxism is primarily a method of social science, not a historical fatalism. It is a method of social behaviorism.

The class consciousness tenet of Marx does not imply an individual consciousness of personal interest, but an awareness of the historical meaning and the mission of the working class. Civilization for Marx is a complex in which reciprocal influences are exerted, but the clue to the cultural pattern is given by the social relations of the production process. The method of Marxism is one of criticism of economics, showing that social life is an organization not of things, but of human relations in a historic process.—*Bertram Benedict.*

7766. KVIRING, E. I. КВИРИНГ, Е. И. Проблемы генерального плана. [Problems of the general plan.] *Плановое Хозяйство. (Planovoe Khoziaistvo.)* 6 (4) Apr. 1930: 5-25.—Necessity of having a general plan for 10-15 years. During these 10-15 years the transitionary period in the USSR must be completed in its basic features. The socialistic organization of society must be a leading factor. It will take from 1½ to 2 years to work out the plan.—*D. V. Varley.*

7767. NÁDAS, ZOLTÁN. A bolsevizmus, mint világnézet. [Bolshevism as a world philosophy.] *Társadalompolitika.* 3 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 212-221.—The purpose of Bolshevism is to develop a new type of man—collective man. Bolshevik ethics are hedonistic in character and rests upon a collective basis in which materialism and extreme altruism play important roles. In Bolshevik society the individual does not count. Collective man has no individual aim and no personal value. If the mass is satisfied the individual reaches his highest happiness. Nevertheless collective man will sooner or later develop into individual human beings, i.e., bourgeois, and thereby cause the fall of this philosophy. In the rationalized economic society of Bolshevism, each individual performs labor of the same value and therefore receives the same pay. Great difficulty has been caused by this and since Bolshevism did not wish to abandon equality of claims they introduced first different hours of labor and later also differences in wages. As a consequence money as a means of exchange was necessary. The lack of intellectual development of the Russian people was favorable to the development of Bolshevism but the Bolshevik world philosophy is much more of an artificial phenomenon than a natural reaction. It already carries the germs of its destruction.—*L. Grossmann.*

7768. SCHMALHAUSEN, SAMUEL D. The logic of Leninism. *Modern Quart.* 5 (4) Winter 1930-1931: 454-466.—Realistic socialism teaches a ruthless class struggle, while romantic liberalism accepts "the friendly enemy philosophy" and still believes in the paternal attitude of a capitalistic state. The capitalistic state with its institutions soaked in middle class traditions is the true enemy. The only effective alternative, under the circumstances of a clear-cut class struggle is the proletarian state inaugurated by the militant minority. The radical movement in America suffers from its ideological aspect and substitution of words for action. A revolutionary prerequisite for a new society is clarity of vision and resoluteness of purpose. Two forces struggle for supremacy at present. One is the Christian Idea—the sentiment of reconciliation and tolerance; the other is the Bolshevik idea which is based upon the logic of irreconcilability. Leninism corrects the Marxian conception of the full development of productive forces within a given social order. It is a correction of some propositions in Marxian sociology and psychology which takes account of the theory of borrowing, of scientific management and of knowledge of psychology. It lifts the function of will in social transformation.—*D. V. Varley.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 7268, 7928)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 6901, 6918, 6923, 6984, 6989, 6995, 8259)

7769. ENGELS, F. *Le testament politique de F. Engels*. [Engels' political testament.] *Rev. Marxiste*. (5) Jun. 1929: 539-551.

7770. IZAGA, LUIS. *Ideas políticas de San Roberto Belarmino*. [The political theory of St. Roberto Bellarmine.] *Razón y Fe*. 93 (1) Oct. 1930: 12-28.—Bellarmine was not primarily a political theorist; but circumstances drew from him three classes of political works. The first was the politico-moral tractate on the duty of a Christian prince; the second class was purely polemical; the third was expository, and may best be illustrated by the chapter *De Laicis et potissimum de magistratu politico*. According to this exposition political authority proceeds from God, and resides in the mass of the people, who for the sake of peace and prosperity transfer the authority to some head, not by mere delegation rescindable at will, but on a basis of contract.—G. G. Walsh.

7771. STROHL, H. *Le droit à la résistance d'après les conceptions protestantes*. [The right of resistance according to Protestant conceptions.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 10 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 126-144.—The writer examines the principal writings of the Reformers on the question of resistance to a hostile government. He points out the close similarity of Luther and Calvin in this matter, and the difference between Calvin and the more radical Knox. The Huguenots exhibited a spirit more aggressive than that of Calvin in taking up "defensive arms." The variant theories of Hotman, Beza, and Duplessis-Mornay were at one in asserting that government exists for the people. The framework of the traditional Calvinist theory is respected by these writers, but they admit the principle of natural right which denies the divine right of kings. The application of similar principles is traced in Holland, the Lutheran territories of the Empire during the Thirty Years' War, Puritan England, and 18th century France. The significance for the present day of the right of resistance is briefly suggested.—J. T. McNeill.

7772. TSCHUSCHKE, ALEXANDER. *Cicero und die politische Tradition: zum ersten Buch der Schrift vom Staate*. [Cicero and the political tradition: on the first book of the *De re publica*.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 6 (5) 1930: 446-455.—Cicero's work on the state follows Platonic models in many ways in the arrangement of the dialogue, etc. It is interesting, therefore, to consider why it begins with a different subject from the nature of justice which occupies the first book of Plato's *Republic*. Cicero is here in touch with another tradition, and is concerned to maintain the Stoic ideal (now entering into its Roman phase) against the Epicurean; he defends in particular the mixed life of both practical and philosophical interests against either extreme—Scipio the younger and Archimedes, as against, for instance, the tyrant Dionysius. Like his suggestion of the *princeps*, this discussion relates to the current Roman situation.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 7149, 7763, 7784)

7773. DUPRAT, JEANNE. *Les fonctions sociales de l'état d'après M. Posada*. [The social functions of

the state according to Posada.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 519-528.—Posada holds closely to the cooperative theory of the state of Proudhon. The state comes into existence by natural evolution when a people develop a self-conscious social personality. It is rooted in the customs, the mores, of a people and assumes a juridical form not merely as an end, but primarily as the means of realizing the self-conscious will of the people. A mere aggregation of people lacking social self-consciousness cannot be made a state through the imposition of an external will through force. A legal or administrative system which does not represent the conscious needs of a people will fail to maintain its existence. The people or nation create the state through their parties, which are the organs of public opinion. The government is the scientific organ of the state. Revolutions appear when the social self-consciousness of the people loses its unity, and a dictatorship serves to preserve some degree of unity of action pending the restoration of unity of public consciousness.—L. L. Bernard.

7774. SMITH, T. V. *Equality—the regulative ideal for political science*. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (1) Jun. 1930: 12-25.—Of all the ideas on human relationships, that of equality has been of most importance to the political scientist. The democratic thesis and the communist philosophy bear witness. The inherent disparity of privilege has been attacked through the ages by the ideal of individual liberty. Yet liberty is not *per se* a comprehensive ideal; it only represents a means to achieve the more fundamental aspiration—equality. Even the ideal of justice, to function properly, must exist alongside real equality. Finally, as the political world sets itself to the practice of government, the equality ideal is manifested in the restrictions that are placed upon privilege and in the support of equality of opportunity.—Cortez A. M. Ewing.

7775. UNSIGNED. *President Masaryk's philosophy of life*. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 8 (24) Mar. 1930: 691-699.—Masaryk in *The Main Principles of Human Ethics* emphasizes the differences between religion and morality with the former as the basis of the latter, and the latter based upon sentiment and sympathy, humanity, and love. The last must be positive, fervent love of our nation, family, party, but without hatred of others. People are unequal in power, talents, and environment. The law can only ordain equality of justice, not equality of value. Reforms cannot be confined to the economic sphere; materialism does not suffice. Morality must be the basis of national independence—the latter the means to a right national life.—Arthur I. Andrews.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 7270, 7883, 8122)

7776. CURCIO, CARLO. *Die geistigen Grundlagen der korporativen Ordnung in Italien*. [The spiritual foundations of the corporate order in Italy.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (6) Sep. 1930: 399-411.—The connotation of the word "corporation" in fascist Italy is the spirit which guides legislature, politics, and economic life. In lieu of the interests of the individual fascism sets up the national idea. Work is duty; property must not be squandered or lie idle. Instead of the formless liberal state fascism raises the sovereign state. The corporations represent professional unions of employers and em-

ployes and are their administrative organs; the national council of corporations unifies production; the corporate parliament has the legislative power. The syndicate-corporative legislation is a new explanation of the conceptions of sovereignty, people, relation between individual and state, rights and duties of the citizen. The whole means corporative, economic life. The state is a spiritual and moral unit; the political, economic, and juridical organization of the nation are one.—*Werner Neuse*.

7777. HAND, LEARNED. Sources of tolerance. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79 (1) Nov. 1930: 1-14. —Nearly a century and a half ago political notions were divided into two contrasting groups associated with the names of Hamilton and Jefferson. History was apparently to justify Hamilton, yet the victory is not his. Back of the form there is still the possibility of the individual expression of life in the terms of him who has to live it. Liberation is in the background acquired from the study of history. The political life of a country will get depth and steadiness, will tend to escape taking the immediate for the eternal, to press the advantage of present numbers to the full, to ignore dissenters and regard them as heretics, by some adumbration of what men have thought and felt in other times and places.—*E. A. Helms*.

7778. JERROLD, DOUGLAS. The twilight of reason. *Engl. Rev.* 51 (6) Dec. 1930: 685-694. —In politics and economics, as in morality, reason has been abandoned. Modern "thought" is emotionalism founded on prejudices and is carrying us into a decline from which only a return to reason can save us.—*H. D. Jordan*.

7779. LEE, EDWARD BING-SHUEY. The three principles of the Kuomintang. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 262-265. —The Kuomintang owes its dominant position in China today to the three principles of nationalism, democracy, and livelihood enunciated by the late Sun Yat-sen. A faithful carrying out of Sun's policies will give China greater prosperity with an attendant raising of the standard of living. (A diagram of the organization of government proposed.)—*A. Arnoldson*.

7780. LE FEVRE, LOUIS. Liberty and democracy. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (84) Dec. 1930: 402-409.

7781. MAYNARD, THEODORE. Why I do not become an American. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (84) Dec. 1930: 385-393. —A description of what an Englishman expects to find in the U.S., what he actually finds, and why he does not become an American citizen.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

7782. SABINE, GEORGE H. The pragmatic approach to politics. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (4) Nov. 1930: 865-885. —The article is a description of the influence of the pragmatic point of view upon economics and the

study of law. As a point of view pragmatism comprises three main elements: evolution, or the abandonment of absolute purposes; empiricism, or the abandonment of *a priori* categories of explanation; and instrumentalism, or the view that the test of knowledge is control. In economics this point of view has been represented chiefly by Thorstein Veblen and Wesley C. Mitchell. It has made economic institutions and their changes the chief subject of economic study. Generalization is restricted to the discovery of cyclical changes that are reducible to a more or less fixed pattern. Prediction is possible in principle, but only so far as the structure of institutions is not too much changed. Control, if possible at all, would mean the substitution of methodical experimentation for fumbling. In the hands of W. W. Cook and Herman Oliphant pragmatic method in the law has meant the strict adaptation of all logical operations to the conscious use of law as a means of social control. The law is not a body of rules but a tissue of interacting elements of human behavior, in which all the direct and collateral effects of enforcement are included. A knowledge of the actual interrelationships of human beings is necessary to a conscious and methodical choice of ends and means which the scientific study of law requires. If a pragmatic method were to be applied in political science, it would apparently discount both formal legal studies and the notion that the state is the embodiment of the final purpose of the civilized community. It would also result in extinguishing, or at least obscuring, the traditional lines between the social sciences. It would probably lead to the isolation of relatively separable problems and an attack upon them along converging lines of economic, legal, and political study.—*George H. Sabine*.

7783. SPITZER, HUGO. Das Weltfriedensproblem in der Auffassung von Tönnies. [The problem of world peace according to Tönnies.] *Arch. f. Philos. u. Soziol. Abt. II. Arch. f. Systemat. Philos. u. Soziol.* 34 (1-2) 1930: 123-141. —Tönnies holds that in the community, utility governs value; in society, the market. The laws of supply and demand are not unchangeable and eternal. In *Menschheit und Volk* he attempts to answer the question of how the ideal of lasting peace may be realized. As a first step he believes in a confederation of nations for economic ends, by treaties which will guarantee the contracting parties the same security that citizens enjoy from their national governments. National feeling is not an insuperable obstacle to world organization; it is not the inner evolution of social structures, but the product of interaction with other structures. World peace is possible only when every people is granted economic security, and war is inevitable when a nation of a certain cultural level is deprived of the means of existence.—*Jessie Bernard*.

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entry 6699)

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 6758, 7782, 7843, 7867, 7962, 7978)

7784. BLUME, FRED H. Human rights and property rights. *U. S. Law Rev.* 64 (11) Nov. 1930: 581-594. —Chief Justice Blume of the Wyoming supreme court presents as his thesis that "to place the so-called human rights above property rights, when they come in conflict, represents a spirit in consonance with the highest degree of civilization." The law of the past from Hammurabi's Code to the last century, ordinarily gave greater protection to property rights, but recent developments have resulted in a greater subordination of such rights. The present conflict seems to be more between individual and social rights than between human

and property rights, and the new sociological jurisprudence can do much to solve the problem thus presented.—*E. E. Smead*.

7785. KAUSCHANSKY, D. M. Sozialisierung des Rechts auf dem Gebiete des Ehe-Familien-Eigentum-und Erbrechts. [Socialization of the law of matrimony, family, property, and inheritance.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5 (11) Nov. 1930: 229-233. —The law of Germany, France, and all the Latin countries which adopted the Napoleonic code is representative of a backward and rigid individualistic outlook on social relationships, while Switzerland, Turkey, Soviet Russia, and Scandinavia have incorporated progressive views in their law. Citing situations in the field of matrimony and inheritance law, the writer calls for a radical change of

statutory provisions which are based solely on the social conceptions of a bygone age.—*H. Karl Milde.*

7786. LLEWELLYN, KARL N. A realistic jurisprudence—the next step. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30 (4) Apr. 1930: 431-465.—Law is incapable of definition. However, we can consider a point of reference, or focus, which imposes no limits upon the field of law. The focus was the precept—the rule of law—in the 19th century schools of jurisprudence. But there are limitations to precepts or rules—or words—when made the focus in thinking about law. Substantive rights and rules should be removed from their present position at the focal point of legal discussion, in favor of the area of contact between judicial (or official) behavior and the behavior of laymen. This approach involves the recognition (1) of interactions between judicial behavior and layman behavior; (2) of official behavior of all officials as part of the core of the law; (3) that the word "official" tacitly presupposes all those patterns of action and obedience on the part both of the official and of all laymen affected, which make up the official's position and authority as such.—*C. D. Benson, Jr.*

7787. PESLE, OCTAVE. Le chrâ et la législation du protectorat. [The religious law of Islam and law making in Morocco.] *Afrique Française Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl.* 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 663-668.—Islamic law has lost much of its simple organization in lands which have come under foreign domination. Thus, in Morocco, a series of *dahirs*, starting in 1913, has completely transformed the traditional physiognomy of native, Mohammedan judicial organization.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7788. POUND, ROSCOE. The new feudal system. *Kentucky Law J.* 19 (1) Nov. 1930: 1-15.—Legal systems invariably reflect a political and social economy of a time that is past. Medieval legal philosophy was based on an all embracing empire of a past era. So were the

ideal states of Plato and Aristotle built on the passing city-state. As the doctrines of Coke inaccurately explained contemporary social conditions, so with the philosophy of jurists of today. Their politico-legal ideal is of a pioneer, rural, agricultural community. If the law hopes to catch up with society of today it must recognize that the individualism of a past century no longer dominates. Today one is coming to hold interests in property rather than property itself, and the emphasis is being placed on duties rather than rights. "The chain of subinfeudations, of subsidiary companies, and affiliated companies, and holding companies has come to be as intricate as that of mesne tenancies before *Quia Emptores*."—*Charles Aikin.*

7789. ROBBINS, HORACE H., and DEÁK, FRANCIS. The familial property rights of illegitimate children: a comparative study. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30 (3) Mar. 1930: 308-329.

7790. STOODLEY, B. H. The law flirts with change. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (83) Nov. 1930: 276-283.—The American law in some of its major aspects is unconsciously drifting toward the continental code methods. This is discernible in the breakdown of the time-honored theory of "the reasonable man" and the theory of *stare decisis*. Finally the American Law Institute will probably produce a restatement of the law which will resemble a common law code. This compendium, even though not enacted into formal law, will influence courts to the extent of becoming an American code for all practical purposes.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

7791. WASSERMAN, RUDOLF. Die Vollstreckung ausländischer Schiedssprüche in Deutschland und in benachbarten Ländern. [The enforcement of arbitral awards in Germany and some neighboring countries.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5 (11) Nov. 1930: 217-228.—References to the laws of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Hungary.—*H. Karl Milde.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 7640, 7742, 7832, 7930, 7933, 7949-7950, 7953, 7967, 7980-7981, 7985, 8025, 8035, 8037, 8039, 8041)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

7792. ELLIOTT, W. Y. The sovereignty of the British dominions: law overtakes practice. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (4) Nov. 1930: 971-989.—This article reviews *The Sovereignty of the British Dominions* by Arthur Berriedale Keith in connection with the meeting in London of the Conference on Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Laws in October, 1929. The experts recognized only one general principle from Keith's work, that any changes which are to be made in the legal *status quo* in relation to the following subjects would have to be accomplished by acts of the British parliament: (1) disallowance and reservation; (2) the extra-territorial operation of dominion legislation; (3) the over-riding powers of British legislation laid down by the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865; (4) the right of Great Britain alone to legislate on royal titles and the succession to the throne; and (5) the making of basic changes in merchant shipping and colonial courts of admiralty acts. Only two exceptions are recommended as reservations to the full and plenary powers of the dominion parliaments: (1) The right of disallowance is still valid in respect to any dominion legislation, "which appears to the United Kingdom to alter any of the provisions affecting the stock to the injury of the original stockholder" of dominion public loans raised under the Colonial Stocks Act of 1900. (2) There is a reservation as to the retention of the constitutional *status quo* in the federal division of powers in Australia and Canada. The report of the conference forces the future common in-

terests of the empire to be reached by international agreement.—*Paul M. Cuncannon.*

7793. HAUSHOVER, KARL. Der Gestaltenwandel des britischen "Empire." [The transformation of the British Empire.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57 (2) Nov. 1930: 97-103.—As far as his majesty's government is concerned the national independence of the British dominions is a reality. However, their separation from the empire would be unthinkable. It would lead to war and revolution within the respective states. Economic factors as well as the fear lest the colored races seek an outlet for their surplus population in these dominions are a check upon secession.—*Carl Mauerstagen, Jr.*

7794. IRVINE, SIR WILLIAM. The crown and the dominions. *Engl. Rev.* 51 (6) Dec. 1930: 695-703.—The chief justice of Victoria urges on legal and constitutional grounds that whatever the implications of the Balfour formula of 1926, the nomination of the governor-general of Australia by the commonwealth government does not properly follow.—*H. D. Jordan.*

GERMANY

7795. STEINIG, ALFONS. Der Gemeindekonkurs nach dem Urteil gegen Glashütte. [Bankruptcy of a municipality according to the Glashütte case.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 24 (23) Dec. 1, 1930: 1418-1430.—This essay deals with the question as to what parts of municipal property are subject to receivership under German law, and what parts must be considered as reserved for further public use.—*H. Karl Milde.*

UNITED STATES

7796. A., S. E. Due process-statutory presumption of negligence-rational connection doctrine. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16(4) Feb. 1930: 375-378.

7797. ALBERTSWORTH, E. F. Conflict of compensation schemes in maritime employments. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(3) Nov. 1930: 304-307.—In two cases decided in 1930, *Nogueira v. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co.*, and *Jamison v. Encarnacion*, the U. S. Supreme Court had its initial opportunities to start working out the relationships of the compensation schemes of the merchant marine act of 1920 and the longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act of 1927.—C. Edwin Davis.

7798. ALBERTSWORTH, E. F. Constitutionality of bill making unenforceable contracts not to join labor unions and employers' associations. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(3) Nov. 1930: 307-310.—The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts recently held in an advisory opinion that a proposed bill to make void any contract by which "either party undertakes not to join, become, or remain a member of a labor union, or of any organization of employers" was in conflict with the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution. Strong arguments may be made against this decision. Moreover, various proposals have been introduced in the national congress in recent years to circumvent the decisions in the *Adair*, *Coppage*, and *Hitchman* cases. One of the most feasible of these bills proposes to refuse federal judicial recognition, in any form, to such a contract as the Massachusetts bill was directed against. Such a bill would appear to be constitutional.—C. Edwin Davis.

7799. ALBERTSWORTH, E. F. Power of congress to regulate disputes on interstate railways. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(3) Nov. 1930: 310-314.—Labor unions are inaugurating a new era in trade disputes by appealing to the courts instead of declaring strikes. The decision in the case of *Texas & New Orleans Railroad v. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks*, decided by the U. S. Supreme Court May 26, 1930, gives the sanction of the court to the provision of the railway labor act of 1926 which prohibits the use of pressure by employers on interstate railways with reference to the selection of representatives by workers in their employ. This decision appears to weaken the doctrine of the *Adair* case.—C. Edwin Davis.

7800. AUGSPURGER, O. B. Safety responsibility law tested in California court. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7(11) Nov. 1930: 21-22, 27.—In a recent decision in the district court of appeals of California a section of the safety responsibility law was declared unconstitutional. The section in question is similar in wording to a clause in the American Automobile Association's model bill and the New York State law. The law provides for suspension of the operator's license and owner's certificates of any person who fails to satisfy a judgment arising from the improper use of such person's automobile. Legal opinion has strongly objected to the decision on the ground that the law was passed as a measure of public good and that deprivation of property was incidental.—G. Wright Hoffman.

7801. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. That weasel word "concurrent." *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(2) Dec. 1929: 479-484.

7802. CAREY, CHARLES R. The status of the right to picket in Washington. *Washington Law Rev.* 5(3) Jun. 1930: 126-130.

7803. COHEN, JULIUS HENRY. Confiscatory rates and modern finance. *Yale Law J.* 39(2) Dec. 1929: 151-192.—New developments in modern finance have brought about new capital set-ups and these new factors in the financial arrangements of utilities challenge the established over-all rate of 7%. In the future

the court will be compelled to look into the determination of the interest return as well as into matters of valuation in deciding whether or not a rate is confiscatory, and each case will have to be considered on the facts peculiar to that case.—Charles Aikin.

7804. GOLDSTEIN, ARTHUR D. Limitations upon the federal power of deportation. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8(2) Dec. 1930: 313-315.

7805. H., H. H. Extent of the state's reserved power to amend corporate charters—Rights of dissenting preferred stockholders. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16(3) Jan. 1930: 282-288.

7806. H., W. G. The uniform declaratory judgments act—its application and effect. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(1) Nov. 1930: 117-129.—The uniform declaratory judgments act, an outgrowth of the Roman law, has been adopted by a dozen American states. It provides that one confronted with the possibility of litigation may apply to a court for adjudication of one's rights. The decree thus given is binding on parties and their privies, but it is not a judgment that can be executed. The constitutional validity of the act has been contested on the ground that it imposes on the courts non-judicial functions, that under it courts are called upon to settle moot cases and hand down mere advisory opinions. Such reasoning was accepted by the courts of Michigan. Other jurisdictions deny this contention. The declaratory judgment is not an innovation in many states, the principle having been previously employed in certain specified situations.—Charles Aikin.

7807. LOGAN, GEORGE B. The interstate commerce "burden theory" applied to air transportation. *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 433-442.—The regulation of the act of flying is primarily a state matter; the regulation of the business of flying, insofar as that business is not interstate commerce is also a matter of state regulation; the regulation of the business of flying insofar as it is interstate is a matter vested in the federal congress by the constitution. The application of the theory of a burden on interstate commerce acts to divest the states of their constitutional police power by permitting the federal government to enter the field of intrastate commerce, and as a bar to the entrance of states into the field of interstate commerce.—Lorraine Arnold.

7808. LYNDE, CORNELIUS. The controversy concerning the diversion of water from Lake Michigan by the Sanitary District of Chicago. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(3) Nov. 1930: 243-260.—The sewage disposal system developed by the Sanitary District of Chicago during the two decades after 1890 resulted in a decrease in the percentage of typhoid fever cases in Chicago, allowed the development of the lake front, and afforded an essential link in the long desired Lakes to the Gulf waterway. However, actions to enjoin the district from diverting sufficient water from the lake for the project were brought by the federal government and states affected. The supreme court has settled the various controversies in decisions handed down in 1925, 1929, and 1930, in the main adversely to Chicago and her co-defendants. Propaganda to influence the public against Chicago has come from several external sources; possibly some has come from eastern manufacturers competing with Chicago for a southwestern market. However, there is ground for belief that the development of a satisfactory waterway between the lakes and the gulf will not be prevented by the Supreme Court's decisions.—C. Edwin Davis.

7809. MOERMAN, SIDNEY. Workmen's compensation law—Constitutionality of supplemental recovery from tortfeasors. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4(1) Dec. 1929: 108-112.

7810. N., H. Assessment lien of city as constraint. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(3) Jan. 1930: 315-317.

7811. ROBERTS, GLENN D. Does the search and seizure clause hinder the proper administration of the

criminal justice? *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 5(4) Jun. 1929: 196-208.—The search warrant is the trump card in combating bootlegging and gambling activities and the right to inspect game and fish bags and automobiles is essential to a proper enforcement of our game laws. Yet, under the construction which is now being given by the courts to the search and seizure clauses of the state and federal constitutions, no such inspection or search can be made without a warrant or the consent of the person involved. Warrants must be based on actual knowledge. This construction is destructive of all enforcement and is unreasonable.—*Andrew A. Bruce.*

7812. S., M. C. Compulsory motor accident insurance exclusively with the state. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(1) Nov. 1930: 71-76.—Recently in Massachusetts the court was requested to render an opinion upon the validity of a proposed act providing for compulsory motor accident insurance, and requiring contributions to a state-managed fund as a prerequisite to the registration of motor vehicles within its jurisdiction. The court's opinion discloses that the bill would deprive the insurance companies of their property without due process of law, unless it may be authorized under the police power. Only as a last resort to protect the public should the legislature remedy an undesirable situation by prohibiting, in effect, the continuance of a lawful calling.—*E. A. Helms.*

7813. S., R. G. Exclusive federal jurisdiction over suits against foreign consuls and vice-consuls. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(5) Mar. 1930: 591-599.

7814. SCOTT, WILLIAM C. Judicial logic as applied in delimiting the concept of business "affected with a public interest." *Kentucky Law J.* 19(1) Nov. 1930: 16-42.—In determining what businesses are affected with a public interest the U. S. Supreme Court has set up two general criteria. In the older, a physical comparison is made between recognized common callings and the business attempted to be regulated. In 1876, with *Munn v. Illinois*, the Court added a new test based on a functional analogy. Was the social effect of a business such as to demand its regulation? If so, it should be classed as being affected with a public interest. Both methods were employed until 1923. With the decision of the Court in *Wolff Packing Co. v. Court of Industrial Relations* the functional test was abandoned and, for the present, is eliminated from judicial consideration.—*Charles Aikin.*

7815. STRADLEY, LEIGHTON P. Legal considerations affecting construction of tunnels under interstate navigable streams. *Temple Law Quart.* 4(2) Mar. 1930: 109-122.

7816. TALL, BERNARD. Exemption from federal income tax of salaries of state and municipal officers and employees. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(4)

Jun. 1930: 942-950.—An analysis is made of the federal revenue acts, the income tax regulations, and the relevant judicial decisions for the purpose of determining when compensation for services rendered to a state or municipality is exempt from federal income tax. The exemption extends only to compensation for services rendered in connection with the exercise of essential governmental functions by persons acting in the capacity of officers or employees as distinguished from independent contractors.—*A. H. Kent.*

7817. UNSIGNED. Federal control of radio broadcasting. *Yale Law J.* 39(2) Dec. 1929: 245-256.—The legal basis of federal control of the radio has not been established, although the need of providing for such a control is evident. Of the proposed bases, control under the commerce clause of the constitution seems the most practical, and on this clause the supreme court will probably sustain the radio act of 1927. While the decisions of the Radio Commission should be given much weight the court will probably examine each case on its merits on either the basis of reasonableness or public convenience and necessity.—*Charles Aikin.*

7818. UNSIGNED. Measure of recovery in the law of trade-marks and unfair competition. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(2) Feb. 1930: 242-253.—*N. Alexander.*

7819. UNSIGNED. Retroactive zoning ordinances. *Yale Law J.* 39(5) Mar. 1930: 735-742.—Limitations of property restriction by means of zoning are as yet undefined. The problem is practically confined to use regulation, which may be subdivided into two phases—the prohibition of future non-conforming uses and the discontinuance of existing ones. The latter causes the greater difficulty. The supreme court of Louisiana is the only court so far that has upheld a retroactive zoning ordinance. The Louisiana court attempted to justify the ordinance on the ground that the use of land for a store in the restricted district was a nuisance. Such use hardly corresponds with ordinary concepts of nuisance. Moreover, the real purpose of zoning does not require that existing uses be changed.—*E. A. Helms.*

7820. UNSIGNED. The use of the "public interest" concept in price-fixing cases. *Yale Law J.* 39(2) Dec. 1929: 256-264.—In a recent case involving price-fixing legislation the U. S. Supreme Court not only declared that it based its opinion on the "public interest" concept, but confessed that it was not very sure what was meant by the clause, "affected with a public interest." The outstanding responsibility for the present tangled price-fixing situation lies in the court.—*Charles Aikin.*

7821. WOLFE, EDWIN P. Injunctive relief from confiscatory orders of regulatory bodies pending litigation. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4(1) Dec. 1929: 76-80.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7776, 7779, 7889, 7891, 7934-7935, 8021, 8024, 8028, 8087)

FRANCE

7822. FRANÇO, ROGER. Les forces économiques de l'état. [Economic forces of the state.] *État Moderne.* 3(11) Nov. 1930: 315-323.—The numerous consultative committees which in France have relations with the ministerial departments possess no initiative, and their views are given little weight. The same is true of the National Economic Council. The real relation between economic forces and the state consists of lobbying by organizations of employers who tend to envisage the state of the future very much like French syndicalists and even Russian bolshevists. However, they differ in

presuming a direction of affairs which would belong to them rather than to the workers. The increasingly close relationship between the economic and the political will require a solution more fundamental than that attempted in an institution like the National Economic Council in France.—*R. K. Gooch.*

GERMANY

7823. SACHSE. Richterliche Unabhängigkeit. [Independence of judges.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 24(22) Nov. 15, 1930: 1353-1367.—The author argues against the efforts to weaken the safeguards to judicial independence in Germany and rejects every demand to change this system, particularly the socialist claim to grant parliament power to interfere. The present method of choosing judges is approved. The experience of the

U. S. and Switzerland with the election of judges is unsatisfactory. An appointment for less than life is dangerous to independence. The same danger is involved in permitting political authorities, such as the ministry, to assign judges, so far the function of the presiding committee of each court, as well as to make any change in the principles governing the promotion and dismissal of judges.—*Karl Milde.*

GREAT BRITAIN

7824. MUIR, RAMSAY. What is wrong with the British system of government. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (645) Nov. 1930: 623-630.—Britain needs a multi-party system as on the continent. It would prevent the evils of false majorities and make politicians seek the greatest measure of agreement. Parliamentary government is a misnomer because parliament has no control over either legislation or administration. Even cabinet dictatorship is impossible as the ministers cannot supervise their huge departments. A new controlling power has grown up, the press, which exerts pressure by being able to swing the unattached votes and thus change the governing politicians.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

ITALY

7825. OGG, FREDERIC A. Germany and Italy: a contrast in government. *Current Hist.* 33 (2) Nov. 1930: 228-233.—In contrasting the democratic constitution of Germany with the autocratic regime in Italy there is evidence that even the deliberative and advisory role recently assigned the Fascist grand council as an organ of the Italian government is being sacrificed to the supremacy of the premier. During 1929 it met only three times. At the last of these meetings in September the published minutes indicate that there was no deliberation or consultation of any kind; the agenda was exhausted by a speech from the premier. The council does not enjoy the confidence of Mussolini.—*A. J. Zurcher.*

7826. ZANOBINI, GUIDO. Le funzioni normative del Consiglio Nazionale dell'Corporazioni. [The normative function of the National Council of Corporations.] *Arch. di Studi Corporativi.* 1 (2) 1930: 245-257.

POLAND

7827. BRZEZIŃSKI, TADEUSZ. Opieka państwowa nad emigracją do krajów zamorskich. [The care granted by the government to over-seas emigrants.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 299-301.—In order to help the Polish emigrant who in the last years began to turn mainly towards Canada and Argentina the Polish government set up the emigration office by the decree of Oct. 11, 1927. Its task is to care for the emigrant before leaving the country, during the voyage, and even after arrival. He is granted material and moral assistance, and if he fails to adapt himself to new conditions is repatriated without charge.—*O. Eisenberg.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

7828. HERBST, J. F. The administration of native affairs in South Africa. *J. African Soc. [London].* 29 (117) Oct. 1930: 478-489.—Reviews in detail the developments concerning the department for native affairs, indirect and direct administration, application of native law by the courts, the native affairs commission (1920 on), the local councils, segregation of natives in urban areas, promotion of native agriculture, legislation by proclamation of the governor-general, the regulation of native labor, and the communal ownership of native land. The system of supervision of dealings with the natives by minor governmental officials has been developed and strengthened.—*Luther H. Evans.*

UNITED STATES

7829. ORFIELD, LESTER B. The procedure of the federal amending power. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25 (4) Dec. 1930: 418-445.—Art. V provides for the amending of the constitution but raises a great many questions of procedure. May the constitution be amended in ways not provided in Article V? Could congress be coerced into calling a convention after the proper application from the states? When have two-thirds of the state legislatures made such application? Must the states demand the calling of a convention for identical purposes? What procedure must be followed in calling the convention? How far might the convention go in amending the constitution? In the proposal of amendments by congress what is meant by "two-thirds of both houses"? Could congress propose a new constitution in the form of an amendment, withdraw an amendment once proposed, or regulate the procedure of ratification by the legislatures? In the ratification of proposed amendments by convention, what body would control the election of delegates and the procedure of the convention? What legislature, as regards time, may ratify? What may be the form of the ratification? May a legislature change its action with respect to an amendment? Is an amendment valid if congress coerces ratification? How long is a proposed amendment pending? May it be validated through acquiescence or altered through desuetude? This article contains the author's answers to these questions.—*Charles Aikin.*

7830. MACMAHON, ARTHUR W. Second session of the seventy-first congress and special session of the senate. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (4) Nov. 1930: 913-946.—The senate rejected Vare and received Grundy. LaFollette received a place on the finance committee. The standing rules of the senate were amended by abolishing the necessity for the consideration of bills in committee of the whole. Norris rigorously denounced Speaker Longworth for holding his famous "lame duck resolution" ten months without assigning it to a committee. The tariff bill finally passed, the president winning on both debentures and the flexible provisions. There was much talk on unemployment and prohibition. Two new federal penitentiaries were provided. The Library of Congress was given \$1,500,000 to purchase incunabula. The Wickersham Committee received \$250,000. The senate confirmed Hughes and rejected Parker. The Treaty of London was ratified.—*Paul M. Cuncannon.*

7831. SEARS, KENNETH C. The appointment of federal district judges. *Commercial Law League J.* 35 (7) Jul. 1930: 338-347.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7186, 7806, 7931-7932, 7950, 7959, 7966, 7979, 7986, 7997, 8018, 8023, 8026-8027, 8029, 8033, 8042)

UNITED STATES

7832. HUGUENARD, AARON H. Should Indiana call a constitutional convention? *Notre Dame Lawyer.* 6 (1) Nov. 1930: 78-100.

7833. RANKIN, ROBERTS. Impeachments and politics. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 29 (4) Oct. 1930: 374-393.—A synopsis of the provisions of the various state constitutions regarding impeachments, an account of the impeachments of Governors Walton and Johnston of Oklahoma and Governor Long of Louisiana, and a series of conclusions as to the general rules that govern the impeachment of a state official.—*E. M. Violette.*

7834. SHATTUCK, HENRY L. Less work for legislatures. *State Government.* 3 (8) Nov. 1930: 15-16.—The executive budget has undoubtedly diminished the work of the legislature and increased that of the executive. General laws are replacing special laws. Sal-

aries now rest upon flexible classification rather than upon statutory enactment. The added responsibility on the governor has had a salutary effect.—*Harvey Walker*.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6054, 6178, 6197, 6202, 6205, 6426, 7226, 7795, 7810, 7819, 7923, 7947, 7956, 7970, 8207)

GERMANY

7835. MOST, OTTO. Fehlentwicklungen in der Selbstverwaltung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Gesetzentwürfe. [Faulty developments in self-government with special reference to the proposed "Reichsstädteordnung" and the proposed Prussian "Selbstverwaltungsgesetz."] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 20 (22) Nov. 25, 1930: 1443-1456.—Municipal self-government is adversely affected by the encroachment of Reich and state upon the sphere of local autonomy, by excessive democratization and undue partisanship which weaken the personal connection between the citizen and his city government, and by bureaucratic tendencies. The true distinguishing characteristic of municipal self-government is the right of a municipality freely to make its own decisions in purely local affairs so long as these do not encroach upon the fundamental necessities of the state. Yet ¶ 92 of the Prussian bill gives the minister of the interior such wide power over local decisions as to destroy the foundations of local self-government. Both drafts erroneously require the mayor plan (*Bürgermeisterverfassung*) of government for all cities but in a washed-out form. Moreover, there is no good reason for legislating out of existence the magisterial plan (*Magistratsverfassung*) which has many proven advantages. Both bills lack a proper regulation of budgetary matters and of the economic activities of municipalities, and are subject to criticism in various other important respects.—*R. H. Wells*.

UNITED STATES

7836. BRADFORD, ERNEST S. Manager cities in action. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (6) Jun. 1930: 400-404.—Description of the manager plan and its history in Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, Michigan.—*Harvey Walker*.

7837. BROMAGE, ARTHUR W. Why some cities have abandoned manager charters. II. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (11) Nov. 1930: 761-766.—An account of the reasons of the abandonment of the city manager plan in Tampa, Lake City, Fort Myers, and St. Cloud, Florida; Dearborn, Michigan; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; Michigan City, Indiana. Group III includes those cities which gave the city manager plan a trial under political conditions: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Lawton, Oklahoma; Nashville, Tennessee; and Akron, Ohio.—*Harvey Walker*.

7838. MARSHALL, JOHN D. What the manager plan has meant to Cleveland. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (10) Oct. 1930: 679-680.—The manager plan in Cleveland has been fairly satisfactory, although the various elections which have been held in an effort to amend or change it have indicated that the people are very closely divided. There has been considerable opposition to the proportional representation system and a marked sentiment in the outlying sections for the return to the ward plan of electing the council.—*Harvey Walker*.

7839. MCGOLDRICK, JOSEPH. A policeman's lot. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (6) Jun. 1930: 391-397.—An appraisal of Grover Whalen's service as police commissioner of New York City.—*Harvey Walker*.

7840. VILAS, MALCOLM B. The Citizens' League of Cleveland. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (10) Oct. 1930: 684-686.—An account of the history, functions, and

present status of the Citizens' League of Cleveland.—*Harvey Walker*.

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 6642, 6644, 7175, 7178, 7282, 7383, 7488, 7585, 7948, 7957-7958, 7971, 7996, 8068, 8089-8092, 8095, 8106, 8172, 8177)

BELGIUM

7841. CAYEN, A. L'oeuvre coloniale des Belges. [The colonial achievement of the Belgians.] *Flambeau*. 13 (20-22) Nov. 1930: 178-192.—The World War and subsequent reconstruction have resulted in the industrialization of the Congo. Evidence is found in the production of palm oil, the construction of railways, the mining of copper and diamonds, and the exploration of hitherto unknown sections of the country.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

FRANCE

7842. C. Les journées de septembre en Annam. [September days in Annam.] *Asie Française*. 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 352-356.—It is useless to attempt to conceal the seriousness of the revolutionary disorders which swept the provinces of Vinh and Ha-Tinh in northern Annam last September. Many thousand natives placed themselves under the red flag and sought to overthrow French rule. Their failure was due only to the fact that superior forces which showed no quarter were instantly turned against them. Widespread discontent arising out of unquestioned exploitation has prevailed for many years and came to a head through the recent drop in agricultural values. French prestige has never stood high because of misgovernment and the release some months ago of the bandit leader, Phan-boi-chau, who had terrorized the countryside for years, convinced the Annamites that their foreign rulers in no way had native interests at heart.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7843. LABOURET, HENRI. À la recherche d'une politique indigène dans l'ouest africain. [In search of a native policy in French West Africa.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 600-604.—A generation's experience has shown that native chieftains should be allowed to retain their traditional judicial attributes in order to maintain their authority over their subjects but that they must be carefully, though not too obviously, checked up to prevent misuse of power. After considerable vacillation, the French are today putting this principle into common operation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7844. P., E. L'emprunt des établissements français de l'Océanie. [The French Oceanic loan.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 135-137.—The French chamber of deputies is now considering a bill which would authorize the colony of French Oceania to negotiate a loan of 23,000,000 francs, to be underwritten by the home government and to be spent on public works. According to present plans, 5,000,000 will be used on harbor improvements at Papeete, 3,000,000 on roads, and 6,500,000 on buildings.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7845. PAYEN, EDOUARD. L'emprunt de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française. [The French Equatorial African loan.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (10) Oct. 1930: 529-530.—A bill shortly to be acted upon by the legislature of the home country would permit the government of French Equatorial Africa to contract a loan of 747,000,000 francs to construct the long-projected Congo-Ocean railroad. A further subsequent loan of 300,000,000 francs will be sought to construct a modern port at Pointe-Noire.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7846. PRÖBSTER, EDGAR. Die Entwicklung von Frankreichs Islampolitik 1830-1930. [The development of French policy towards Islam.] *Z. f. Pol.*

20 (7-8) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 477-486.—In the first quarter of the 19th century the French neglected the fundamental importance of the religious element in their relations with Mohammedans. But soon the French learned to take advantage of the political influence which the aristocratic body of the *Ulama* exercises upon the Islamic followers. Thus Algeria and Mauretania were peacefully occupied. In Morocco, Tunisia, and Tripoli French policy tries to prevent a unitarian tendency among the Mohammedans by subdividing the religious control and keeping the Berber tribes from becoming Islamic. France reserves certain rights to the noble families and keeps the masses away from communist influences by granting them religious freedom.—*Werner Neuse*.

7847. UNSIGNED. Indochine. Le haut conseil colonial. [The superior colonial council for Indo-China.] *Asie Française*. 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 369.—This extraordinary body, composed of former ministers of the colonies and ex-governors-general, was formed to study the economic and political crisis in Indo-China and to recommend reforms. Its first session was held on Oct. 29. Because of frank recognition of the fact that heroic measures are necessary to maintain France's position in Malaysia, the recommendation that fundamental changes be made can confidently be looked for.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7848. UNSIGNED. Indochine. Un programme de réformes. [A reform program for Indo-China.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 123.—Pasquier, governor general of Indo-China, has named four commissions to study economic conditions in Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, and Tonkin respectively. The natives form a majority on each. The bodies have been particularly charged with recommending means of bettering agricultural credit conditions and meeting the labor problem.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7849. UNSIGNED. La nomination de M. Carde au gouvernement général de l'Algérie. [M. Carde's appointment as governor general of Algeria.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (10) Oct. 1930: 530-531.—Under presidential decree of Oct. 3, 1930, Jules Gaston Henri Carde, governor general of French West Africa, was named to a similar position in Algeria, replacing Pierre Bordes, retired. The appointment is of the utmost importance in colonial administrative history for Carde is the first "colonial" (a term applied to functionaries under the minister of colonies) to be placed in charge of affairs in Algeria which has hitherto been administered by individuals who have been political figures rather than career men.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7850. UNSIGNED. La politique coloniale française. [French colonial policy.] *Rev. du Pacifique*. 9 (10) Oct. 15, 1930: 596-614.—France desires only the good will of the inhabitants of her colonies, so that they may take their place in the structure of a French federation. To this end, beneficial economic and social plans are pursued.—*W. C. Johnstone, Jr.*

7851. UNSIGNED. Le départ de M. le Gouverneur Guyon de Marseille. [The departure of Governor Guyon from Marseilles.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 113.—Guyon, governor of New Caledonia, has embarked for the Pacific after securing the enactment of several measures of the utmost importance for the colony's development. Among these were the increase of the annual subvention by the home government from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 francs; the voting of a special grant of 4,500,000 francs; the securing of authorization to borrow up to 5,000,000 francs for work on public enterprises; the granting of a subsidy by the Colonial Cotton Association to encourage cultivation of that product; and the promise of aid for the distressed New Caledonian coffee growers.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7852. UNSIGNED. Le Laos est une colonie. [Laos is a colony.] *Asie Française*. 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 373.—Great uncertainty has existed in recent years with respect to the exact status of Laos—whether it was a protectorate or a colony. The legislative section of the superior council for the colonies has just made a careful study of the matter at the request of the minister of colonies and has rendered a unanimous opinion that the region is a colony. It will consequently be classified as such in the future and title of the resident superior of Laos will, presumably, be changed to that of governor or lieutenant-governor.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7853. UNSIGNED. Le voyage du président de la république au Maroc. [President Doumergue's trip to Morocco.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (10) Oct. 1930: 565-574.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7854. UNSIGNED. Les emprunts coloniaux. [Colonial loans.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 605-607.—The colonies are all suffering from the world depression and are, consequently, unable to raise the large sums necessary to construct badly needed public works. The matter of permitting them to contract loans underwritten by the home government for that purpose is now being discussed in the chamber of deputies. A bill recently presented would authorize French West Africa to borrow 1,570,000,000 francs; Indo-China 1,250,000,000 francs; Madagascar 700,000,000 francs; Togo 65,000,000; and Cameroon 15,000,000.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7855. UNSIGNED. Libia. Des calomnies contre la France. [Calumnies against France in Libya.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (10) Oct. 1930: 551-552.—*Er-Raqib el-Atid*, the leading Arabic newspaper in Tripoli, engaged in a savage denunciation of the French regime in Morocco in its issue of Sep. 25, 1930, basing its attack on alleged anti-Mohammedan measures instituted by the protecting country. The fact that the same article lauded Italy's native religious policy, in a period of marked Franco-Italian hostility, suggests that the article was inspired in Rome.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7856. UNSIGNED. L'insécurité dans le territoire du sud. [Insecurity in southern Morocco.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 582-585.—Southern Morocco was not occupied and pacified until 1918 and bands of plundering hill dwellers had not yet been broken up at the time of the Riffian disorders. They have, more recently, been joined by followers of defeated Abd-el-Krim and their descents upon the countryside have become annoyingly frequent. Trade and settlement have both been badly retarded and the protecting state is directing a large scale drive against them.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7857. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. L'emprunt de 95 millions. [The New Caledonian loan of 95 million francs.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 139.—The French Chamber of Deputies has authorized the colony of New Caledonia to contract a loan of this amount underwritten by the home government for the construction of public works; 35,000,000 francs is to be spent on harbor works and 31,000,000 on roads.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7858. UNSIGNED. Nouvelles-Hébrides. La répartition de la subvention extraordinaire. [The division of the emergency subvention in the New Hebrides.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 115.—Early this year, the French government made an emergency appropriation of 4,500,000 francs to afford relief to the sufferers from the 1928 hurricane. After 3,852,549 francs had been distributed among the planters, the balance was divided among individuals losing personal property. About half the losses sustained were met.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7859. UNSIGNED. Nouvelles-Hébrides. La subvention métropolitaine. [The mother country's subvention to New Hebrides.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (116)

Sep.-Oct. 1930: 114-115.—As originally planned, the mother country's contribution to the colony's budget for 1931 was to have been but 1,500,000 francs, most of the sum necessary for operating the government having been scheduled to be raised through taxing the planters. With the enormous drop in the value of island produce, it was impossible for the latter to meet their quota, and the mother country increased its subvention to 5,000,000 francs.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7860. UNSIGNED. Nouvelles-Hébrides. Le nouveau résident. [The new French resident in the New Hebrides condominium.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 140.—Carlotti, a native of Corsica, long in the Indo-Chinese civil service, has been promoted to this new position and will take over the office at once.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7861. UNSIGNED. Nouvelles-Hébrides. Le tribunal criminel français. [The French criminal tribunal in the New Hebrides condominium.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 140-141.—This body has been reorganized by arrêt of the governor under date of Aug. 30, 1930, and its powers have been considerably increased.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7862. UNSIGNED. Nouvelles-Hébrides. L'immatriculation des terres. [Land registration in the New Hebrides condominium.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 141.—Lands in the New Hebrides are now being surveyed and registered under a recent law. The cost of having this work done has been increased 150% by action of the mixed tribunal. While justifiable enough in theory, it will prove exceedingly burdensome to the distressed planters.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7863. UNSIGNED. Tripoli. Des calomnies contre la France. [Calumnies against France in Tripoli.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 610-612.—The important Arabic journal, *Er-Raqib el-Atid*, is engaged in a large-scale, obviously Fascist inspired attack on the French regime in Morocco.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

GREAT BRITAIN

7864. BARKER, ERNEST. The contact of colonies and civilizations. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (779) Nov. 1930: 578-587.—An address delivered in March, 1930, at Aberdeen University. The four characteristics of western civilization are a political system based on nationalism, an economic system based on capitalism, a culture based on science and national education, and Christianity. The last two have been offered India for her to accept or reject as she wishes. The economic system is being introduced. It is in the political sphere that the clash comes. Great Britain has introduced the western concept of the state, has given India the concept of nationalism and must regard it sympathetically. There must be increasing consultation of India in the political sphere and patience with her attempts at self-government. In India increasing national homogeneity and individual civic disinterestedness are necessary.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

7865. DAS, TARAKNATH. British imperialism in India. *Calcutta Rev.* 37 (2-3) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 143-164.—England secured control over India by forgery, bribery, treachery, intrigues, and the deliberate fomenting of civil wars among Indian princes. One of the fundamental principles of British imperialism has been, and is, the deliberate subordination of the interests of the people of India to those of Britain. At least four shillings in the pound of income of every man and woman in Great Britain is drawn, directly or indirectly, from the connection with India.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

7866. FROIDEVAUX, HENRI. La question palestinienne et les embarras du cabinet britannique. [The Palestine question and the British cabinet's embarrassment.] *Asie Française*. 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 346-348.—Lord Balfour's foolhardy wartime declaration

favoring the establishment of a national homeland for the Jews in Palestine has been responsible for the development of one of the most nasty political situations the Levant has known and has placed the British government in an awkward situation. The MacDonald ministry has sought to weasel its way out, but the recent Passfield announcement can only be provocative of further trouble.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7867. GARTHORNE, E. R. Application of native law. *Bantu Studies*. 3 (3) Jul. 1929: 245-259.—After giving a history of the efforts made by the sovereign power since 1833 to recognize native law in Africa, the article points out the extreme divergence and confusion in applying native law in Zululand, Natal, Bechuanaland, Transvaal, Cape Colony, and the Orange Free State, and emphasizes the necessity for the adoption of more general principles. (An editorial note indicates that this study was prepared before the enactment of Act 38 of 1927.)—*R. W. Logan.*

7868. HARRIS, J. H. The challenge of Kenya. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (779) Nov. 1930: 598-604.—The declaration of the Duke of Devonshire in 1922, confirmed by Lord Passfield in 1930, that "in the administration of Kenya His Majesty's Government regard themselves as exercising a trust on behalf of the African population" has been definitely challenged by Lord Delamere as spokesman for the 2,500 permanent British settlers.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

7869. UNSIGNED. British missionaries' manifesto. *Indian Rev.* 31 (11) Nov. 1930: 753.—Over 200 British missionaries in India have issued a manifesto in which they declare that the cause of the present turmoil is to be found in the growing sense of humiliation in the minds of the Indian people at being ruled by aliens. They declare that the Indian national awakening is very real and that no settlement will be satisfactory which does not make for the recovery of Indian national self-respect.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

7870. UNSIGNED. Documents concerning the origin and purpose of the Indian statutory commission. *Internat. Conciliation*. (258) Mar. 1930: 129-189.

7871. UNSIGNED. La déclaration du gouvernement britannique sur la politique en Palestine. [The British government's declaration on its Palestine policy.] *Asie Française*. 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 348-352.—The recently issued White Book on Palestine will stand high among the documents connected with the development of the mandate system.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7872. VIJARAGAVACHARIAR, C. The Indian impasse and a way out. *Hindustan Rev.* 54 (312-313) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 575-590.—The way out of the present impasse in India is to grant dominion status immediately and to proclaim full amnesty for all political prisoners, who number 60,000. The people are fully determined to establish self-governing institutions in India. Their weapons in this conflict are suffering and non-violent resistance. It is for England now to say whether she will prefer justice and cooperation to repression and oppression. (The writer is an ex-president of the Indian National Congress.)—*Sudhindra Bose.*

7873. VOGT, JOHAN. Kva tener Europa paa koloniane sine. [What is Europe's profit from her colonies?] *Syn og Segn*. (4) 1930: 179-189.—The economic relation between Europe and her colonies has received scant attention. But the sums derived from the colonies are enormous. From 1900-1905 England spent £20,000,000 annually on her colonies; but in return she received a profit of £120,000,000. From 1905-1910 England spent annually £125,000,000; but she received annually £160,000,000. The sources of income are: interest, profits, pensions, salaries, cheap delivery of goods. The sums derived from interest alone are enormous. Military pensions in India amount to £10,000,000 annually. In 1926-27 all pensions and the

like paid to England by India amounted to £23,000,000.
—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

7874. WIGGLESWORTH, A. What I found in East Africa. *United Empire*. 21 (11) Nov. 1930: 594-598.—An account of the situation in British East Africa as regards the prosperity of the plantations, native welfare, roads, and agricultural and medical research.
—*Lennox Mills.*

7875. WINTERTON, EARL. The solutions of the Simon report. *Fortnightly Rev.* 128 (764) Aug. 1930: 145-157.

7876. YOUNGHUSBAND, SIR FRANCIS. India and the world. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (645) Nov. 1930: 565-576.—From 1861 it has been the acknowledged British policy that Indians should be fitted for self-government. There has been an Indian governor of a province, an under-secretary in the house of lords, and 367 Indians hold higher posts in the Indian civil service as against 894 British, while the lower officials number 5,500 Indians to 630 Europeans. In the courts there are 2,500 Indians to 230 British; so it is with other services with a noticeable decline of efficiency at first. Would France or Holland have done as well? Population has increased, foreign trade enormously developed, there are nearly 30,000,000 acres of land under government irrigation, 41,000 miles of railway, 9,250,000 children at school. Withdrawal must be carefully done, for India is open to external attack, and to internal strife.
—*H. McD. Clokie.*

ITALY

7877. GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. Tripolis. *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (7-8) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 446-476.—Unlike the French in North Africa the Italians take the attitude of masters. Tripolitania is wholly conquered, Cyrenaica along the coast. Capitalism has upset the indigenous home arts and crafts. Tripolitania is a thoroughfare, Tripoli a stopping place and transfer station. The main caravan highroad leads by way of Murzuk in Fezzan to Lake Tchad. Murzuk is likewise the crossing of an old west-eastern caravan route. While France is planning a transcontinental railroad from the north, Italy makes bids to an extension of her territory to Lake Tchad, the pivot of central Africa. France has shown a conciliatory spirit, England, in the interest of Nigeria, is opposed to such a development. The Tuaregs would be under Italian control and could be used as a weapon against France. Despite great privileges granted to Italian settlers their number is still small: of 550,000 in Tripolitania 20,000, of 225,000 in Cyrenaica 10,000.
—*Werner Neuse.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

See also Entries 7039, 7081, 7144, 7200, 7233, 7309, 7830, 7833, 8075, 8083, 8088, 8089)

ABYSSINIA

7881. NILUS, NIGER. Ras Tafari Negusa Nagast of Abyssinia. *Engl. Rev.* 51 (5) Nov. 1930: 605-613.—The new emperor of Ethiopia has a hard task ahead of him. A rival of the imperial blood, who is imprisoned but may not be killed, a conservative and extraordinarily numerous priesthood, and an equally conservative landed proprietor class, all present difficulties and dangers. Ras Tafari is progressive, albeit duly suspicious of the potential ambitions of Britain and Italy, and it will be a matter of some moment to see how suc-

JAPAN

7878. SNOW, EDGAR. Some results of 35 years of Japanese rule in Formosa. *China Weekly Rev.* 54 (11) Nov. 15, 1930: 389-391.—Schools, churches, temples, newspapers, *geisha*, *sake*, and the far-reaching effects of social and business contacts with 20,000 Japanese in Formosa have worked a remarkable influence over 35 years. An excellent educational system from the standpoint of the number of schools has been developed, but virtually all work is conducted in the Japanese language and according to the Japanese pattern.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

NETHERLANDS

7879. GYBLAND OOSTERHOFF, H. H. van. De Surinaamsche begroting voor 1931. [The budget of Surinam for the year 1931.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 15 (780) Dec. 1930: 1085-1087.—The yearly subsidy furnished by the mother country has been divided into two parts, one to promote prosperity and a second to cover the deficit on ordinary expenses. The costs for immigration of laborers are considered to belong to the first and will no longer be covered out of a loan. A pension fund will be started. As a trial measure the immigration of free Javanese laborers has been started. These laborers enter into a contract in Surinam. The employers in Surinam do not yet agree with the conditions of this contract by which the employer is much more bound than the laborer. An expert is appointed to promote the sale of Surinam timbers. [See Entry 2: 9530.]
—*Cecile Rothe.*

7880. MENDELAAR, J. J. Sumatra's oostkust en de bestuurs hervorming. [The east coast of Sumatra and the government reorganization.] *Indische Mercur.* 53 (51) Dec. 1930: 1118-1119.—Sumatra will be the first part of the Outer Districts of the Netherlands Indies where the government reorganization will be carried through. Administrative organization of the east coast developed quickly after the decentralization of the government; in 1909 an advisory council for the district was instituted, the municipality of Medan was organized, and some years afterwards smaller municipalities. However, these bodies, especially the district, had too little power. The reorganization of 1922 has made it possible to trust a part of the central governmental task to the lower organizations and to give them a large share of local self-government. The changes in Sumatra will require more time than in Java, but it may be expected that after the reorganization the districts will be able to provide for themselves in the most efficient way. The lower organizations will have a greater financial power.—*Cecile Rothe.*

cessful he can be in forwarding the development of a country rich in partially surveyed resources and inhabited by an indolent, turbulent, and haughty people.
—*H. D. Jordan.*

7882. UNSIGNED. Le couronnement de l'empereur d'Éthiopie. [The coronation of the emperor of Abyssinia.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 615-616.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

AUSTRIA

7883. RAY, MARCEL. Sie nennen es Aktivismus. [They call it activism.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (47) Nov. 22, 1930: 1863-1866.—Activism is the new political slogan in Germany and Austria. Essentially it signifies a dangerous reliance on illegal might as opposed to rightful political power.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

BELGIUM

7884. OSWALD, ROBERT PAUL. Die zwischenstaatliche Stellung Flanderns. [The position of Flanders.] *Flandern*. 26(8) May 1929: 550-554.

7885. PIRENNE, JACQUES. La question linguistique. La question scolaire. La question de l'école des hautes études. [The language question. The problem in the elementary schools. The problem in the institutions of higher learning.] *Flambeau*. 13(20-22) Nov. 1930: 262-288.—A résumé of the language problem in Belgium, the reforms which have been proposed by the government, and the attitude which has been taken by the various parties. Prior to the establishment of an independent Belgium, the use of the Flemish tongue had almost disappeared. About 1840, the strife between the liberal and Catholic elements produced a marked Flemish movement, with cultural, political, and nationalistic aims. The support of a separatist movement by the clergy and small politicians has produced a strong reaction among the Walloons. The government is tending toward the establishment of French and Flemish on an equal basis as national languages.—*F. B. Stevens*.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

7886. UNSIGNED. The Guildhall banquet. *United Empire*. 21(11) Nov. 1930: 585-592.—The prime ministers of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand stated that their goal was "the economic solidarity of this Empire." General Hertzog declared that the achievement of equal status at the 1926 imperial conference had converted the South African Nationalist party from suspicious hostility to co-operation.—*Lennox Mills*.

CHINA

7887. CHEN, L. T. Is the Chinese revolution a myth? *China Critic*. 3(37) Sep. 11, 1930: 869-870.—The obstacles to be overcome by the Nanking government are: the lack of recognition of a central authority, communism, and the existing political system. The present government is founded on the theory of party dictatorship. The masses of the people have found the party an additional burden, and the intellectual classes resent the assertion that only party members are supposed to possess civic rights.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

7888. LATTIMORE, OWEN. Political conditions in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 318-327.—The most striking contrast between Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan is that, while the Chinese have been driven from Outer Mongolia, they are rapidly advancing toward it again, aided by railway construction in Manchuria, driving out the majority of Mongols and absorbing the remaining minority. In Chinese Turkestan, the Chinese can hardly be said to be absorbing or replacing the natives. The Russians, while their influence is profound politically in Outer Mongolia and economically in Chinese Turkestan, are in no position to occupy these territories with Russian population, and meet with strong resistance on the part of the inhabitants.—*S. T. Takeuchi*.

7889. MacNAIR, HARLEY FARNSWORTH. The political history of China under the Republic. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 214-228.—A condensed survey of the revolutionary movements in China since 1911. The aims of the Nanking government are to bring in a uniform policy and economy for all China, with abolition of military governors and their system of regional rule, annulment of foreign privileges, educational reform, and special labor legislation including training of soldiers in civilian pursuits. Special interest is also shown in Chinese living abroad and in Chinese returning home after residence abroad.

The Nanking government has accomplished more than any other Chinese government since 1911.—*A. Arnoldson*.

7890. MENG, C. Y. W. Mongolian conference results in needed reforms and improved relations. *China Weekly Rev.* 53(4) Jun. 28, 1930: 134-136.—Early in June, 1930, the first Mongolian conference was held in Nanking. One of the most important resolutions was the abolition of the league and banner system in Mongolia. All slavery in Mongolia is to be abolished, the judicial system improved, and educational facilities increased.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

7891. UNSIGNED. Fourth plenary session of central executive committee adopts new program for party and nation! *China Weekly Rev.* 54(13) Nov. 29, 1930: 460.—The official manifesto issued at the close of the fourth plenary session of the Kuomintang central executive committee listed the following as the chief accomplishments of the meeting: Convocation of the National People's convention; enlistment of men of talent in the reconstruction program; improvement of the existing system and reform of the government administration; suppression of banditry and communism, and military rehabilitation; relief of famine refugees and development of industries; realization of the district autonomy system and re-demarcation of local administrative districts.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

EGYPT

7892. MUNTAKID. Turmoil in Egypt. *Natl. Rev.* (571) Sep. 1930: 619-626.

7893. NEWMAN, E. W. P. Egypt. *Contemp. Rev.* 138(779) Nov. 1930: 570-577.—When Nahas Pasha resigned he and the Wafds were surprised that the king was able to get anyone to form a cabinet, the Wafds having a parliamentary majority. It was done by Sidky Pasha forming an extra-constitutional cabinet. If Britain is to get an agreement with a stable Sidky government there must be a reform of the electoral system. If Britain is to make terms with any other government e.g., the Wafds, all party leaders in England must declare that the last conditions offered by Henderson, for the MacDonald cabinet, are the maximum concessions which can be made.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

GERMANY

7894. DAWSON, PHILIP. The economic and political position of Germany. *Engl. Rev.* 51(6) Dec. 1930: 709-721.—Careful analysis of present conditions in Germany, and of the causes which have brought them about, leads to the conclusion that there will be no revolution, and that the republican government will continue on the present sensible and pacific lines.—*H. D. Jordan*.

7895. KAWERAU, SIEGFRIED. Viertausend deutsche Schulaufsätze. [Four thousand German students' themes.] *Tagebuch*. 11(42) Oct. 18, 1930: 1675-1681.—This analysis of 4,000 themes of the secondary schools of Prussia indicates that Prussian students are strongly nationalistic and reactionary in politics.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

7896. LOUTRE, CAMILLE. La situation en Allemagne. [The situation in Germany.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13(664) Nov. 1, 1930: 1580-1582.—A discussion of the situation after the meeting of parliament in October, especially with reference to the position of the cabinet, Hitler, financial reforms, and the revisionist campaign.—*Luther H. Evans*.

7897. SCHRÖDER, GEORG. Das nationalsozialistische Wirtschaftsprogramm. [The economic program of the National Socialists.] *Arbeitgeber*. 20(14) Jul. 15, 1930: 404-406.—The economic program of the National Socialists is a state socialism colored by nationalism. The immediate goals include the abolition

of interest, which is supported by a false theory of capital. The productive work of the state is to be carried on through the issue of new paper money. The party demands further participation of labor in the direction of business and industry, the nationalization of banks and all economic trusts, and under certain conditions the expropriation of large estates. The party aggressively opposes big business.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

7898. UNSIGNED. Exkommunikation des Hakenkreuzes. [Excommunication of the National Socialists.] *Tagebuch.* 11(41) Oct. 11, 1930: 1625-1627.—Father Weber of Kirschausen threatened excommunication to every Catholic of his parish who would affiliate with the Hitler party. His superior, the bishop of Mainz, upholds and defends this position in the document here cited.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

GREAT BRITAIN

7899. BENNETT, ERNEST. The Labour government and its prospects. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108(645) Nov. 1930: 553-564.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

7900. BLAND, J. O. P. The feminine man in politics. *Engl. Rev.* 51(6) Dec. 1930: 746-752.—The feminine men, the closet philosophers, sentimental idealists and "liberal-minded" doctrinaires, men such as Norman Angell, Gilbert Murray, H. G. Wells, Lionel Curtis, and Bertrand Russell, have become increasingly dominant in politics and are surely destroying the British Empire, "without which we are nothing."—*H. D. Jordan.*

HUNGARY

7901. ERÉNYI, GUSTAV. Das neueste Ungarn. Probleme und Widersprüche. [New Hungary. Problems and paradoxes.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(6) Sep. 1930: 369-398.—Hungary's friendship with Italy which is economically without any advantage to the country, created an estrangement with her neighbor. Her tariff walls led to an embargo on Hungarian farming products. The former gentry has been replaced by an army of officials and civil servants which enjoys a series of privileges and forms an iron wall around the government. The government is spreading its influence by interfering in municipal administration. Graft is increasing. Due to post-revolutionary reaction and the absence of the secret ballot the opposition parties are insignificant; of the right wing General Gömbös is called the future man. Such a dictatorship would create serious problems in southeastern Europe.—*Werner Neuse.*

7902. MÓNUS, ELIAS. A pártgyűlés és az agrárprogram. [The party meeting and the agrarian program.] *Szocializmus.* 20(9) Sep. 1930: 257-265.—Since 1890 the Social Democratic party of Hungary has been working on an agrarian policy, but disagreements on principle were so great that a program was reached only at the present meeting. The party opposed the great feudal estates and favored the common working of small pieces of land.—*Stefan Gyöngyössi.*

INDIA

7903. KIRK, WILLIAM. Gandhi as I saw him. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(312-313) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 591-599.—Gandhi's power lies in his Christlike willingness to sacrifice self for others. He is a man of saintly character and dauntless spirit, trying to introduce religion into politics. He is translating the teachings of Buddha and Christ. Gandhi has the rare gift of goodness, which is winning millions to his side.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

IRAQ

7904. KOHN, HANS. Das Königreich Irak. [The kingdom of Iraq.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(4) Jul. 1930: 246-284.

—In 1932, after Iraq has been admitted to the League of Nations, a treaty with Great Britain will become effective which provides autonomy, cessation of the mandate, the concession of three airdromes to the British, and validity of the treaty for 25 years. According to an unreliable census, the population of Iraq is 2,849,282 (1,494,015 Shiites, 1,146,685 Sunnites). The budget shows a surplus. The exports are agrarian products. Two oil companies, Turkish Petroleum Company, which represents French-Belgian-American interests, and the Khanaqin Oil Company (Anglo-Persian company) are of the highest economic importance to Iraq. The Kurdish question has been solved satisfactorily, and the controversy between the two main religious groups has been decreasing. The Turko-British Mosul dispute was settled in the treaty of Angora (June 5, 1926) in which a final border line was fixed. Turkey was granted 10% of Iraq government receipts from the Mosul oil field for 25 years. (Two maps.)—*Werner Neuse.*

ITALY

7905. LANIA, LEO, and BAUER, LUDWIG. Der Untergang einer Demokratie. [The decline and fall of a democracy.] *Tagebuch.* 11(42) Oct. 18, 1930: 1664-1674.—Lania describes the rise of Fascism in Italy. Bauer ("Das Leben einer Diktatur") sees Fascism today in desperate straits, the opposition steadily growing.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

LATIN AMERICA

7906. SCHÜCK, WALTER. Regierungsform und Regierungspraxis im Lateinischen Amerika. [Form and practice of government in Latin America.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(7-8) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 520-533.—There is always some kind of dictatorship in Latin America. There are two houses in the legislatures in one of which the executive must have a strong backing. The changing composition of the senate during the years in office of a government, and a flirtation of the executive power with the opposition is characteristic of South American politics. Parties are crystallizations around a personality. Interference of the executive with the legislature should be prohibited, but mostly the judges are politically tied by one party or the other. Presidential dictatorship favored by creditor nations like England and the U. S. is gaining ground. On the other hand, presidents and executives today begin to cater to the masses of the proletariat.—*Werner Neuse.*

NEAR EAST

7907. LAMMENS, HENRI. Naẓrahn fī ḥaḍīr al-Islām. [A survey of present-day Islam.] *al-Machriq.* 28(10) Oct. 1930: 739-743; (11) Nov. 1930: 836-839.—The various Moslem sects, newly awakened national life, and divergent economic and political interests have divided the Islamic world beyond all hope of its future unification. The recent attempts at the revivification of the defunct caliphate prove that. The 1929 census makes the number of Moslems in the world between 240,000,000 and 250,000,000. Only 12,000,000 are pure Arabs, 26,000,000 and Arabic speaking but not Arabs, 70-73,000,000 are Indians, 50,000,000 live in the East Indies, and 34,000,000 are Ottoman and other Turks. The Sunnite Moslems number 220,000,000 or 91% of the whole, but they include among them all shades of belief. The 22,000,000 non-Sunnites, or Shi'ites, are beyond any hope of reconciliation with the main body of Islam. The vast majority of the Moslems in the world live under the direct rule, protection, or mandate of some European power. Only 35,000,000 rule themselves.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

PALESTINE

7908. FIDÉS, PAUL. La crise palestinienne. [The Palestine crisis.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13 (665) Nov. 8, 1930: 1620-1621.—*Luther H. Evans*.

7909. SOLOW, HERBERT. The realities of Zionism. *Menorah J.* 19 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 97-127.—There are three possible Zionist approaches to British policy in Palestine. The first is that of the currently official Zionism, the center party, which assumes that Great Britain and the League of Nations will safeguard the interests of Zionism. The second possible approach is that of the right wing or revisionists who formulate as their program the realization of a Jewish majority in Palestine and the establishment of a Jewish state in collaboration with Great Britain. The third approach is that of the left wing, the cultural Zionists, who preach rapprochement with the Arab, Palestine becoming a land of two autonomous and mutually respecting peoples, the Jews remaining a statistical minority but achieving cultural autonomy. All these programs are based upon the fallacy of utilizing the forces which dominate society today. So long as this is the case Zionism will continue futile.—*W. O. Brown*.

7910. TEN BOOM, W. Zionism. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 19 (74) Apr. 1930: 231-240.—The Zionist movement practically began with Herzl in 1895, but there were Zionists among the Eastern Jews before that time. These Eastern Zionists, *Chovevei Zion* (lovers of Zion) supported the movement, although they sought other objectives than Herzl. Their leader was Asher Ginsberg (Achad-Ha-Am). The Western Zionists, with Herzl as their leader, aimed at political objectives, while Ginsberg rather sought the establishment of a cultural and spiritual center for Jewry in Palestine. Political Zionism has now evoked the fierce opposition of Arab nationalism, and seems doomed to disappointment. The reaction may be expected to turn the Jews from the secularistic program of Zionism to more spiritual objectives and so promote the Christianization of the Jews.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

7911. VALENTIN, HUGO. Det judiska Palestinas återuppbygganda. [The rebuilding of Jewish Palestine.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20 (7) Jul. 1930: 462-475.—A history of the modern Zionist movement from its foundation in Theodor Herzl's famous book *Der Judenstaat*, published in 1896, to the present time.—*Walter Sandelius*.

7912. ZUKERMAN, WILLIAM, and RICHARDS, BERNARD G. The passing of political Zionism. *Current Hist.* 31 (3) Dec. 1929: 473-479.

POLAND

7913. MEYER, PERCY. Polens ukrainische Ostmark. [Poland's Ukrainian border district.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (6) Jun. 1930: 462-473.—In Galicia, Polish propaganda has made constant progress since the middle of the 14th century. The Ukrainian peasants, separated from the Catholic Polish colonists by their orthodox faith, remained in a primitive state. National conflicts began in the second half of the 19th century, both in Galicia and Western Ukraine. Since 1905 the Catholic church has supported these national tendencies. The weakness of the Ukrainians was increased by their large-scale emigration to the New World. The deep antagonism between Polish authority and Ukrainian minority is reflected in the census of 1921, according to which Ukrainians in Poland numbered about 4,000,000, whereas private statements estimate them to be 5-6,000,000. There is social and national hostility between Kiev and Lemberg, the two centers of Ukrainian national life. National consciousness is to be found only in Eastern Galicia, not among the illiterate peasants in Western Ukraine.—*Hans Frerik*.

RUMANIA

7914. GROSS, HERMAN. Rumänien unter der Regierung Maniu. [Rumania under the Maniu government.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (7-8) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 487-501.—After the proclamation of Carol as king the Liberal party first protested, then accepted the new situation. Maniu formed two cabinets. In October, 1930, he resigned and a new cabinet was formed which continues the policy of the Nationalists. The Maniu government concentrated on the reform of economic conditions. A stabilization and reconstruction loan was raised in 1929 (\$101,000,000). Agriculture was granted financial support, laws prohibiting foreign financial participation were repealed, and reforms were carried out in railroad and highway systems, in grants of concessions for canals and telephones, and in the establishment of new tariffs.—*Werner Neuse*.

TURKEY

7915. KUMARAPPA, JAGADISAN M. Creative nationalism in Turkey. *Modern Rev.* 48 (5) Nov. 1930: 502-505.—When the Ottoman dynasty was overthrown Ghazi Mustafa Kemal had a chance of making himself the Sultan. Instead, he proceeded to remove the century-old customs and institutions of Turkey and to make it a modern state. The rapid transformation of Turkey is another proof that the "unchanging East" does change, and is changing at a breathless speed.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

7916. PALMER, JULIAN. Turkish politics: persons and parties. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (645) Nov. 1930: 591-599.—When the Unionists gave way at the end of the war to the Entente Liberal, Mustafa Kemal was able to establish a republic with himself president and Ismet Pasha premier. Many reforms were introduced. Opposition leaders were crushed in 1925 and 1926 and the press put under strict control. Only one party remained, the Ghazi's Republican People's, and only his candidates were nominated in 1927. Nevertheless there has been growing opposition to the reforms and to the clique in control. Ismet continues premier; Fethi's new party has not mustered more than 13 votes in the assembly. Perhaps the Ghazi has tolerated it as he wished to become neutral among the parties.—*H. McD. Clotie*.

7917. RUSTEM BEY, A. Die Zukunft der Türkei. [The future of Turkey.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (1) Apr. 1930: 1-29.—The westernization of Turkey is not a revolution but an evolution. The number of illiterate people is decreasing. Heavy taxation is going to bear fruit in reforms. Railroads have been built; they will help eastern Anatolia and facilitate distribution of farm products. Factories have been built by the government. The budget is balanced. The fight against malaria, tuberculosis, and syphilis has been successful. Turkish patriotism has often prevented the appointment of foreign specialists in cases of important reform work. Yet a new spirit among the leading classes, the personality of Mustafa Kemal, geographical advantages and natural resources will carry the country over the difficulties.—*Werner Neuse*.

USSR

7918. FRISCH, HARALD. Momente der Moskauer Politik. Zum 16. Kongress der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion. Methoden der Moskauer Diktatur. [Traits of Moscow policy. Remarks on the 16th congress of the Communist party in Soviet Russia. Methods of Moscow dictatorship.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 61 (7-8) 1930: 405-411; (9) 1930: 543-550.—The 16th congress of the Communist party in Moscow June 26-July 13, 1930 was a rallying of all the faithful of the communist creed, directed to welding them together at a critical moment. What really matters in Russia is

not the adaptability of the Five Year Plan, but the misery of the masses produced by the large-scale displacement of peasants through collective agriculture. A prominent feature of the Bolshevik regime is its centralization, largely due to the conformity between the federal government and the centralized Communist party. There is no general popular movement in Russia; Bolshevism, from its very beginning, has been of a negative, destructive character. There is no flaw in the solid structure of Bolshevik governmental proceedings; opposition within the party is of minor importance.—*Hans Frerk.*

7919. UNSIGNED. Krylenkos tote Seelen. [Krylenko's dead souls.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (50) Dec. 13, 1930: 1988-1990.—The Russian trial of counter-revolutionaries under Krylenko was a farce staged for the Russian masses. The confessions include conferences with foreign conspirators in 1927 and 1928, but at least two of these had died in 1924 and 1925. Wladimir Brunowski, in his book *In Soviet Prisons*, tells that Ramzin's role was offered to him about two years back with the promise of release from prison, but he refused.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

YUGOSLAVIA

7920. EVTIMOFF, SIMEAN. Die mazedonische Frage. [The Macedonian problem.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (5) Aug. 1930: 324-348.—Oppression by Serbs and Greeks is a hundred times worse than that of Turks. No Bulgarian books or newspapers are permitted. Political murders and imprisonment eradicate the Bulgarian element. Yet the voice of the Macedonian people has not been listened to in Geneva. If Macedonia were given independence the way to a union of the Balkan states and to peace would be opened. With the dictatorship in Yugoslavia and forceful extension of the Pan-Serbian ideas has come a union of the Croatian-Macedonian front which the Montenegrins and Albanians of Yugoslavia joined.—*Werner Neuse.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

7921. MERTL, JAN. Das politische Parteiwesen in der Tschechoslowakei. [The political party system in Czechoslovakia.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (7-8) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 502-519.—In Czechoslovakia a party tendency is influenced not only by economic-social elements, but also by religious and nationality questions. Among a large number of parties the Republican party of the peasants and small landowners is most important. Political power is concentrated in a few well organized parties which form coalitions. A single political bloc alone cannot govern. The Czechoslovakian legislature is run completely by the oligarchic apparatus of the political parties which carry their influence into the administration. The law tries unsuccessfully to prevent the participation of representatives in big business and concerns that are engaged in state contracts.—*Werner Neuse.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 7184, 7838)

CANADA

7922. SOWARD, FREDERIC H. The Canadian elections of 1930. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (4) Nov. 1930: 995-1000.—On July 28, the Conservative party in Canada scored a great victory, carrying six provinces decisively and returning 57% of the members of the House of Commons. Bennett, with a majority of 28, is the first prime minister in a decade to be the undoubted master of the political scene. He traveled 14,000 miles, made a total of 107 speeches, and preached the doctrine of a protective tariff. He promised public

works and dominion old age pensions. The trade depression, losses in the stock markets, and the decline in wheat exports all worked against the government in power. Contrary to the English custom the radio was widely used in the campaign.—*Paul M. Cuncannon.*

FRANCE

7923. GOOCH, R. K. Woman suffrage and the French municipal elections. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (6) Jun. 1930: 397-400.—Since the war the chamber of deputies has favored the extension of the vote to women, but the senate has not followed this lead. The church supports the movement. In the municipal elections of 1925, feminine candidates offered themselves in all the 80 quarters of Paris, and some 10 communists among them were elected. Judicial decision annulled these elections, and held that it is illegal for women to offer themselves as candidates. The aim of the feminists is to secure municipal councils favorable to woman suffrage so that they may secure a senate favorable to this reform.—*Harvey Walker.*

GERMANY

7924. POLLOCK, JAMES K. The German Reichstag elections of 1930. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (4) Nov. 1930: 989-995.—In the elections to the fifth Reichstag under the Weimar constitution Sep. 14, 1930, the largest popular vote yet recorded in Germany was cast. The new parliament will contain 577 members. Fewer votes were lost in this election on the so-called *Spitterparteien*. By virtue of arrangements made before and after the election there are but nine principal party groups in the Reichstag. The former German Democratic party became the new state party. The seceders from the Hugenberg-controlled Nationalist party formed a new conservative People's party which later was merged into the new German Fraktion, which also includes two smaller groups composed of agrarians and evangelicals. The National Socialists and Communists made substantial gains; the other parties lost.—*James K. Pollock.*

UNITED STATES

7925. AYLSWORTH, LEON E. The presidential short ballot. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (4) Nov. 1930: 966-970.—Nebraska in 1917 enacted a law taking the names of presidential electors off the ballot. Five other states, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan, have since enacted similar laws and voters find the name of the presidential candidates. There is no constitutional question involved.—*J. P. Harris.*

7926. FERRI-PISANI. La situation aux États-Unis après le succès électoral des démocrates. [The situation in the United States following the electoral success of the Democrats.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (49) Dec. 6, 1930: 76-85.

7927. HARRIS, JOSEPH P. The progress of permanent registration of voters. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (4) Nov. 1930: 963-966.—A new permanent registration act, patterned after the National Municipal League report on a "Model Registration System," was enacted by the legislature of Kentucky in 1930. Movements are on foot for permanent registration in California, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and other states.—*J. P. Harris.*

7928. VAUGHN, WAYLAND F. An experimental study in political prejudice. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 25 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 268-274.—An analysis of 762 letters published in the *Boston Herald Traveler* during the month of October, 1928, and written by people who were attempting to state why they were going to vote either for Herbert Hoover or Alfred E. Smith. The investigator failed to find one letter that gave the least evidence of an open mind. Most of the statements were merely rationalizations in defense of

the writer's prejudices. These rationalizations are presented in some detail.—*Herman C. Beyle.*]

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 6690, 7824, 8219, 8221, 8229)

TURKEY

7929. AHMED DJEVAD BEY. Raşvekil Paşa ile Mulakat. [Interview with Ismet Pasha, president of the

council.] *Muhit.* 5(1) Nov. 1930: 1-4.—A questionnaire was submitted to the leaders of the two political parties in Turkey, and this article is the result of an interview, on the basis of the questionnaire, with Ismet Pasha, prime minister, and leader of the People's Republican party. The questions and answers treat such topics as possibilities of the formation of a radical party; danger of reaction with the appearance of a new party; possibility of cooperation with international political organizations; railroad construction in Turkey.—*Edgar J. Fisher.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION PROCEDURE

7930. G., M. Right to recover compensation for services rendered under a lobbying contract. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(3) Jan. 1930: 401-407.

7931. FRY, THOMAS P. Constitutional regulation of legislative procedure in Colorado. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 3(1) Nov. 1930: 38-60.—The author's study of the decisions of state and federal courts in Colorado reveals the tremendous volume of useless litigation which has resulted from the inclusion in the state constitution of numerous and detailed limitations upon the procedural discretion of the legislature. Judges in Colorado have generally realized the vital importance of allowing the legislature reasonable discretion in choosing the means by which it can best perform its functions. Such limitations cannot remedy the lack of able and upright legislative personnel, skilled legislative draughtsmen, and an efficient clerical organization.—*A. H. Kent.*

7932. YERKES, ROBERT M. Scientific method in making laws. *State Government.* 3(8) Nov. 1930: 3-8.—The art of government as yet lacks supporting science from which it may borrow facts, principles, and techniques. A scientific investigator called upon to recommend governmental regulation would follow these steps: (a) preparatory factual study of the situation; (b) critical examination of the problems, with intent to classify them as predominantly legislative, educational, or personal; (c) choice, adaptation, or invention of method or means of meeting the social requirement; (d) experimental trial of method; (e) systematic review of all findings in the light of the investigator's total knowledge of the problematic situation; (f) tentative or probational adoption of experimentally proved methods or means of social control (rule or statute); (g) final study of results and formulation of regulatory procedures for general adoption. Characteristic of scientific inquiry is the principle of experimental trial. Legislative enactments might be given a probationary period.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 7839, 7849)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7828, 7835, 7917, 7976, 7998)

7933. HENRY, ALBERT. Des sources de la doctrine administrative. [The sources of the administrative doctrine.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 3(4) 1930: 485-487.—Administrative doctrine must not confine itself simply to the compilation of laws, but must also include their interpretation. It must contain criticisms of governmental institutions. Psychology and history are auxiliary sources and the idealistic aspects of governmental administration must be exalted.—*Joseph Pois.*

7934. MÄRZ, JOSEF. Neueinteilung Rumäniens. [The new division of Rumania.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(4) Jul. 1930: 285-289.—The Maniu government has weakened the centralization of administration and adapted the self-governments of Transylvania, Bukovina, and Bessarabia to the new conditions. The reform has created seven government directorates, whose prefects supervise the districts. The directorates and their capitals are: Moldau (Jassy), Oltenia (Craiova), Muntenia (Bucharest), Bessarabia (Kishinev), Bukowina (Czernewitz), Ardeal (Klausenburg), Banat (Temesvar). In general, the new divisions follow natural boundaries.—*Werner Neuse.*

7935. WEITZEL, A. Reichsreform auf regionaler Grundlage. [Reform of the Reich along regional lines.] *Justiz.* 6(2) Nov. 1930: 77-82.—The readjustment of the system of states which now controls the administration of Germany may best be accomplished by breaking Germany up into 12 homogeneous territories. Each has an area of between 30,000 and 50,000 sq. km., and forms to a certain degree an economic and cultural unit. The so-called Frankfurt draft provides for a union of Württemberg with Baden, and of the northern part of Bavaria with Hessen and parts of the Rhineland. Moreover, it suggests a partition of Prussia. The most interesting point of the proposals is the re-establishment of the medieval provinces.—*H. Karl Milde.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 7227)

7936. DIFENBACH. Die Vor- und Ausbildung der französischen Beamten. [The training and education of French officials.] *Beamtenjahrbuch.* 17 Dec. 1930: 630-640.—The author starts from a statement by the French Senator Eccard who asserted in 1926 that many of the difficulties of the French in Alsace-Lorraine are traceable to the inferiority of French officials and administration. The author sees the fundamental defect in the education, training, and ultimate status of the official. He reviews the efforts at reform, but is hardly sanguine about their chances of immediate success.—*C. J. Friedrich.*

7937. STRALE, M. L'organisation du travail à l'office belge des chèques et virements postaux. [The organization of the work in the Belgian office of checks and accounts.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 16-33.—The efficiency in the Belgian office of checks and accounts is based upon direct supervision, proper division of work, coordination of the various functions, strict discipline, stability and specialization on the part of the employees, carefully studied programs of operations, conferences, intensive study of possible improvements, utilization of labor saving devices, and the establishment of rules of work that are carefully observed. This efficiency has effected a saving of about 57% in personnel.—*Joseph Pois.*

7938. TELFORD, FRED. The regional conferences. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8 (6) Jun. 1930: 82-88.—In the spring and summer of 1930 four regional conferences of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada were held at Madison, New York, Detroit, and Berkeley. Throughout all of the sessions there was an effort to back up statements with carefully collected and tabulated data. The advantage of holding these conferences under the auspices of a great university are overwhelming. The tendency will be to split up these conferences into smaller groups including territory within 100 miles of a given center. The Pacific coast conference logically divides itself into three areas: the Los Angeles district; San Francisco Bay; and the Portland-Tacoma-Seattle-Victoria group. The annual meetings of the entire assembly should not be permitted to lapse, however.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 7244, 7733, 7736, 7739, 7743, 7751, 7810, 7816, 7834, 7844-7845, 7851, 7854, 7857-7859, 7879-7880, 7997, 8039)

7939. A., S. L. Taxation of income of funded life insurance trusts under federal revenue acts. *Temple Law Quart.* 4 (2) Mar. 1930: 158-164.

7940. APPELL, HANS. Ein interessanter Versuch eines Steuerausgleichs. [An interesting experiment in equalization of taxes.] *Schweiz. Zentralbl. f. Staats-u. Gemeinde-Verwaltung*. 30 (17-18) Sep. 15, 1929: 405-411.

7941. BABSON, ROGER W. The taxless city. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (11) Nov. 1930: 750-755.—At least 25% of the family income goes out in taxes. Preventable wastes in government are so numerous that it would be a big undertaking even to catalog them. Laws should be automatically repealed at fixed intervals unless specifically renewed. A vast field for the elimination of waste is in education. Another is overlapping of federal, state, and city governments. Unquestionably the city manager plan is a step forward. Other means to a taxless city are budgets; long range planning; efficient accounting and auditing; simplification, standardization, and centralization; reorganization of federal, state, and local governments; systematizing of fees and licenses. A city can develop an important income in the disposal of waste and in parking charges. The city should operate public utilities as a partner.—*Harvey Walker*.

7942. BENAERTS, PIERRE. L'enlèvement financier du Reich. [The financial quicksand of the Reich.] *Rev. de France*. 10 (22) Nov. 15, 1930: 292-310.—Germany's situation is tragic because of progressive financial retrogression, through a policy pursued for ten years. Germany risks complete financial shipwreck because socialism insists on applying a system which has already provoked bankruptcy. If we leave out the service of the reparations (a twentieth of the total expense) the debt service absorbed 120,000,000 marks at the beginning of 1925 and is over a billion in the 1930 budget. Nowhere has there been the slightest effort at economy. The financial program published by the government a few days after the elections and to go into effect next April, rests on three cardinal principles: no new taxes, no increases in existing taxes, economies.—*Julian Park*.

7943. COLBY, BENJAMIN. Our municipal borrowings rise. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 15 (3) Dec. 1930: 17-18.

7944. GILBERT, JOHN. The present position of Catholic schools. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (645) Nov. 1930: 631-638.—The financial burdens involved in the school legislation of the last ten years in England.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

7945. HAUSSMANN, FRITZ. Grundsätzliches zur

Umgestaltung der Steuerpolitik. [Fundamentals in the reform of taxation policies.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 8 (11) Nov. 1929: 854-870.

7946. HAUSSMANN, FRITZ. Konflikt zwischen Aktienrecht und Steuerrecht? [Conflict between corporation law and tax law?] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 8 (9) Sep. 1929: 708-734.

7947. KELLEY, BLISS. Proposed legislation to aid city planning. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 309-313.—There should be anticipation and provision for public needs rather than an increase in the tax levy. Cities might regulate the development of outlying property. Legislation to permit cities and towns to assess benefited property for at least part of the cost of opening streets is also suggested.—*Ruth A. Gallaher*.

7948. LEBRUN, A. Le budget de l'Indochine en 1930. [The budget of Indo-China in 1930.] *Asie Française*. 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 356-361.—Indo-China has gone through economic upheaval and revolutionary disorders in the post-war years with the result that conditions have been far from satisfactory and public finances have been sadly disorganized. Stabilization of the piastre and scientifically designed taxation have, however, done much to bring order out of chaos. The budget for 1930 was designed to yield a slight surplus without imposing an undue burden on any group.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7949. MARTIN, ARTHUR T. Incorporation of family property as a device for avoiding taxes. *Kentucky Law J.* 18 (4) May 1930: 319-329.

7950. MASON, DAVID R. Jurisdiction for the purpose of inheritance taxes—special reference to Montana. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 3 (1) Nov. 1930: 25-37.—*A. H. Kent*.

7951. MIRRE. Bemerkungen zu Haussmanns Aufsatz "Konflikt zwischen Aktienrecht und Steuerrecht?" [Remarks on Haussmann's essay: "Conflict between corporation law and tax law?"] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 8 (11) Nov. 1929: 870-882.—[See Entry 3: 7946.]

7952. MÜLLERSHAUSEN. Umorganisation der Reichs-, Länder- und Gemeindefinanzen. [The reorganization of national, state, and municipal finances [in Germany].] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtschaft*. 20 (23) Dec. 10, 1930: 1481-1494.—The Brüning cabinet is attempting to put the public finances in order. However, the apportionment of housing construction funds by the national ministry of labor is a feature that should be rejected, since it involves new and "inflated" central administrative machinery. The states and municipalities should not be forced away from income and corporation taxes. A uniform reduction of land and business taxes is objectionable. Instead, state supervisory authorities should intervene in localities where the levies are excessive. A clear and permanent demarcation of legislative and administrative powers is necessary, especially in the field of concurrent national and state legislation. The budget right of national, state, and municipal legislatures should be limited.—*R. H. Wells*.

7953. PIEKALKIEWICZ, JEAN. Dépenses et recettes des collectivités de droit public. [Expenses and receipts of collectivities of public law.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24 (2) 1930: 466-512.—The author works out a rather elaborate classification of the expenses and receipts of the various governmental institutions, those units of government that have been invested with administrative powers and created either by the state or with its active assistance. This he explains with tables and charts. He indicates the difficulties encountered and the necessary limitations of the survey.—*Charles Aikin*.

7954. SCHNEIDER, SALOME. Steuer und Moral. [Taxes and morals.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft*. 65 (3) 1929: 309-345.—*M. Newcomer*.

7955. SENF, WALTER. Der förmliche Rechtsschutz

im preussischen Kirchen- und Synagogen-Steuerrecht und seine Mängel insbesondere bei Mischehen. [Formal legal protection in tax law of Prussian churches and synagogues and its defects—especially in case of mixed marriage.] *Vierteljahresschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 3 (3) 1929: 592-619.

7956. SIMPSON, HERBERT D. The strategy of tax reform. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (11) Nov. 1930: 766-770.—A description of the policy of the joint commission on real estate valuations in Chicago. Charts and curves were used in disclosing facts to small gatherings. Meetings were arranged throughout every quarter of the city. Newspapers gave space and vigorous editorial comment. The pressure of public opinion was brought to bear upon the departments concerned.—*Harvey Walker.*

7957. UNSIGNED. Levant. Situation budgétaire des états sous mandat français. [Budget conditions in French mandated territory in the Levant.] *Asie Française.* 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 373.—Despite bad economic conditions, the finances of the five mandated territories Syria, Alexandretta, Djebel Druse, Latakia, and Lebanon are excellent. The deflation period was anticipated and proper preparation had been made.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7958. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. Le conseil général. [The general council of New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 138-139.—The first regular session for 1930 of the general council of New Caledonia opened on Sep. 20. It immediately turned its attention to the low state of the planters and decreased the export tax on island produce in the belief that this would relieve their distress.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7959. UNSIGNED. State highway officials discuss administration and finance in Pittsburgh. *Engin. News-Rec.* 105 (22) Nov. 27, 1930: 852-854.

7960. WALKER, HARVEY. Governmental accounting. *Tax Digest.* 8 (11) Nov. 1930: 414-420.—Governmental and private accounting must differ at many points. There is a need in the U. S. for a group specializing in governmental accounting. Services rendered by public accountants are notoriously unsatisfactory. The purpose of governmental accounting, as distinguished from budgeting and auditing, is the prompt furnishing of adequate information to serve as a basis for intelligent administrative action on financial matters. Modern governments need accrual systems of accounts. This necessitates central control over revenues and expenditures, preferably including a central purchasing agency. Budgeting and auditing, frequently confused with accounting, are in reality different functions.—*Willard J. Graham.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 6991, 7787, 7790, 7806, 7861, 8005, 8112)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 6699, 7791, 7813, 7823, 7990, 8001, 8009, 8050, 8161)

7961. BUTLER, AMOS W. What the courts, the prisons, the employer and the public should know of the prisoner. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Corrections.* (187) Nov. 1930: 421-428.—An analysis of the content of parole laws and their operation in several states and in Canada demonstrates their practical advantage in the readjustment of prisoners to society. General opinion is that parole (meaning supervision) is indispensable for the released prisoner's welfare.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

7962. CECCHI, ORFEO. L'uccisione in combattimento di boxe non costituisce reato. [Killing in a boxing match does not constitute a crime.] *Riv. Penale.* 1 (8) Aug. 1930: 884-898.—Since public boxing matches

are supervised by the authorities, a blow which is struck according to the rules of boxing and delivered in the ring, even though it should prove fatal, does not constitute an illegal action either in civil or in penal law, and cannot be punished as a crime.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

7963. FARRAR, C. B. Criteria of responsibility. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (3) Nov. 1930: 438-445.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

7964. GORONCY, C. Zur Frage der Bestrafung eines Geschlechtsverkehrs "unter Anwendung hinterlistischer Kunstgriffe." [The problem of appropriate punishment for illicit sexual intercourse "by means of deceptive tactics."] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (12) Dec. 1930: 720-723.—Revision of a paragraph in the German criminal code is proposed inasmuch as at present no provision is made for the special punishment of sexual offenses which are carried out by means of deceptive tactics.—*Howard Becker.*

7965. GRAVEN, JEAN. L'escroquerie à l'assurance et le projet de code pénal suisse. [Insurance fraud and the project of a Swiss penal code.] *Schweizer. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 44 (2) 1930: 133-156.—As far as culpability and need of repression are concerned there is no material difference between fraud committed in the field of life and fire and marine insurance and that committed in the fields of industrial accidents and accidents incurred in the military and forestry services. The recent Swiss criminal code which punishes by imprisonment at hard labor up to five years or simple imprisonment such offenses when committed to the prejudice of "a person," should be amended to include offenses against "institutions" both public and private, made to cover all of the frauds enumerated, and given universal application throughout the cantons of Switzerland.—*Andrew A. Bruce.*

7966. GRIMM, J. HUGO. Developments in the criminal law of Missouri. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 15 (1) 1929: 47-69.

7967. H., N. W. Violation of a prohibition law as a crime involving moral turpitude. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17 (1) Nov. 1930: 61-65.—The North Dakota case of *State v. Malusky*, 230 Northwestern Reporter 735, two judges dissenting, holds that engaging in the liquor traffic involves the moral turpitude made necessary by the statute for conviction under an habitual criminal act. The decision is questionable. In prosecutions for slander for charging one with a crime involving "moral turpitude" it has generally been held that the crime charged must belong to the class generally known as crimes *mala in se*. This rule has also been applied in cases involving the revocation of the licenses of physicians and in passing upon the credibility of witnesses, and even in the case of the exclusion of aliens. Exceptions, however, have been made in the cases of the disbarment of attorneys and the revocation of the pensions of policemen since such persons have sworn to support the constitution. Generally speaking the test is, and should be, the public conscience in regard to what is fundamentally immoral. The acts of manufacturing and selling liquor have not this necessary public condemnation.—*Andrew A. Bruce.*

7968. HESSELTINE, NORMAN T. Laws helping criminals. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10 (4) Nov. 1930: 524-526.

7969. HOFFMANN, K. Anzeichen und Feststellung von Alkoholeinfluss bei Verkehrsunfällen. [The influence of liquor in traffic accidents, its symptoms and determination.] *Alkoholfrage.* 26 (2) 1930: 73-80.—In traffic accidents a medical expert should diagnose as soon as possible the influence of liquor in the case of all persons concerned. As points of reference the author refers to appearance, attitude, orientation in space and time, memory, pronunciation of difficult words, walk, accuracy of hand-movements, rate of pulse, smell of

breath, traumatic symptoms or indications of disease. One can also test the blood and urine for its alcoholic saturation. This should be done as quickly as possible after the accident.—*Paul J. W. Pigors.*

7970. HOWE, LAWRENCE. Crime and the courts in Chicago. *Nation* (N. Y.). 131 (3403) Sep. 24, 1930: 315-316.—The police force is inadequate to cover the vast network of railway lines affording facilities for a quick get-away. Released crooks from seven adjacent penitentiaries find Chicago a good place to lose themselves. Foreign criminals prefer a large inland city where chances of identification are fewer. Nowhere is graft more flagrantly recognized and reckoned upon. The average length of service of a police chief is less than two years. Denial of justice in Chicago courts is the most momentous factor in upholding the reign of lawlessness. The author is a detective sergeant who has spent 21 years in Chicago.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

7971. JANSTEIN, ELISABETH. Gericht über Kannibalen. [Judgment on cannibals.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (50) Dec. 13, 1930: 1999-2001.—In 1925 an Englishman, Wilkins, violated the taboo of a tribe on the French Ivory Coast, whereupon he and his carriers were captured and eaten by the cannibals. In 1930 two members of this tribe were executed by French colonial authorities, though it had been impossible after years of detention to make it clear to these otherwise harmless and industrious tribesmen that they had done a wrong.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

7972. JUNCKERSTORFF, KURT. Kritisches zum Bewahrungsgesetz-Entwurf. [Criticism of the project for a new commitment law.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (12) Dec. 1930: 724-727.—*Howard Becker.*

7973. LEDIG. Strafjustiz und Seelenforschung. [Criminal justice and psychology.] *Justiz.* 6 (2) Nov. 1930: 92-96.—Hugo Staub, a follower of Freud, attempts to point a new way for the criminal judge. More freedom in disposing of the evil-doer has long been a catch word, but so far legislators and jurists have not agreed on procedure. Although gradual improvement must be admitted, there are still many violations of the social order in which the penalties are completely useless. Various types of criminals are classified along the lines of psychoanalysis and practical suggestions are made for their treatment.—*H. Karl Milde.*

7974. LEVORI, EMILIO. La partecipazione al reato nel nuovo codice penale. [Particeps criminis in the new Italian penal code.] *Riv. Penale.* (7) Jul. 1930: 746-758.—The author examines articles 118-122 of the Rocco project for the new Italian penal code, comparing them with the earlier doctrine in the code now in force.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

7975. LUCAS, F. Das neue dänische Strafgesetz. [The new Danish criminal code.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (11) Nov. 1930: 641-646.—The new criminal code presented to the Danish parliament a short time ago has been somewhat changed as a result of parliamentary action; some of these changes are as follows: (1) the treatment of persons of low or abnormal mentality is left to the discretion of the judge who may prescribe therapeutic measures instead of punishment if this seems advisable; (2) capital punishment is abolished; (3) sentences have a maximum limit of 20 years, after which time prisoners may be sentenced to another period of 20 years or less, but before this can be done the case must be completely re-examined by every means available and re-tried.—*Howard Becker.*

7976. MAKAREWICZ, JULIUSZ. Powrotna fala. Projekt ustawy o wykroczeniach. [The Polish draft on infringements of the law.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon., i Socjol.* 10 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 475-501.—The question as to whether infringements of the law should be specially codified has again appeared before the codification

commission in Poland, after having been discussed 10 years ago by the same commission. Theoretical and practical considerations point to the fact that infringements should be regulated in a police code and administrative authorities should be entrusted with sentencing. To leave judgment of the numerous infringements with the tribunals means overloading the judges.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7977. MEYER, OTTO. Die kriminalpolizeiliche Tätigkeit von Reichsbahnbehörden. [Private railway police and their activities.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (11) Nov. 1930: 669-676.—A close study of the present laws of the states included in the German federation makes plain that the private railway police may not directly engage in criminal police activity when the police sovereignty of the states is interfered with or when the established federal regulations for the conduct of criminal prosecutions are violated. The wide field which the present criminal police are expected to cover can be reduced, with benefit, by the specialized activities of the railway police. However, railway police rarely have the criminological training necessary for cases that do not fall within their own narrow field.—*Howard Becker.*

7978. MUSILLANI, GIOVANNI. Il cumulo materiale delle pene nel progetto del nuovo codice penale. [Punishments in the project of the new penal code.] *Riv. Penale.* 1 (8) Aug. 1930: 871-883.—An illustrative comment on the Rocco project.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

7979. PUGLIESE, SEBASTIAN C. Criminal conduct as an instrument of testimonial impeachment in Pennsylvania. *Temple Law Quart.* 4 (2) Mar. 1930: 123-130.

7980. ROBINSON, GUSTAVUS H. Legal adjustments of personal injury in the maritime industry. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (2) Dec. 1930: 223-258.—This is an exhaustive examination of judicial decisions affecting the question of recovery for maritime injuries, written primarily as a guide to the practitioner. The author develops the uncertainties now inherent in this type of litigation, and the resultant inequalities drawn between different classes of maritime workers. Recovery regardless of negligence is allowed only to the harbor worker and this since the enactment of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act in 1927. Seamen must rest their recovery upon the basis of fault. The essentially difficult and technically nice problems concern the determination of whether the maritime or the common law governs any particular injury, and whether the choice of a state court instead of a federal court as the forum in which suit is brought substantially affects the basis of recovery. The author pleads for a re-survey of the law and for a better equalization between land worker, harbor worker, and seaman.—*J. M. Landis.*

7981. ROSENWALD, ROBERT E. Statutory prescription of form of opinions in Missouri. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 15 (1) Dec. 1929: 73-77.

7982. STEIN, ELBRIDGE W. Handwriting, type-writing and document expert testimony tested by its convincingness. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (3) Nov. 1930: 330-338.—The usefulness of expert testimony has been augmented considerably by the further permission now granted to the witness "to state the full and definite reasons upon which his opinion is based." When opinions alone were allowed, there was no way by which sensible opinions could be distinguished from stupid or dishonest testimony. A well-qualified witness, plus the use of modern measuring equipment, can produce with proper legal guidance convincing testimony, as illustrated by many cited cases.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

7983. STEVENS, E. RAY. Crime and criminal justice. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (3) Nov. 1930: 325-329.—Adequacy and economy in the treatment of crime require individualization. Neither

judge nor jury should be expected to do more than to determine guilt or innocence. Treatment should be by experts.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

7984. SWEET, JOE G. The problems and activities of the California state bar. *Oregon Law Rev.* 10(1) Dec. 1930: 39-51.—In 1927 the bar of California was incorporated, becoming an independent governing body composed of all practicing lawyers in the state. It controls admissions to the corporation and the disciplining and removing of improper members. The corporation is empowered to draw up rules regarding professional conduct which, on receiving the sanction of the state supreme court, are binding on the members. Actions for the removal of attorneys, which must be commenced before local administrative committees, are free from technicalities. Appeals from the decisions of the local tribunals may be taken to the board of governors; consent of the supreme court is necessary for removals. Research into the administration of justice is to be placed in the hands of competent directors working through the state's three leading law schools. Special problems are being considered by committees.—*Charles Aikin.*

7985. UNSIGNED. Jurisdiction over persons brought into a state by force or fraud. *Yale Law J.* 39(6) Apr. 1930: 889-899.—The situation where the defendant is brought into the state by the use of force has been little litigated. A recent opinion holds that a court, under such circumstances, has no jurisdiction. But if the defendant should remain within the state after he has a reasonable opportunity to leave, no particular hardship is imposed upon him by subjecting him to suit. An exception might well be made as to causes of action arising from acts done by the defendant while within the state. If the plaintiff is guilty of fraud which

induced the defendant to enter the state the court should refuse to exercise jurisdiction. If the consent is obtained by fraud, it can be regarded as ineffectual in conferring jurisdiction.—*E. A. Helms.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 6744, 8276, 8296, 8312, 8325)

7986. AUMANN, F. R. The public defender in the municipal court of Columbus. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(3) Nov. 1930: 393-399.—This article stresses the value and need of public defense in civil cases.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

7987. BERNSTEIN, BERTRAM R. Separate trials for defendants jointly indicted. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4(2) May 1930: 256-260.

7988. MINTZ, COPAL. Trial counsel's misconduct as reversible error. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4(2) May 1930: 187-213.

7989. PADELFORD, NORMAN J. Missionary property and the abolition of extra-territoriality in China. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19(75) Jul. 1930: 414-419.—Missionary societies can still acquire property in China since their rights in this respect rest upon treaties and agreements other than those establishing extraterritoriality, notably the American treaty of 1903 and the French agreements of 1865 and 1895 known as the Berthemy convention and the Gerard agreement. However, cases involving missionary property will now be tried in Chinese courts. The missions have not lost the privilege of appeal for diplomatic action in defense of their rights, if these should be disregarded by the Chinese courts.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 7812, 7839, 7969, 8122)

7990. CARTER, J. F. C. The press and the police. *Police J. (London).* 3(12) Oct. 1930: 509-518.—There is frequent working at cross purposes between the police and the press. The obligations on both sides should be formulated definitely. Both reporters and senior police officials should receive instruction concerning their mutual responsibilities. Cooperation should be developed and controlled by responsible officials. The writer is a British police official.—*H. E. Field.*

7991. GJELSVIK, N. Militær forsvær eller civilt vern. [Military defense or civil protection.] *Syn og Segn.* (8) 1930: 337-350.—No essential difference exists, according to popular law, between a civil police force for protection and a military force. However, if an attack is military only a military force can meet it. It appears that it would be contrary to the League of Nations for a member to change its military defense system to one of mere civil police protection and "civil" ships for the same purpose. There would be no objection, however, if small nations should make the change.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

7992. HENNEBICO, LÉON. Notre marine. [Our navy.] *Flambeau.* 13(20-22) Nov. 1930: 234-239.—The present naval establishment of Belgium is lamentably weak. An awakened public opinion is needed in order that the dependence of Belgium on a strong navy to insure prosperity and security may be fully appreciated.—*F. B. Stevens.*

7993. PARMENTIER, W. L'armée et la nation. [The army and the nation.] *Flambeau.* 13(20-22) Nov. 1930: 240-261.—Relying completely on the treaties which guaranteed her neutrality, Belgium maintained a much smaller military force from 1839 to 1914 than

her position warranted. Her only system of defense against invasion was based on a sizeable protected zone around Antwerp, and a series of forts centering about Liège and Namur. During the Franco-Prussian war, the Belgian army of 100,000 men was a unit of sufficient size in relation to the forces of the belligerents to have turned the balance in favor of the one which it joined. As a result Belgian neutrality was observed. There was steady opposition in parliament to the projects of King Leopold II for increasing the size of the army by the introduction of compulsory military service. The reorganization effecting this reform came only by the laws of 1909 and 1912. The record of Belgian arms in the World War is reviewed. A strong military organization is needed to guarantee national independence.—*F. B. Stevens.*

7994. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Le devoir de France. [The duty of France.] *Rev. de France.* 10(21) Nov. 1, 1930: 5-18.—It is impossible for France to go further in the reduction of her military and naval forces. France possesses only one army, recruited by service of only one year; Germany, in addition to her treaty army of 100,000, maintains the *Reichswehr*, important police forces, the *Schupo*, numerous military associations, and more recently Hitler's fascist militia. In Italy the militia is also as strong as the standing army. The French military budget, on the other hand, is not camouflaged.—*Julian Park.*

7995. SNOW, EDGAR. Getting rewards for getting shot. *China Weekly Rev.* 53(6) Jul. 12, 1930: 210, 232.—The Nationalist government, through Col. J. L. Huang, Columbia University alumnus, has instituted a system of rewards for wounds in action. Rewards are scaled according to the kind of injury, ranging from \$5.00 for illness of a private to \$200 for a wounded general. A total of M\$245,000 has been distributed among 20,000 government soldiers.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

7996. TARRIT, P. Aperçu sur l'école militaire d'élèves-officiers marocains de Meknès. [A view of the Moroccan officers' training school at Meknès.] *Afrique Française, Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl.* 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 646-650.—This institution was founded by Marshal Lyautey and is today one of the best of its kind within the empire.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 7944, 8111, 8113, 8217, 8227, 8236, 8239, 8251, 8255)

7997. EVANS, FRANK O. Factors affecting the cost of school transportation in California. *U. S. Off. Educ., Bull.* #29. 1930: pp. 42.—The problem arises from the formation of consolidated schools, and is characterized by unequal population densities and the uncertainty of accounting records. The average cost per bus mile in California is 22¢, and the annual cost per student in high schools is \$41.35 and in elementary schools \$28.86. Small undertakings are costly, the cost increasing approximately as the square root of the pupil-miles—a fact which argues against small administrative units and the separation of high and elementary schools. School ownership of buses is more economical than the contract plan. With the average distance pupils are carried in California rather high, average cost per mile is low, and per pupil is high. The large expenditures seem justified both on grounds of economy and of educational opportunity.—*Shorey Peterson.*

7998. GOLDSTONE, F. W. Raising the school age. *Labour Mag.* 9 (8) Dec. 1930: 348-351.—The educational and economic arguments for the new education bill to raise the age of compulsory attendance to 15 are strong, "but the administrative argument is overwhelming." The new central schools provided for under the act of 1918, now partially organized and involving the transfer of older pupils to separate units, must normally present a variety of courses and, to be economically managed, must be comparatively large.—*W. B. Catlin.*

7999. LINDEMEYER. Notwendigkeit eines literarisch-künstlerischen Enteignungsrechts. [Necessity of legal provisions for the condemnation of copyrights.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 24 (21) Nov. 1930: 1307-1308.—In the case in which an individual dies intestate leaving unpublished works of outstanding social importance, there should be compulsory provisions for publication in event the heirs keep the writings unpublished for personal reasons.—*H. Karl Milde.*

8000. WOLFF, G. Staat und Bildung. [State and education.] *Beamtenjahrbuch.* 17 Dec. 1930: 619-624.—A report of the meeting of the *Deutsche Ausschuss für Erziehung und Unterricht* (German Commission for Education and Teaching) held in Wiesbaden in 1930. Considerations centered around the general problem of the tasks of the government in connection with modern education and the limitations put upon it.—*C. J. Friedrich.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 7558, 7572, 7578, 7640, 7658, 7663, 7679, 7755, 7808, 7827, 8157, 8183, 8209, 8313, 8316, 8319-8321, 8335)

8001. ARENAZA, CARLOS de. La infancia abandonada y delincuente. Legislación que le concierne y su estado actual en América. [Dependent and delinquent children: present status of legislation in America.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4 (2) Oct. 1930: 187-214.—Latin America is behind the rest of the civilized world in its prophylaxis and treatment of delinquent children. Of the 2,034 courts of the U. S. 321 are qualified as juvenile courts. Six Latin American countries have legislated on the sub-

ject of dependent and delinquent children: Argentina since 1919; Colombia, 1920; Peru, 1924; Mexico and Brazil, 1926; Chile, 1929. Of the Latin American countries 70% are without such legislation, while 40% of the states of the U. S. are thus deficient. The courts are unipersonal in all six countries, excepting Mexico, where they consist of a lawyer, a medical doctor, a psychologist, and an educationalist. Detention homes are provided in all six. The children are classified for the information of the court, which is counselled as to the proper treatment in each case. Paid or voluntary probation officers, reformatories, and correction homes form part of the system.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8002. BABBITT, HAROLD E. Sanitary engineering and public health in Manila. *Engin. News-Rec.* 105 (21) Nov. 20, 1930: 808-810.

8003. BLUMENTHAL, PAUL. Über Entstehung und Rechtsnatur der "sogenannten freiwilligen Fürsorge-Erziehung." [Concerning the origin and legal nature of "so-called voluntary custodial care."] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (5) Aug. 1929: 162-168; (6) Sep. 1929: 221-226.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8004. BORDEN, HAROLD L., and JOHNSON, FRED R. Plan for the recreational development of Mount of the Holy Cross region. *J. Forestry.* 28 (6) Oct. 1930: 813-825.—To enhance the religious and recreational values of the Holy Cross region and to protect it from mineral entries, it has been made a national monument. Timber cutting, grazing, and other uses on the adjacent national forest land will be carried on and stimulated, so as to safeguard the expected development in recreational activity. (Maps and table.)—*P. A. Herbert.*

8005. EISERHARDT, HILDE. Fürsorgerische Bewahrung, eine Ergänzung der Fürsorgeerziehung. [Custodial confinement, a supplement to custodial care.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (4) Jul. 1929: 113-119.—Custodial care ends when the minor attains the age of majority, even if its purpose has not been obtained. The law further prescribes that minors between 18 and 21 years of age are not to be taken under custodial care if there is no prospect of reformation. Studies by the German association for public and private welfare have led to the drafting of a law on confinement. It should be a purely custodial regulation, primarily for the purpose of giving individuals the necessary protection.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8006. F., G. de. Film censorship in the Netherlands and Netherland colonies. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 2 (11) Nov. 1930: 1291-1297.

8007. HELLWIG, ALBERT. Der Jugendschutz nach der geplanten Novelle zum Lichtspielgesetz. [The protection of minors according to a supplement to the law on motion pictures.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (7-8) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 249-253.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8008. KORYTOWSKA, MARJA. Organizacja opieki nad dziećmi i młodzieżą we Włoszech. [The organization of the care of children and juveniles in Italy.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 262-283.—An outline of legislation dealing with the care of women and children, and of the work achieved by the different institutions created to carry out the laws.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8009. KUFAEFF, B. Die Gesetzgebung für minderjährige Verbrecher in Sowjet-Russland. [The legislation for delinquent minors in Soviet-Russia.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (6) Sep. 1929: 199-208.—On Jan. 14, 1918, a decree of the Soviet peoples committee abolished imprisonment and courts for minors. The penal code of 1922 placed persons between the age of 16 and 18 years again under the jurisdiction of the courts, but this is only a temporary regulation. Special commissions deal with persons under 16. These commissions consist of a presiding

pedagogue, a psychiatrist, and a judge. An investigating educator attached to the commission collects the data and supervises the enforcement of measures imposed by the commission. A table of measures imposed from 1921 to 1925 is attached. Insane delinquent minors are subject to the same legal treatment as adults.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8010. MAASS, HERMANN. Der Schutz erwerbstätiger Jugendlicher im Entwurf eines Arbeitsschutzgesetzes. [The protection of employees from 14 to 18 years of age in the draft of a labor law.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (6) Sep. 1929: 208-215.—The general regulations of the draft raise the age limit for protection from 16 to 18 years. The rules concerning the hours of labor are not satisfactory, owing to the many exceptions. Employees under 18 years of age are not assured an adequate vacation.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8011. MENDE, KAETHE. Kinderschutz im Arbeitsschutzgesetz. [Protection of children in the labor-law.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (5) Aug. 1929: 153-162.—The new draft of a labor law, published Jan. 21, 1929, contains a special paragraph on the protection of children, those under 14 years of age or those who have not yet completed elementary school. They may be allowed to work at the age of 12, if no sanitary or moral danger is involved, but only for delivering merchandise or for messenger services. Regulations on hours of labor are similar to those of the law for the protection of children of 1925. Working certificates heretofore given to working children are to be abolished; to this social experts are opposed.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8012. NOGUER, N. El nuevo código penal contra la pornografía. [The new penal code against obscenity.] *Razón y Fe.* 90 (5) Mar. 1930: 423-435; 92 (1) Jul. 1930: 22-38.—The forces and circumstances which brought about the new penal code in regard to obscenity are first examined. The new code differs from the laws of 1870 both in scope and explicitness. The sanctions are severe; but application is difficult by reason of the absence of a definition of obscenity. However, little escape is left for those who are disguising obscenity under the pretext of socio-medical purposes; the author cites cases where the law is defeated in the pretended interests of literature, art, science, and health.—*G. G. Walsh.*

8013. OUALID, WILLIAM. La législation sociale. [Social legislation.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 968-982.—In 1929 there was an active campaign against the application of the social insurance law of 1928. There was little new social legislation. New laws relate to apprenticeship, unemployment, mutual credit associations, housing of agricultural workers, and pensions to miners and victims of labor accidents. International conventions and ratifications of the year include the Franco-Belgian agreement on accidents to agricultural labor and the right of combination of agricultural workers. Administrative measures are regulating the eight hour law more and more laxly, but new measures have been taken affecting employment and industrial disease.—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

8014. STAVEREN, D. van. Film censorship in Holland. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 2 (11) Nov. 1930: 1284-1289.

8015. UNSIGNED. Das neue Gaststättengesetz. [The new public-house law.] *Alkoholfrage.* 26 (3-4) 1930: 143-153.—Reprint of the official text of May 1, 1930.—*Paul J. W. Pigors.*

8016. UNSIGNED. Fürsorge für gefährdete Jugendliche nach dem RGBG [Reichsgesetz zur Bekämpfung der Geschlechtskrankheiten] in Berlin. [Care for wayward minors based upon the federal law on venereal diseases.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (7-8) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 277-278.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8017. UNSIGNED. The definition of unemploy-

ment in unemployment insurance measures. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (2) Dec. 1930: 285-290.—One of the chief difficulties in the administration of unemployment insurance legislation is the determination of when a particular person comes within the category of unemployed. How far this problem has been and can be solved by statutory definitions of unemployment, and how far it must of necessity be left to administrative discretion is the concern of the author. The treatment of the general problem is projected upon its handling by existing unemployment statutes in European countries and by the measures pending before American legislatures.—*J. M. Landis.*

8018. WISNER, ELIZABETH. Public welfare administration in Louisiana. *Univ. Chicago Soc. Service Monog.* (11) 1930: pp. xviii, 239.—The author traces the slow but certain progress of public welfare administration through the history of Spanish, French, and Anglo-American laws, traditions, and practices. The work falls into three periods: the early period before the Civil War, the reconstruction period, and recent developments. The author confines her discussion to the treatment of the sick poor, the insane, and the adult offender. The problems are immensely complicated by the fact that New Orleans is a port of entry bringing to the state numbers of immigrants, and with them yellow fever, cholera, and smallpox. Repeated floods have contributed their difficulties to the problem of the control of epidemics, poverty, and crime. Many references are made in the text to original source material, supplemented by a bibliography of some one hundred titles. An appendix contains abstracts from the Spanish law of adoption and other early archives and ordinances relating to public welfare administration.—*I. A. Haupt.*

8019. WYZNIKIEWICZ, Z. Na rozdrożach przepisów ubezpieczeniowych polsko-niemieckiej konwencji górnośląskiej. [Concerning the Polish-German convention on social insurance in Upper Silesia.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 290-294.—The part of the Polish-German convention of May 15, 1922 concluded in Geneva after the plebiscite in Silesia, and dealing with the settlement of the social insurance problem in that country, contains numerous gaps. Some are indicated.—*O. Eisenberg.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 7301, 7349, 7352, 7357-7358, 7362, 7364-7365, 7370-7371, 7378, 7437-7438, 7449, 7460, 7466, 7482, 7506, 7538, 7558, 7600, 7609, 7690, 7724, 7731-7732, 7742, 7797-7800, 7805, 7807, 7812, 7814-7815, 7817-7818, 7820-7821, 7848, 7879, 7897, 7902, 7959, 8045, 8047, 8049, 8062, 8076, 8102, 8174)

8020. BROWN, THAD H. Radio law in the making. *J. Air Law.* 1 (4) Oct. 1930: 599-612.—The radio act of 1927 was promulgated by congress to effect much needed regulation of broadcasting. An outline is given by the author, general counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, of the duties and functions of the legal division, of the federal radio commission, the 61 appeals taken from its decisions, and the principles involved therein. The article summarizes decisions in cases wherein the commission was a party and their effect on radio law. The court of appeals of the District of Columbia has materially assisted the progress of a sound body of radio law.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8021. CALDWELL, LOUIS G. Radio legislation pending before Congress. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (1) Jan. 1930: 39-47.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8022. CALDWELL, LOUIS G. The broadcasting of copyrighted works. *J. Air Law.* 1 (4) Oct. 1930:

584-598.—This article reviews the present state of the law on the broadcasting of copyrighted works, giving a summary of the history of amendments to the copyright act, decisions rendered by the U. S. courts, national copyright statutes of other countries and their effect on broadcasters' and authors' rights.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8023. CUTHELL, CHESTER W. The scope of state aeronautical legislation. *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 521-528.—The author, formerly chairman of the American Bar Association committee on aeronautical law, advocates a minimum of state legislation, but that states adopt either the federal or state licensing law, control airports, and police them with traffic officers, pass laws aiding the establishment of airports, and dealing with the zoning question, and, in general, confine their activities to licensing, development of, and co-operation with the aeronautical industry to the end of a national system of passenger air transportation.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8024. DAVIS, WARREN J. The state regulation of aircraft common carriers. *Air Law Rev.* 1(1) Jan. 1930: 47-61.—The purpose of the federal Air Commerce Act and state regulatory acts has been to secure to individual initiative a large freedom of action. There is no present necessity for the creation of artificial monopolies in aircraft transportation. There is needed, in the opinion of some, a construing body to interpret or judicially define the scope of the rules which the department of commerce prescribes.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8025. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM O., and SHANKS, CARROL M. Insulation from liability through subsidiary corporations. *Yale Law J.* 39(2) Dec. 1929: 193-218.—The organization of subsidiary corporations may free parent corporations from liability arising from either tort or contract. The formulae laid down by the courts in tort cases must, if they are to be made intelligible, be explained on the basis of the factual combinations of the cases. Such explanations will not answer the problem but they will demonstrate what the courts are doing. The situation is even more confused in contract cases, and will be until the courts abandon metaphor in favor of careful analysis of the factors motivating their decisions.—*Charles Aikin.*

8026. FAGG, FRED D., Jr. A survey of state aeronautical legislation. *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 452-481.—This survey made by the director of the Air Law Institute examines the aeronautical legislation existing in the 48 states, dealing with the nature of the legislation, definitions employed, regulatory bodies, licenses and permits, flying regulations, liability, violations, enforcement, and general features. Conclusions are: (1) the movement toward uniformity in aeronautical legislation is strong and growing; (2) the present legislation is of a fragmentary nature, (a) definitions chosen are inadequate, inaccurate, or poorly expressed, (b) provisions as to the regulatory body are inadequate, (c) the licensing requirements are more nearly adequate, and there is a tendency toward adopting federal standards, or requiring federal licenses, (d) flying regulations are of general uniformity but are incomplete, (e) the important subject of liability is hardly dealt with, (f) enforcement provisions are inadequate to the needs of safety and aviation development; (3) much assistance should be received from the American Bar Association committee on aeronautical law through its preparation of a uniform state aeronautical code. (Charts and comparisons.)—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8027. FIXEL, ROWLAND W. The regulation of airports. *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 483-492.—Authority to regulate airports and landing fields is vested in the several states. It is usually delegated to the various countries, municipalities, or subdivisions thereof. No local regulations, however, can prevail if they are in conflict with those prescribed by the federal

government. The establishment of airports must be guided by public convenience. As an airport is a terminal, it must be open to all; it must not through stock ownership, control, or other contrivance, offer special privileges or services to one rather than another; the rates and charges must be uniform and reasonable; it must be kept free from dominance or control by any company or individual.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8028. FRANCO, ROGER. Le perfectionnement de l'outillage national: Projet Tardieu et plan du conseil national économique. [The improvement of national equipment: Tardieu project and plan of the national economic council.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44(4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 1172-1192.—The new Tardieu project of June 1930, presented to the chamber of deputies, provides a fund of advances of 25,000,000,000 francs for the improvement of national equipment, and an advisory council to coordinate the work of the different ministries. The plan includes appropriations for highways, maritime ports, internal navigation, merchant marine, water power, electrical transmission, agriculture, postal, telegraphic and telephonic services, a national tourist office, scientific research, the confederation of intellectual workers, social hygiene, air traffic, economic documentation and the reorganization of public finances. The national economic council called attention to the omission of railways from the scheme.—*W. Jaffé.*

8029. FREEMAN, HARRY J. Survey of state aeronautical legislation, 1928-1929. *Air Law Rev.* 1(1) Jan. 1930: 61-85.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8030. G., J. A. Aircraft law of Illinois—comparison with uniform state law. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 15(1) Dec. 1929: 85-87.

8031. GUIDER, JOHN W. A discussion of the amendment to section 16 of the radio act of 1927. *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 613-619.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8032. HUPPERT, WALTER. Haftten die Banken für die von ihnen delegierten Aufsichtsratsmitglieder? [Are banks liable for acts of directors designated by them on boards of other corporations?] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 24(21) Nov. 1930: 1281-1287.—The writer, for practical reasons, favors holding the banks liable.—*H. Karl Milde.*

8033. LEE, T., Jr. Flying schools and state legislation. *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 529-532.—The importance of proper regulation of flying schools is emphasized by department of commerce figures on air accidents, 20% of the fatal accidents occurring during student instruction. Regulations promulgated by the department of commerce and providing for the examination and rating of civilian air schools are expected to result in (1) better and more uniform flight instruction, (2) greater safety in the operation of aircraft, (3) increased stabilization of the industry, (4) stabilization of the schools themselves, (5) assurance to the public of satisfactory facilities for flight training.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8034. LLOYD, G. L. Legal and other problems confronting aviation insurance underwriters. *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 543-553.—Risks discussed and recommendations thereon include insurance against the fire hazard in its various forms, damage to an aircraft arising out of flight, the aircraft operator's liability at law to other people for injuries they may sustain through his negligence or for damage he may cause to property, and personal accident insurance. Insurance companies have an important part to play in the development of aviation, in providing protection and in safety engineering work to supplement the work of the department of commerce.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8035. MacCRACKEN, WILLIAM P. The growth of aeronautical law in America. *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 415-421.—The former assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics, and secretary of the American Bar Association, presents as the background of air

law in the U. S., court decisions, statutory law, administrative regulations, and treaties. The courts successively held that air and maritime navigation were not analogous. In the first three decisions dealing with the right of flight over the property of another, the courts held that mere flying over the property of another at a reasonable height did not constitute a trespass. In statutory law, Connecticut and Massachusetts were the only states that took any action prior to the war. In 1920 the Conference of Commissions on Uniform State Laws and the American Bar Association approved a uniform state law and a federal policy by which the substantive law would be handled by the states, but regulation of air transportation itself would be left to the federal government. In 1926 the federal air commerce act was passed. Both the federal and state governments give to an administrative official the broadest kind of regulatory powers. In the field of treaties, the U. S. has special and temporary air agreements with Canada, England, France, and Latin American States.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8036. MESTRE, ACHILLE. L'établissement de postes privés de radiodiffusion. [The establishment of private broadcasting stations.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (432) Nov. 10, 1930: 257-267.—The law of Mar. 28, 1928, regularized the establishment of private broadcasting stations operating in France on Dec. 31, 1927. When properly construed it also continues in the government the power to grant special authorization for the establishment of new private stations. In refusing to grant such authorizations the government has improperly construed the law and has violated its spirit.—*Irvin Stewart.*

8037. POGUE, JOSEPH E. Economic aspects of unit operations of oil pools. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 11 (287) Nov. 1930: 540-542.—The trend toward unit operation is opposed by the forces of inertia, as exemplified by the small producing interest, the traditional practices in the industry, and the laws surrounding the exploitation of oil and gas. Of these the most inflexible is the legal factor. Yet the law of oil and gas, which in effect legalizes robbery, is manifestly so illogical, so unsound, and so opposed to the common law as related to other property rights that there is justification for believing that it is unconstitutional.—*H. O. Rogers.*

8038. ROUSE, COLVIN P. Communications of mercantile agencies. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(1) Nov. 1930: 3-46.—The attitude of the courts in England and America either in denying mercantile agencies any immunity from liability arising out of credit communications, or in granting immunity but so restricting it as to make it of little importance, results in losses not only to the retailer and to the wholesaler but to the consumer as well. For the tremendous losses due to an unwise extension of credit, the courts must bear a share of the blame.—*Charles Aikin.*

8039. T., J. S. Effect of tax exemption and tax refunding provisions on the negotiability of corporate bonds. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(1) Nov. 1930: 77-86.—The author takes issue with recent decisions of the Connecticut court casting doubt on the negotiability of bonds containing provisions for tax exemption and tax refunding. While the requirement of "certainty of amount" is fundamental in the law of commercial paper, the reason for the rule of certainty does not justify the result in this case. The tax provisions are essentially analogous to other provisions held not to impair the negotiability of bonds, and in fact they tend

to make the amount to be received more rather than less certain.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

8040. UNSIGNED. Highway progress in the Dakotas and Wyoming. *Engin. News-Rec.* 105 (22) Nov. 27, 1930: 841-843.

8041. UNSIGNED. Responsibility for the torts of an independent contractor. *Yale Law J.* 39(6) Apr. 1930: 861-873.—Society must consider methods of avoiding loss by eliminating the business altogether or by precautions demanded, and by way of salvage the certainty of recovery by the injured party and the ability of defendant to shift and distribute the loss. These considerations have led to and justify certain exceptions to the insulation provided to general contractors and owners by letting an independent contract. These exceptions are (a) work that is unusually dangerous in its character; (b) duties imposed upon general employer or owner by statute; (c) duties imposed upon the employer or owner which at common law were "non-delegable"; (d) in certain instances situations have come within the rule of absolute liability announced in *Rylands v. Fletcher*.—*Fowler V. Harper.*

8042. VORYS, JOHN M. What state body should regulate aeronautics? *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 494-500.—The former director of aeronautics in the state of Ohio places within the scope of state jurisdiction the following aeronautical matters: (1) the enforcement of the use of the federal license for aircraft and pilots, and of federal air traffic rules; (2) supervision of the surveying, location, construction, and maintenance of airways and airports, and the air marking of the state; (3) regulation of rates for aircraft which are intrastate common carriers; (4) supervision of aeronautical education in the public school system, state universities, and flying schools; (5) general aeronautical information and the promotion of the industry within the state. The author advocates the creation of a state salaried official directly under the governor, with a staff of assistants and an advisory board or commission, and the duty to advise with the state, county, and municipal officials on aeronautical matters.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8043. WIKOFF, HOWARD. Uniform rules for air passenger liability. *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 512-520.—The author, general counsel, American Air Transport Association, discusses the uniform air ticket, now used quite universally either in whole or part, among the greater number of large aviation companies in the U. S., and clause by clause, gives the reasons therefor and the passenger liability in the air imposed by the uniform ticket.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8044. YOUNG, CLARENCE M. The province of federal and state regulation of aeronautics. *J. Air Law.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 423-432.—One of the biggest problems confronting the aeronautics industry is the proper distribution of regulatory authority between the states and the federal government. Aircraft cannot recognize state lines, and international borders are only slightly stronger barriers. Under the air commerce act of 1926 the secretary of commerce derives his authority to provide the necessary regulatory system for air transportation. This department is the more logical and efficient agency to promulgate rules and regulations governing the licensing, inspection, and approval of aircraft and airmen, and incidental items coming within the sphere of regulated activities. To the states should be left the local enforcement of these rules and the penalties for violations. The author is assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 7204, 7791, 7813, 7852, 8035, 8059, 8074, 8102)

8045. BOUVE, CLEMENT L. The development of international rules of conduct in air navigation. *Air Law Rev.* 1 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-39.—The international convention of Oct. 13, 1919, recognized to its fullest extent the sovereignty theory with regard to international air law. Modern jurisprudence sanctions the principle that states control the atmosphere over their territories and the new rule that in time of war air frontiers are closed. Aerial space above territorial land and water included within the boundaries of a state constitute an integral part of the sovereignty of a state. However, the privilege of innocent passage should be exercised subject to certain rules of conduct. These various details are developed through citations from articles of the Paris Convention in 1919, the Spanish-American Congress of Aerial Navigation at Madrid in 1926, and the Havana Convention in 1928, showing that civilized nations have been converging in doctrine towards general agreement.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8046. JOSEF, EUGEN. Streitfragen aus dem internationalen Privatrecht. [Disputed questions in international private law.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4 (6) Jun. 1929: 161-167; (8) Aug. 1929: 209-216; (11) Nov. 1929: 306-312.

8047. McNAIR, ARNOLD D. The beginnings and the growth of aeronautical law. *J. Air Law.* 1 (4) Oct. 1930: 383-392.—Before the war theoretical discussion had reached the following stage: over the high seas air space is free. Over land four theories competed: (1) The air is free subject to the necessary rights required in the interest of self-preservation. (2) A theory, discredited by events, was based on the analogy of each state's maritime belt, or territorial water. (3) The state has complete sovereignty in its superincumbent air space to an unlimited height. (4) Adds to number three a servitude of innocent passage for foreign non-military aircraft. With the war the third theory triumphed and continues to triumph by treaty (the international convention of 1919), subject to a mutual treaty right of the free entry and passage of the non-military aircraft of other countries. The convention of 1919 forms the basis of British aviation law. The British Air Navigation Act of 1920 states that no action for trespass or nuisance lies for a mere flight at a reasonable height over the property of another, but if any material loss or damage is done, an absolute duty rests

upon the operator of the aircraft to make compensation. English aviation corporations are legally able to repudiate their status as common carriers.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8048. POLLOCK, FREDERICK. The annual digest of international law cases. *Law Quart. Rev.* 46 (181) Jan. 1930: 46-48.

8049. ROPER, ALBERT. Recent developments in international aeronautical law. *J. Air Law.* 1 (4) Oct. 1930: 395-414.—The secretary general of the International Commission for Air Navigation (CINA) states that two ideas inspired all developments in Europe in international aeronautical law: (1) The necessity of uniform regulations concerning aerial navigation, and, (2) the utility of a central organization charged with the duty of revising the international regulations laid down. The result was the convention of 1919 which set up the CINA. In 1926 the International Technical Commission of Aeronautical Legal Experts (CITEJA) was organized for the study of aerial private law. Air mail was dealt with by a separate conference of postal administrations. The CINA, working with the Bureau of the International Office of Public Hygiene drew up sanitary regulations for aeronautics. In spite of increasing ratifications of the convention of 1919, several important countries remained outside, and this led to the conclusion of special agreements between neighboring states, and particularly to the preparation of two other conventions, the Ibero-American convention of 1926, and the Pan-American convention of 1928. A general conference was called in 1929 attended by 43 states. Its recommendations were unanimously approved by the CINA. The present convention sets down the principle of the sovereignty of the states over their air space. Progress in aeronautical technique will eventually impose on air navigation a liberal policy of *laissez-passer*.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

8050. UNSIGNED. Acts of unrecognized governments—effect given to decrees of the Russian Soviet government in American courts. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30 (2) Feb. 1930: 226-242.—There is a tendency to give limited validity to the decrees of the Russian Soviet government in American courts when considerations such as justice, reason, and the interests of our own citizens so require, but such recognition falls far short of the recognition granted to acts of recognized governments. In view of the fact that recognition dates back to the inception of the foreign government, the author suggests a policy of recognizing in our courts Soviet acts of a non-political character to lessen or avoid the legal complications of long delayed recognition.—*N. Alexander.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7292, 7495, 7498, 7531, 7580, 7596, 7638, 7686, 7871, 7909, 7957, 7991, 8066, 8072-8073, 8092, 8096, 8101, 8358, 8389)

8051. DATTA, S. K. Inter-racial relationships in the Far East. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19 (75) Jul. 1930: 398-413.—The meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto drew the largest attendance which this series of conferences had assembled. Discussion centered primarily upon the problems of Manchuria and the international settlement of Shanghai. There was no discussion of peasant distress or communist upheaval, of the part and place of Christianity and Christian missions in the Orient. (The author, a member of the World's Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s, attended the conference as an Indian representative.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8052. EAGLETON, CLYDE. The Root formula.

New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev. 7 (2) Dec. 1929: 475-479.

8053. FRIIS, FINN T. B. Mandates and missions. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (72) Oct. 1929: 545-559.—A summary is given of the provisions of the mandates in regard to missionary activity and freedom of conscience, and some instances of action by the Mandates Commission in enforcement of these provisions are described. (The author is on the staff of the Mandates Section of the League of Nations.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8054. HARRIS, H. WILSON. Geneva and the world. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (179) Nov. 1930: 545-553.—Though there were no specific achievements of the eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations, which met

under discouraging economic circumstances, it is significant that the major foreign ministers stayed throughout the deliberations and that the matters under consideration received unusually full and free discussion.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

8055. KUHN, ARTHUR K. References of the Permanent Court of International Justice to American authorities. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law. Rev.* 79 (1) Nov. 1930: 35-44.—How far American concepts and sources of law have become persuasive in the jurisprudence of the court, is indicated by the author's citation of references in the opinions in the *Wimbledon* and the *Lotus* cases to the Panama Canal treaties and to the case of John Anderson (1 Moore's *Digest* 932) respectively. Judge Moore, in his dissenting opinions in the *Mavromatis Concessions* and the *Lotus* cases, cited decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and Cutting's case (Moore's *Digest* 2, 228, 6, 281) respectively.—*P. Bradley.*

8056. MILLER, WILLIAM. The first Balkan Conference. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (779) Nov. 1930: 562-569.—The first Balkan Conference, held at Athens in October, 1930, was attended by the delegates of six Balkan nationalities, including the Rumanians and the Turks, under the presidency of Papanastasiou, an ex-premier, to whose tact its success was largely due. Six committees dealt with organization, politics, economic and social questions, intellectual cooperation, and the improvement of the means of communication. Thus, Albania has no outside railway communication, and Sofia might be linked up more closely with Greece. Much attention was paid to working-class and health questions. The exchange of professors and students, Balkan exhibitions, popular lectures, the exchange of children during their holidays, the teaching of Balkan languages, and, above all, the revision of the school books of history were recommended. An annual meeting of the Balkan ministers of foreign affairs, the study of a Balkan pact, and the settlement of Balkan disputes by pacific means were approved.—*William Miller.*

8057. RAUECKER, BRUNO. Weltarbeitslosigkeit und Weltpolitik. [World unemployment and world policy.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (1) Apr. 1930: 64-72.—It will be one of the foremost duties of the Bank for International Settlement to master the crisis of overproduction by pursuing a credit policy which aims to counter-balance the evil consequences of increased rationalization. The restrictions laid on emigration and immigration show the relation between unemployment and world policy. In view of the world-wide interest in migration the Washington agreement on unemployment of 1919, signed by 23 nations, has importance. But only Switzerland has complied with the agreement to furnish data and figures of workers to the International Labour Office. The economic committee of the League of Nations stated in March, 1928, that the present relations between peoples does not permit the proclamation of free entrance and free activity of citizens of one country in another.—*Werner Neuse.*

8058. RICHARD, GASTON. Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, centre européen. [The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. European center.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 621-629.

8059. ROSNER, JAN. Zagadnienie rewizji międzynarodowych konwencji pracy. [The problem of revision of international labor conventions.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 249-258.—A summary of different opinions regarding the procedure to be adopted in amending or modifying the conventions of the International Labour Organization, a subject discussed at several meetings of the governing body of the organization.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8060. SCHMALZ, HEINZ. Politik im Luftraum. [Air policy.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19 (11-12) Mar. 1930: 786-792.—The International Aeronautic Conference at Berlin in December, 1929, brought about the scheduling of a number of new international air routes, emphasized the introduction of Sunday flights, and led to an understanding between Turkey and Germany about an airline between Stambul and Berlin. Night flying will change German air schedules. England will get into closer contact with her Eastern dependencies. The new British Indian route is outlined. France and Holland are the two other competitors in the establishment of airlines to the East.—*Werner Neuse.*

8061. SWEETSER, ARTHUR. The first ten years of the League of Nations. *Internat. Conciliation.* (256) Jan. 1930: 5-60.

8062. UNSIGNED. Pan-American Conference on the regulation of automotive traffic. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 64 (11) Nov. 1930: 1095-1104.—At the time of the Sixth International Road Congress, Washington, October, 1930, delegates of the American republics met to sign a convention, formulated in 1929, on the regulation of automotive traffic. Along with provisions regarding rules of the road, safety equipment on cars, vehicle sizes, etc., international use of all highways was agreed to, and reciprocity in matter of registration. A special international traveling pass is to be carried by foreign cars, vehicles are to be registered at point of entry, and a bond is to be posted when 90 days have elapsed in a country.—*Shorey Peterson.*

8063. VILIMANOVIĆ, M. The Balkan union—Results of the Athens conference. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 5 (12) Dec. 1930: 256-259.—The Athens conference constitutes a first attempt at union by the Balkan nations. Economic recommendations were especially important: the creation of a Balkan agricultural cartel, the lowering of customs duties and the furthering of trade, the building of lines of communication, the problem of a monetary union, the development of the co-operative movement, and the setting up of national offices for a study of economic problems.—*A. Vidaković.*

8064. WEHBERG, HANS. Das Kriegsächtungs- und Sanktionsproblem auf der elften Völkerverammlung. [The question of war and the problem of sanctions before the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations.] *Friedenswarte.* 30 (11) Nov. 1930: 329-341.—The whole question of the Kellogg Pact and the General Act were thrown squarely before the assembly with a resulting convention appended to this article. The positions of the various powers during the negotiations were indicative of their sincere desires to reach some kind of a more or less effective instrument for the outlawry of war.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 6597, 6629, 6654, 7495, 7498, 7502, 7506-7507, 7580, 7754, 7827, 7853, 7855, 7863, 7871, 7877, 7881, 7888, 7890, 7901, 7909, 7918, 7922, 7989, 7994, 8052, 8056, 8060, 8164)

8065. ALLEN, DEVERE. Human nature: perennial excuse for war. *World Unity.* 7 (2) Nov. 1930:

83-94.—In varying terminology advocates of war have perennially attributed war to human nature which they have assumed to be unchangeable. This point of view was generally accepted until modern psychology and sociology demonstrated that the "war-trait" is due primarily to cultural surroundings—especially to the war cult and to the value attached by society to the war-system and its rewards. In none of our wars has

there been a general and overwhelming will to fight.—*Merle Curti.*

8066. BAILEY, S. H. Devolution in the conduct of international relations. *Economica*. (30) Nov. 1930: 259-274.—The diplomatic tradition of centralizing the conduct of foreign relations still prevails. New functions are constantly being undertaken by already overburdened foreign offices. Yet, a tendency to transfer certain functions to other agencies is observable. To refer only to British practice, the control of international postal and telegraphic matters has been almost completely transferred to the postmaster-general and the postal administration. Many agreements relating to the liquidation of the War have been concluded by various British ministries concerned. The League of Nations has stimulated this development by providing facilities outside the regular diplomatic machinery for the discussion of technical questions by experts of the different nations. Devolution would lift a heavy burden from foreign offices; in bringing permanent officials and experts of the several national administrations into frequent contact there would be a tendency toward "a healthy internationalization of national civil services," and it "would discourage the growth, in times of crises, of an overcharged nerve-centre."—*Frank M. Russell.*

8067. BRUGUIER, GIUSEPPE. Amicizie bulgare. [Bulgarian friendship.] *Nuova Antologia*. 274 (1407) Nov. 1930: 80-86.—The sympathy naturally existing between neighbors is attested by the recent marriage of a princess of Italy to the Bulgarian king. A natural sympathy encouraged by this alliance should result in concrete advantage, economic, cultural, and political, to both countries.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

8068. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. L'Italie en Afrique—Les aspirations italiennes. [Italy in Africa—Italian aspirations.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 593-595.—Alberto Giacardi had a lengthy article in a recent issue of *Riv. d. Colonia Italiana*, setting forth Italian claims to a larger portion of Africa. Due to the supineness of the government at the close of the war, Italy failed to secure a mandate over any former Germany territory. The Fascist party is, however, asserting the country's rights.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8069. CRONBACH, ABRAHAM. The peace ideals of the churches. *J. Relig.* 10 (2) Apr. 1930: 232-252.—This is a study of 239 ecclesiastical peace pronouncements, mostly American, of which 146 represent 25 denominations and 93 are interdenominational. Nearly all condemn war and avow the duty of working for its abolition. They may be classified under three heads: (1) Indefinite pronouncements admit the church's share of responsibility for wars, advocate prayer for peace, condemn militarism, and all wars not "defensive" in character. These call for some form of outlawry of war and most of them stress patriotism. (2) More definite utterances call for such things as a world court, foreign business at one's own risk and under the laws of the country in which the business is done. (3) The most specific deliverances deal with such topics as education for peace, international conferences, conscription, gas in warfare, the League of Nations, big navy, and the Rosika Swimmer case. Of those radicals who propose to refuse any future service in time of war, only a part of the Quakers and the Mennonites followed this doctrine in the late war. Whether others would do so in another war is doubtful.—*Arthur D. Call.*

8070. DAS, TARAKNATH. Britain's new policy in the Near East. *China Weekly Rev.* 54 (2) Sep. 13, 1930: 58-59.—Preservation of the British Empire and expansion of its territory and prestige in all parts of the world, is the principal and consistent objective of British foreign policy. However, at the present time the British government has decided to adopt tactics which will be regarded as new by many people by ending un-

necessary friction and conflict with Egypt and the Arab states and strengthening Egyptian and Arab support for Britain. Then if she should ever be involved in a conflict with France, Turkey, Persia, or Russia an alliance with Egypt and the Arab states will be valuable.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

8071. DUJARDIN, EDOUARD. Die Einstellung der jungfranzösischen Schriftsteller zur deutsch-französischen Annäherung. [The attitude of recent French writers toward a Franco-German reconciliation.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57 (1) Oct. 1930: 61-68; (2) Nov. 1930: 158-163.—Approximately 80% of the modern French writers are favorable to Franco-German reconciliation. Not one of these demands unacceptable restrictions upon Germany. (65 writers reviewed.)—*Carl Mauvelshagen, Jr.*

8072. DUPUIS, RENÉ. La France, la Hongrie et la question des minorités nationales. [France, Hungary, and the minorities question.] *Rev. de Hongrie*. 46 Dec. 15, 1930: 219-224.—French public opinion favors the maintenance of the *status quo* on national minorities. This attitude is dictated by ignorance regarding central European problems, by the feeling that the treaty of Trianon has equitably settled the minorities question, and by the belief that the complaints of Hungarians living in the Little Entente states are wholly artificial and exploited by those who favor treaty revision.—*Arthur J. May.*

8073. ECCARD, FRÉDÉRIC. L'aspect économique du problème Sarrois. [The economic aspect of the Saar problem.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (432) Nov. 10, 1930: 169-184.—Complete re-establishment of German sovereignty over the Saar basin would be to the great economic disadvantage both of France and of the Saar itself, the latter being economically dependent upon the three French départements nearest it for the great part of its market and a large percentage of its imports of food and materials. The Saar uses the French franc as its currency and has borrowed a great deal of French capital. A return to German control would mean a tremendous increase in taxes and the raising of a tariff barrier on the French side which would entirely destroy its present prosperity. While a plebiscite would never result in union with France, French interest and insistence upon treaty rights will bring about a vote for the preservation of the *status quo*. A subsequent beneficial trade agreement between France and the Saar may be expected.—*Robert Schwenger.*

8074. HARRIMAN, EDWARD A. The legal effect of the Kellogg-Briand treaty. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 9 (4) Nov. 1929: 239-252.—By the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, the members of the League assume obligations somewhat broader than those laid down in the covenant, and the U. S. renounces the exercise of a right conferred upon congress by the constitution. The words "pacific means" in international law mean all measures of redress, non-amicable as well as amicable, which fall short of war. The right to wage an aggressive war of conquest remains unimpaired until the treaty is ratified by all the high contracting parties. After such ratification aggressive war may still be carried on against non-adherents. In case of war between two other countries the question whether the U. S. is obligated under the treaty to decide the question of the aggressor is an open one.—*Frank M. Russell.*

8075. HINTON, WILFRED J. Present economic and political position of Great Britain in China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 338-346.—Britain's economic position in China is still strong but no longer predominant. The geographical advantage of Japan and her strong political hold in Manchuria makes it natural that the rate of growth of her trade should exceed that of Great Britain. Britain also has special difficulties due to post-war economic condi-

tions. During 1930 considerable progress was made by Great Britain in her policy of withdrawing from the positions of special privilege which she formerly took the lead in building up for all foreigners alike. The work, however, has been retarded by the unsettled condition of the central government in China.—*Charles K. Moser.*

8076. HUNTER, EDWARD. Hulutao—a challenge to China. *China Weekly Rev.* 53 (7) Jul. 19, 1930: 254-256.—Japan has filed no protest over the construction program for Hulutao harbor, probably because she believes the harbor never will be built. The plan is to erect a competitor port to Dairen for the export trade of Manchuria. At present it is necessary to utilize the Chinese port of Newchwang or the Japanese port of Dairen. Construction is to be carried on by Dutch contractors.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

8077. KORNEW, W. Rapallokrise? [Has the treaty of Rapallo reached a critical state?] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (4) Jul. 1930: 225-245.—The root of the Rapallo crisis lies in the fact that Russia has ceased to be the agrarian hinterland of Germany and has been turned into an industrial country. Industrialized Russia will mean an enlarged market for the products of German industry. Germany has used the eastern Soviet trump card for good policy in the west. To keep American competition from the Russian market the German press has exaggerated the economical and political weakness of the Soviets, and thus has weakened the trump. Germany can do away with the crisis by abandoning the anachronistic attitude concerning the industrial development of Russia and by seeing the economic side of Rapallo correctly.—*Werner Neuse.*

8078. MEUNIER, H. La question de la parité navale franco-italienne. [The question of Franco-Italian naval parity.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (425) Apr. 10, 1930: 62-77.—In demanding Franco-Italian naval parity, Italy considers naval armaments according to her prestige, while France considers them entirely from an economic point of view. The defensive needs of every country differ according to its geographical position and responsibility in the world. Absolute needs have become relative needs because of the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact. Because of sea coast, susceptibility to land attack, and colonial possessions, France's needs far surpass Italy's. Only in the question of imports does Italy have an effective reason for parity. Even so, comparing the import figures, the relative situation of the countries is equivalent. Parity would mean for Italy a tremendous financial sacrifice.—*J. J. Burns.*

8079. MILLET, ROBERT. L'Italie, l'Allemagne et l'Afrique. [Italy, Germany, and Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 580-582.—Republican Germany desires to regain control of the former African colonies; fascist Italy is determined to secure a redistribution of these mandated territories and, in particular, hopes to secure control of Cameroon and Tanganyika. The two countries are, consequently, joining forces in demanding a revision of the settlement of 1919.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8080. NEWMAN, E. W. P. The melting pot of central Europe. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (645) Nov. 1930: 577-590.—The purpose of the peace treaty was to free the nationalities submerged in the Austrian Empire, but it has been very defectively attained. Austria is essentially homogeneous now, but Hungary has lost 3 million Magyars to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. This Little Entente contains within itself the seeds of further war unless the boundaries are readjusted. A cleavage may develop between the countries seeking to maintain the *status quo* and those seeking treaty revision. If Germany raises the question of the corridor and reparations, Austria may introduce *Anschluss*, Hungary her nationals in other countries, and might be joined by Italy. Against them would be

ranged the Little Entente, Poland, and France.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

8081. ORCHARD, DOROTHY J. China's use of the boycott as a political weapon. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 252-261.—China has used the economic boycott in protest against the activities of foreign nations 8 times since the beginning of the 20th century. The first, in 1905, was against the U. S. for her immigration restrictions, and had little effect on American trade. Six different boycotts of Japanese products have had a decided effect, however, on the volume of that country's exports. The most telling was that against Great Britain in 1925-26, which was disastrous to the business of Hong Kong and had a bad effect on British shipping and manufactures generally. The building up of new enterprises in China during some of these boycotts has made a part of their effect permanent.—*A. Arnoldson.*

8082. ORCHARD, JOHN E. Japanese expansion in China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 328-337.—The material expansion of the Japanese empire has been accomplished at the expense of China. The security of Japanese industry can be assured only by annexation of Manchuria. China's greatest value to Japan will be as a market for her manufactured goods, and Japanese penetration of China will take the form of the development of markets and the investment of capital.—*S. T. Takeuchi.*

8083. PRICE, MAURICE T. Communist policy and the Chinese Nationalist revolution. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 229-240.—Communist activities in China flow inevitably from Moscow, because the Kremlin is headquarters of the Communist International. Moscow's turn toward the Orient was due not only to a desire to win recruits, but to a decision to attack the West indirectly through its interests in the East. Moscow's failure in China is perhaps the result of the effort to maintain a bourgeois-democratic front.—*A. Arnoldson.*

8084. PYTHEAS. An Australian looks at England. *Natl. Rev.* (570) Aug. 1930: 490-498.

8085. SCHWARZSCHILD, LEOPOLD. Europas Aufmarsch. [The political camps of Europe.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (49) Dec. 6, 1930: 1944-1949.—Europe is definitely splitting into two antagonistic camps: Italy, Russia, Turkey, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Greece on the one side, France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia on the other. Germany tends to go with the first group. England with the second. The U. S. is a questionable factor in the situation. A detailed chronological table of political events from May 6 to Dec. 2 bears out these facts.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

8086. STANDING, P. C. Abyssinia and the royal visit. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (779) Nov. 1930: 639-644.—A brief outline of Abyssinia's contacts with European countries in recent years.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

8087. TREVOR, JOHN B. Immigration legislation: Dec. 1929-July 1930. *Eugenics.* 3 (10) Oct. 1930: 372-376.—*R. E. Baber.*

8088. UNSIGNED. Communism in the Orient. *Palestine Weekly.* 19 (548) Dec. 26, 1930: 250-251.—The Middle East, cannot easily be surpassed as a field for communist propaganda, which is spread by trade delegations sent out by the Russians. Soviet agents have official capacities at Jedda in Arabia and also in Yemen. In Persia, for example, Russia controls 50% of the trade. Communist propaganda in Palestine is anti-Zionist and anti-British. The Syrian Communist party was born July 1, 1930. The almost simultaneous reports of increased communist activities in Teheran, Bagdad, Beirut, Jerusalem, and Cairo indicate that a new propaganda offensive has been launched in the Near East.—*Edith Jonas.*

8089. UNSIGNED. *La politique anglaise en Palestine.* [English policy in Palestine.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13 (665) Nov. 8, 1930: 1622.—The texts (French) of the telegrams which passed between General Smuts and Prime Minister MacDonald relative to Palestine, October 22-24, 1930.—*Luther H. Evans.*

8090. UNSIGNED. *Le nouveau consulat d'Italie à Tunis.* [The new Italian consulate in Tunis.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 612.—The magnificent new Italian consulate in Tunis was opened with much éclat on Oct. 28, the 8th anniversary of the Fascist march on Italy. The speech made on that occasion by Mussolini's representative, De Marisco, was highly patriotic in tone.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8091. UNSIGNED. *Les suites de la déclaration du gouvernement britannique sur la politique en Palestine.* [The results of Great Britain's declaration of a new policy for Palestine.] *Asie Française.* 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 375-379.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8092. UNSIGNED. *The British mandate for Palestine.* *Near East & India.* 38 (1015) Oct. 30, 1930: 479.—The laissez-faire attitude of the British government toward Palestine in the past necessitated the bluntness which characterized the Passfield White Paper. Its most salient points are outlined. The statement of policy is timely and just. The main hopes of Jewish development in Palestine will in the future lie with those Jews who concentrate upon the spiritual and cultural aspects of Zionism to the exclusion of the political.—*Edith Jonas.*

8093. UNSIGNED. *The recent actions of the British government.* *China Weekly Rev.* 54 (6) Oct. 11, 1930: 199-200.—In recent years Wei-hai-wei has been returned, the Boxer indemnity matter approaches conclusion, and negotiations continue concerning extra-territoriality and the Amoy concession.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

8094. UNSIGNED. *The Soviet whittling down China's western border.* *China Weekly Rev.* 53 (1) Jun. 7, 1930: 9-10.—The new Soviet railway which parallels the Chinese-Russian borders of Mongolia and Sinkiang unites Siberia with Central Asia and brings the Soviet Union within reach of the markets of western China. It is only a matter of time until branch lines will be constructed from the new "Turksib" railway into Chinese territory. The whole weight of Soviet economic and military resources can now be easily thrown into Turkestan. The goods shipped on the new railway will be chiefly bread and lumber. An easy grain supply will release wheat land in Turkestan and make it available for cotton. Industrialization of Central Asia will follow.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

8095. UNSIGNED. *Un consulat allemand à Hanoi.* [The opening of a German consulate at Hanoi.] *Asie Française.* 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 369.—The German government's opening a consulate at Hanoi has aroused keen suspicions in France as German commercial interests in French Malaysia are negligible.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8096. WLASSICS, TULES. *Les négociations de Genève.* [Negotiations at Geneva.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 46 Nov. 1930: 145-148.—Count Albert Apponyi, the veteran Hungarian statesman, has recently expressed before the League of Nations the views of his compatriots on three vital questions: treatment of Magyar minorities in neighboring lands, disarmament as stipulated in the treaties which terminated the Great War, revision of the treaty of Trianon. Until these issues are settled, it is vain to expect genuine peace between the nations.—*Arthur J. May.*

8097. YOUNG, C. WALTER. *Economic factors in Manchurian diplomacy.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 293-307.—With the Japanese there is no illusion as to Manchuria being a possible outlet for her population. Ultimately, only a Chinese political

regime can survive. Manchurian diplomacy can be justly called railway diplomacy. The principal aim of the Chinese is to acquire a railway system in Manchuria, link by link, which eventually will have an independent port outlet at Newchwang or Hulutao. The Japanese to have the construction financed by her capitalists base their objections upon violation of treaty rights.—*S. T. Takeuchi.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 6625, 7893, 7904, 8019, 8168)

8098. BERNARDIMI, PHILIP. *The Lateran concordat with Italy.* *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 16 (1) Apr. 1930: 19-27.—Beginning with the Napoleonic era, the author discusses several celebrated conflicts involving the Holy See that have given occasion to precedents of the present treaty, and makes observations on the conditions that are created by the concordat.—*F. A. Mullin.*

8099. BETTEN, FRANCIS S. *The settlement of the Roman Question: II. The aspirations of the Italian people, the pope, and the Italian monarchs.* *Hist. Bull.* 7 (4) May 1929: 51-52.—*Major L. Younce.*

8100. CRESTOWITCH, GABRIEL. *Das griechisch-türkische Abkommen.* [The Turko-Greek treaty.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (6) Sep. 1930: 412-417.—The treaty between Turkey and Greece of June 15, 1930, settled the crucial questions of reparations and refugees. No estimate of the mutual value of property in each country will be made and therefore no money will be paid by either party. The new arrangements are a financial burden for Greece, but the Greek minority in Stambul was kept intact, and a war with Turkey was avoided.—*Werner Neuse.*

8101. FREUND, MICHAEL. *England in Ägypten.* [England in Egypt.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19 (11-12) Mar. 1930: 743-772.—The proclamation of 1922 was Egypt's declaration of independence. In the treaty which followed the military occupation of Egypt was terminated so far as internal objects were concerned. The treaty stipulates that the signatory powers are allies in case of war. Their foreign policies are closely linked. England's position in the Sudan is not touched upon. An agreement between the contracting parties concerning the waters of the Nile is required. The Covenant of the League of Nations which will be resorted to in case of differing opinions between the contracting powers can hardly be called a suitable organ for making British and Egyptian interests harmonize.—*Werner Neuse.*

8102. HIRSCH, ERNST E. *Die Genfer Wechselrechtsabkommen.* [The Geneva bills of exchange convention.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5 (12) Dec. 1930: 257-272.—The convention was signed by most countries of Europe and South America; England, the U.S., and some Balkan countries, however, did not sign. The agreement relates to a uniform bills of exchange act, uniform treatment of connections with non-signatory countries, and the stamping of bills. The uniform act, which is most important, adopts the German views. The official text is French, supplementarily English. The signatory states are obligated to pass the convention as statute law, although it is left to them in what order they put the various provisions of the act.—*H. Karl Milde.*

8103. LILLY, LINUS A. *The settlement of the Roman Question. I. The papal states.* *Hist. Bull.* 7 (4) May 1929: 50, 60-61.—Under the settlement of 1929, the pope will be free and Italy will remain united. Freedom, not territory, was his need.—*Major L. Younce.*

8104. MacCALLUM, ELIZABETH. *Iraq and the British treaties.* *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 6 (12) Aug. 20, 1930: 225-246.—A comprehensive review of the development of the relations of Iraq and Great Britain, from the occupation during the World

War to the treaty of June 30, 1930. A full summary is given of the treaties of October 10, 1922, three of the four supplementary agreements of March 25, 1924, (the judicial agreement is not dealt with), the abortive treaty of 1927, and the new treaty of June 30, 1930. The last is given in full text.—*Luther H. Evans.*

8105. MARCOVITCH, LAZARE. Das italienisch-jugoslawische Problem im Lichte der europäischen Politik. [The Italo-Yugoslav problem in the light of European politics.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(11-12) Mar. 1930: 721-733.—A positive and constructive policy between Italy and Yugoslavia is possible. On the European mainland Italy's interests cannot be concentrated on the Balkans or Central Europe. Many circumstances have interfered in the establishment of a cooperative spirit between both countries. It has never been disclosed why neither country did anything to carry out the spirit of the treaty of amity which was signed on Jan. 28, 1924. Yugoslavia joined the ranks of French allies, whereas Italy concluded treaties with Rumania, Hungary, Turkey, and Greece. The necessary understanding between France and Germany should be doubled by an agreement between France and Italy. Yugoslavia would rejoice at such an issue. Unless Italy takes the initiative the vital problems of peace in Central Europe will remain unsolved.—*Werner Neuse.*

8106. MARTONNE, E. de. Un livre blanc anglais sur le réabornement Sénégal-Gambie. [A British White Book on the delimitation of the Senegalese-Gambian boundary.] *Afrique Française. Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl.* 40(10) Oct. 1930: 603.—The terms of the agreement under which a redrawing of certain portions of the boundary line between these two colonies took place have been made known in the British foreign office publication, treaty series, 1929, no. 13.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8107. MEYER, GEORGES. En Égypte: de Méhémet Ali au roi Fouad. [In Egypt: from Mehemet Ali to King Fuad.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13(665) Nov. 8, 1930: 1615-1617.—A review of Anglo-Egyptian relations through the summer of 1930.—*Luther H. Evans.*

8108. MOSSDORF, OTTO. Der mandschurische Konflikt des Jahres 1929. [The Manchurian conflict in 1929.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(1) Apr. 1930: 50-63.—Of the 28,000 officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1929, 22,000 were Russian. Russian was made the official language and the railroad was used for propaganda in northern China. China feared Russia would sell her share of the railroad to Japan or the U. S. After desultory fighting and American intervention a preliminary protocol was signed Dec. 3. China accepted all conditions of Moscow aiming at a restoration of the *status quo*. On Jan. 12, the first direct train from Vladivostok arrived in Harbin. In fulfillment of article VIII of the Chabarowsk protocol of December 21, which stipulates a special conference for certain outstanding questions, a Soviet-Chinese conference was called at Moscow.—*Werner Neuse.*

8109. PALLIS, ALEXANDER A. The end of the Greco-Turkish feud. *Contemp. Rev.* 133(779) Nov. 1930: 615-620.—The Lausanne convention for the exchange of populations in 1923 authorized the expulsion by Greece and Turkey respectively of each other's nationals, about 1,100,000 Greeks and 400,000 Turks. Exceptions were made of the Turks in Western Thrace and Greeks in Constantinople. Hostile relations between the countries have continued because of inability to determine amicably what Greek refugees might return to Constantinople. The recent new agreement is a compromise, the Greeks at present in Constantinople are to remain and the former residents are to remain in Greece. The second problem arising from the convention of 1923, that of property valuation, has been met by a simple cancellation of the mutual obligations of

Greece and Turkey respecting any balance.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

8110. TSAO LIEN-EN. The settlement of the Sino-Soviet dispute. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(3) Mar. 1930: 290-330.—On July 14, 1929, the U.S.S.R. issued an ultimatum setting forth the alleged violations, by the Chinese, of the Chinese-Soviet agreement and conditions for the settlement. Chinese officials answered with a denial of responsibility, laying the blame on Soviet Russia and justifying their raid on the consulate at Harbin. Soviet Russia was using the railway for action propaganda and Chinese action was in self-defense. Both sides eagerly awaited a settlement without war even after the failure of the joint declaration. China, massed for attack, disregarded Soviet provocations of war. But on Oct. 10, 1929, the Kuominchun armies declared their independence from the national government. Coincident with this Manchuli and Progranichnaya were bombarded by Soviet troops. The plenary agreement at Habarovsk, Dec. 22, 1929, left all outstanding issues to the Moscow conference, but robbed China of certain rights and blotted out the records of Manchuria's diplomatic victories against Bolshevik Russia.—*Hattie Wise.*

8111. UNSIGNED. Did the United States make a mistake over Boxer indemnity? *China Weekly Rev.* 54(7) Oct. 18, 1930: 233-235.—The U. S. share of the total Boxer indemnity of G\$375,000,000 was G\$24,440,778.81. Dec. 28, 1908 Roosevelt remitted to China G\$11,961,121.76 with the understanding that the money should be used for educational and cultural activities. Tsing Hua College was established in Peking to prepare Chinese students for entrance to American colleges and universities. The matter of remitting the remainder of the indemnities was before congress in 1924, with a proposal to earmark a portion of the money for defaulted debts, but to no avail. Between 1922 and 1927 Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy announced their intention of remitting portions of their share of the Boxer indemnity, but only Japan and Russia specified the use of the remitted money for cultural purposes exclusively. Purposes for which the rest will go are listed.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

8112. UNSIGNED. How everybody stands on extraterritorial question! *China Weekly Rev.* 54(10) Nov. 8, 1930: 345.—The National Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Oct. 31, 1930, issued a memorandum giving the status of the foreigners of various nationalities: (1) Treaty countries whose nationals are entirely under Chinese jurisdiction: Soviet Russia, Germany, Austria, Finland, Persia, Greece, Mexico, Bolivia, and Chile; (2) treaty country which has acknowledged Chinese jurisdiction but will not relinquish its extraterritorial privileges until over half of the countries enjoying such rights have abandoned them: Belgium; (3) treaty countries which have acknowledged Chinese jurisdiction but which will not carry it into effect until all signatory powers to the Washington treaty have agreed to abandon the same: Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Denmark; (4) treaty countries whose old treaties have not yet expired but whose extraterritorial privileges have been declared abolished by a declaration of the National government on Jan. 1, 1930. Pending the formulation of definite measures for enforcement the *status quo* will be maintained: Great Britain, United States of America, France, Holland, Norway, and Brazil; (5) treaty countries whose treaties have expired but with whom new ones have not yet been concluded, and with whom for the time being the *status quo* is maintained: Japan, Sweden, and Peru; (6) treaty country which agrees to surrender the extraterritorial rights provided all other countries have done the same: Switzerland. Non-treaty countries include those which have sent diplomatic representatives to China but have not yet con-

cluded commercial treaties and those which have not yet ratified treaties recently concluded.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

8113. UNSIGNED. Indemnity funds and Hongkong University. *China Critic.* 3(43) Oct. 23, 1930: 1012-1013.—By an exchange of notes Sep. 19 and 22, 1930, arrangements were made for the remission of the Sino-British Boxer indemnity amounting to £11,000,000. Most of this money will be devoted to the rehabilitating and building of railroads and other productive enterprises in China, orders for materials to be placed in Great Britain. £265,000 goes to the University of Hongkong for the education of Chinese students and £200,000 to the Universities China Committee in London for the purpose of inviting eminent Chinese to give lectures in the United Kingdom, and otherwise promoting cultural relations between China and the British Isles.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

8114. UNSIGNED. L'accord douanier sino-japonais. [The Sino-Japanese customs agreement.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13(664) Nov. 1, 1930: 1589-1591.—The French texts of the customs agreement of May 6, 1930, and of annexes relating thereto, recognizing China's tariff autonomy.—*Luther H. Evans.*

8115. UNSIGNED. La délimitation du Togo, 1927-1929. [The drawing of Togo's boundary line, 1927-1929.] *Afrique Française. Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl.* 40(11) Nov. 1930: 650-655.—The text of the agreement between Great Britain and France covering the boundary between that portion of the former German colony now under British mandate and that now under French mandate.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8116. UNSIGNED. Le rapport Segers sur la question hollandaise et le point de vue hollandais. [The Segers report on the Belgian-Dutch dispute, and the Dutch point of view.] *Navigation du Rhin.* 8(6) Jun. 15, 1930: 234-239.

8117. UNSIGNED. Protestations contre l'accord anglo-iraki. [Protests against the Anglo-Iraq treaty.] *Asie Française.* 30(284) Nov. 1930: 379.—The nationalists are bitterly opposed to the treaty concluded in June, 1930, holding that Iraq acquires protectorate status under it and that the new agreement substitutes permanent for temporary occupation by British forces.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8118. UNSIGNED. The British economic mission to the Far East and Sino-British relations. *China Critic.* 3(45) Nov. 6, 1930: 1067-1069.—The British and Japanese have failed to realize that the psychological aspect is very much more important than the material or judicial aspects of questions pending between them and China. Russia fully utilized the opportunity, only to spoil it by bad faith. Germany now attains a superior psychological position created by her forced inferior status of non-extraterritoriality.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

8119. UNSIGNED. The Greco-Turkish treaty. *Near East & India.* 38(1016) Nov. 6, 1930: 515.—The Treaty of arbitration and friendship signed Oct. 30 ended 7 years of the severest tension in the relations between Greece and Turkey. The treaty first became possible last June when the exchange of populations was settled in a convention which, according to Venizelos, ended Greece's historic struggle against the Ottoman Empire. Both governments accepted the principle of a naval agreement and plans were made also for the elaboration of a commercial agreement.—*Edith Jonas.*

8120. WERTHEIM, BRONISŁAW. Wymiana międzynarodowa pracowników w świetle istniejących układ. w międzynarodowych i ich wykonanie. [The international exchange of workers in the light of existing international agreements, and of their application.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 253-262.—Young workers desiring to better their training are anxious to spend some time in foreign countries where they continue to work in their profession. This

question encroaches upon the domain of immigration and upon the labor market policy and requires regulation. At present, there exist several bilateral international agreements on the exchange of workers: Austria-Switzerland, Austria-Germany, Austria-Denmark, France-Great Britain, France-Germany, etc.—*O. Eissenberg.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 7783, 8057)

8121. ARSENEV, NIKOLAI. АРСЕНЕВ, НИКОЛАЙ. Религиозные съезды в Ньюкастле и Кембридже. [The religious conferences in Newcastle and Cambridge.] *Путь.* (Put.) 20 Feb. 1930: 88-92.—A report of the Baltic section of the World Alliance for promoting International Friendship through the Churches, held at Newcastle and Cambridge in June, 1929.—*Matthew Spinka.*

8122. HAMRE, ANDERS. Nedvapning. [Disarmament.] *Syn og Segn.* (3) 1930: 122-128.—People demand peace; many statesmen speak about peace in conventions; yet little is accomplished because preparations for war have not materially decreased. Norway spends 40,000,000 crowns for armament. That is the smallest sum of any country. Denmark now has a plan to spend only 18,000,000 crowns. The will to have peace is as strong a wall as any against war.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

8123. HEILE, WILHELM. Das Problem gerechter Grenzen zwischen den Staaten. [The problem of just boundaries between states.] *Friedenswarte.* 29(10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 308-321.

8124. HOLCOMBE, A. N. Can the nations cooperate in the rehabilitation of China? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 347-355.—The rehabilitation of China must be mainly a task for the Chinese themselves. China's fundamental needs are popular education in citizenship and science, capital for the development of public utilities, and domestic tranquility. The only possibility of international cooperation in the rehabilitation of China lies in the Western statesmanship of keeping peace among the different countries of the Far East, recognizing the importance of working out a durable understanding of some sort between the Soviet Union and the other powers; the practical supremacy of Japanese arms in the Far East; and the equal position of China among the family of nations. The author proposes to widen the scope of the four-power treaty by incorporating the Kellogg-Briand treaty, inviting accession of all powers, and providing conferences to be held at Geneva or elsewhere.—*S. T. Takeuchi.*

8125. KOHN, HANS. Aufgaben und Wege des aktiven Pazifismus. [Problems and means of active pacifism.] *Friedenswarte.* 29(4) Apr. 1929: 97-104.

8126. LATOURETTE, KENNETH SCOTT. Unity in the Pacific. *World Unity.* 5(2) Nov. 1929: 77-82.

8127. SIVERSEN, OLAF. Den militære stoda åt dei små nasjonane. [The military status of the small nations.] *Syn og Segn.* (4) 1930: 156-168.—It is held by some that the only course for the small nations is to humbly beg the great nations for mercy. During the World War 11,000,000 men lost their lives. But the white race increased during the war. Looked at from a military point of view the status of the small nations as over against the great is more favorable now than ever before. (Statistics.)—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

8128. STRATTMANN, FRANZISKUS, and HILLER, KURT. Können Kriege vermieden werden? [Can war be avoided?] *Friedenswarte.* 30(11) Nov. 1930: 321-329.—The world is divided into two great coalitions. One consists of France, Poland, Belgium, and the Little Entente with England in the background. The other consists of Italy, Turkey, Russia, Bulgaria,

and Hungary. Pacifism can accomplish nothing when it is spread by individuals with no regard to organiza-

tion. The movement for peace must be revolutionary.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 6595, 6691, 6923, 6933, 6995, 7765, 7773-7775, 7777-7778, 7783-7784, 8139, 8156, 8282-8283, 8305)

8129. BAIN, READ. Cooley, a great teacher. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 160-164.—Cooley was a teacher whose greatest aim was to stimulate constructive thought on the part of the student. He never assigned topics for theses but allowed his graduate students to grow into their own field of interest. He was shy and reticent but never aloof. He read little but had some favorites which he reread often.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

8130. HAAS, ALBERT. Goethes Lehre vom Gesellschaftsleben. [Goethe's social theory.] *Phoenix; Z. f. Deutsche Geistesarbeit in Südamerika.* 15 (3) 1929: 73-93.

8131. PETIT, LUCIEN. En quoi consiste le progrès de l'humanité; habitudes transmises ou éducation reçue. [Of what does human progress consist; of habits transmitted, or education acquired?] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C.R.* 90 Mar.-Apr. 1930: 293-310.—Progress is not biological, therefore is not sustained and constant; it is rather spiritual, and is therefore variable. It results, not from habits transmitted, but from education received. Man progresses, but does not evolve, and his heritage does not automatically increase. Progress is a moral factor, and depends upon the ideas, sentiments, customs, opinions and judgments acquired.—*J. A. Rickard.*

8132. SANDER, FRITZ. Leopold von Wieses "Gebildelehre." [Sociology of Leopold von Wieses.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1 (5) Apr. 30, 1930: 736-744.—The subject of the article is the second volume of von Wieses's systematic treatise, *Gebildelehre*, i.e., the theory of the social collective. On reviewing the first volume, Sander took the position that von Wieses's treatment of the fundamental concepts of sociology was inadequate because of his failure to use psychological methods to any greater extent. The same objection is raised to the second volume. It is shown that von Wieses has not succeeded in constructing the concepts of social collective by his purely formal methods. It is further suggested that von Wieses's view of behavior is no adequate means of building up a clear-cut concept of social collectives.—*Z. F. Nationalökön.*

8133. SMITH, MAPHEUS. Dominance as cultural concept. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 167-174.—The dominance concept of Child and McKenzie deserves to be extended to the fullest possible applications. Dominance represents an integrating relation between parts of an organization in which one portion of the whole controls the other portions. The surface-interior and axiate patterns may be distinguished, the latter being found in greater abundance in social life. The concepts of culture area and culture center are readily adaptable to the principle of dominance. The center by means of communication and superior activity controls the areas round about it. Every trait of culture can be mapped in areas with its center of control or with conflicting centers of control, and only thus may the idea of dominance fulfill its promise. Problems and methods for study are suggested.—*Mapheus Smith.*

8134. TAKAHASHI, SEIICHIRO. An essay on More's Utopia. *Mitagakkai Zasshi.* 24 (8) Aug. 1930: 1-22.—The author, considering W. E. Campbell's

More's Utopia etc. 1930, examines whether or not More really believed in the idea of revolution expressed in his *Utopia*. Unlike Kautsky, Beer, and Leatham who regard More as a communist as well as a socialist, Campbell makes a strict distinction between the ideas of Hythlodaye and those of More himself. According to Campbell, More employed the dialogue form in his work *Utopia* in order to express as his own those social doctrines and theories in the truth and importance of which he firmly believed and to place in Hythlodaye's mouth the other theories which he could not approve. The author rejects this interpretation and attributes More's use of the dialogue form to the fact that he, a zealous student of Greek literature, wrote *Utopia* at the time when the study of Greek literature was in its zenith. Hythlodaye's role in *Utopia* corresponds to that of Socrates in Plato's *Dialogues*, and he is frequently represented as More's "second self" as well as his "better self." (Article in Japanese.)—*Shinzo Koizumi.*

8135. TSUCHIDA, KYOSON. Materialism in "Deutsche Ideologie" by Marx and Engels. *Keizai Orai.* Sep. 1930: 22-31.—*Deutsche Ideologie*, the posthumous work of Marx and Engels, in which is outlined the theory of materialism the whole structure of materialistic interpretation of history. Marx's materialism was not merely opposed to idealism but was an effort to combine and unify idealism and empiricism, although in a form different from that of Kant. When such living processes of life are brought to light, history ceases to be a mere collection of lifeless facts remaining abstract in themselves, as the empiricist believes; nor does it remain the imaginary activities of imaginary beings, as it appears to the idealist. Marx established his own point of departure upon the "substance" in which he tried to unify empiricism and idealism; e.g. on the one hand, he evaded the pitfalls of empiricism by regarding experience as a creative and productive human activity; and on the other, removed the defects of idealism by grasping the creative and productive activity of man in its objective phase. In this respect Marx's materialism is unique. Its theoretical structure is polished to a degree that sets it above comparison with other theories of materialism such as the popular, naive, instinctive, mechanical and worldly materialism, and can stand the closest scrutiny. (Article in Japanese.)—*Koizumi.*

8136. VON WIESE, LEOPOLD. Systematic sociology as the science of interhuman behavior. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 103-115.—The contents and results of human life, which are studies in "cultural sociology" are only slightly sociological and not to be confused with the science of interhuman behavior. While the results as well as the structures and functions of human relationships are of importance, structures and functions are the sociologist's concerns. The sociologist needs a strict method in order not to become confused with the principles of other sciences. This method is, primarily, analysis and, secondarily, synthesis. Social relationships are social distances or social differences in closeness of union. Social processes are sequences of events by which relationships change. The most important sociological idea is that of social process. Processes lead to configurations of social distances which may be relatively fixed. These configurations are called plurality patterns. Systematic sociology, dealing with social processes, distances, and plurality patterns, analyzes and classifies processes, analyzes plurality patterns by their developments from processes,

and classifies the patterns. Process is the result of the attitude and situation of the participant. Attitudes are the results of inherited makeup and of acquired characteristics; situations are the results of extrahuman environment and the attitudes of the other humans present. The applied science of organization will use the principles of systematic sociology.—*Mapheus Smith.*

8137. WALLIS, WILSON, D. Der Einfluss der Geistesform auf Methode und Theorie. [The influence of mental and cultural configuration on method and theory.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6(1) Mar. 1930: 10-21.—An adequate social-scientific method must view mind and accordingly also personality as a functional whole, vitally interrelated with its total situation. A person in being placed in new situations, new cultural environments, new national environments, becomes either imperceptibly or more or less suddenly "a part of all that he has met" and in turn interprets what he meets in terms of what he has become. This situational orientation of the individual in relation to his environment affects the interpretations and ultimately the fact-finding and the methods of the scientist no less than it offers the key to the genesis of social and cultural situations themselves. Social theory and theories can only be understood in terms of the interactions of the theorizer with his whole background and with the particular objects he seeks to interpret.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entry 8353)

8138. FURUKAWA, TOKEJI. A study of temperament and blood-groups. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(4) Nov. 1930: 494-509.

8139. MOUCHET, ENRIQUE. El mecanismo de la emoción. [The mechanism of emotion.] *Rev. de Filos.* 15(4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 308-346.—(A review, comparison, and criticism of the theories of Herbart, Nahlowsky, Descartes, Lange, James, Sergi, Dumas, Sherrington, Somer, Hymans, Sollier, Frank, Bechterew, Pagano, Jacob, Revault d'Alloues, Ribot, Cannon, and Marañon.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8140. NEWELL, H. W. Differences in personalities in the surviving pair of identical triplets. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1(1) Oct. 1930: 61-80.—(Bibliography of 41 items.)

8141. PETERSON, JOSEPH, and TELFORD, C. W. Results of group and of individual tests applied to the practically pure-blood Negro children on St. Helena Island. *J. Compar. Psychol.* 11(2) Dec. 1930: 115-144.

8142. SIERRA, ADOLFO M. Instintos nutritivos. [Nutritive instincts.] *Rev. de Filos.* 15(4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 347-360.—(Reviews the theories and attempts a classification.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8143. SIMS, VERNER MARTIN. The influence of blood relationship and common environment on measured intelligence. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(1) Jan. 1931: 56-65.

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 8302, 8357)

8144. BRIDGES, K. M. BANHAM. A genetic theory of the emotions. *J. Genetic Psychol.* 37(4) Dec. 1930: 514-527.

8145. LEUBA, CLARENCE J. A preliminary experiment to quantify an incentive and its effects. *J.*

Abnormal & Soc. Psychol. 25(3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 275-288.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND REFLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

8146. ERSCHOWITZ, N. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Beziehung zwischen Augenmass und Intelligenz. [A contribution to the question of the relation between judgment and intelligence.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 264-270.

8147. ROGERS, A. K. Conscience. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 41(2) Jan. 1931: 143-165.

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 8290, 8303, 8390)

8148. BUSEMANN, ADOLF. Die Geschwisterschar als Milieu des Kindes. [The sibling group as an environmental influence in the child.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6(4) Dec. 1930: 398-414.—This is a report of a statistical study of school performance (grades, deportment, promotion and general adjustment) of some 2,000 boys and girls in German schools, as correlated with number, sex, and age rank of siblings, and social rank of family, in their various combinations, of the pupils studied. Reference is made to a more complete report in *Z. f. Kinderforsch.* 34(1928) & 35(1929).—*W. C. Lehmann.*

8149. GALVÁN, LUIS E. Estudio científico del niño peruano. [The scientific study of the Peruvian child.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 4(2) Oct. 1930: 242-269.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8150. KNOPF, OLGA. Die Stellung des Kindes in der Familie. [The position of the child in the family.] *Internat. Z. f. Individ. Psychol.* 8(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 237-249.—The staff of the Vanderbilt [behavior] Clinic (New York City) kept three points in mind in studying all cases which came to it in the first two months of its existence: the objective of the symptomatic behavior; the sources of inferiority feeling; the means used by the patient to overcome this feeling of inferiority and achieve security. The position of the child in the family is one of the four most important factors in the evolution of personality. There are six main types of position: the only child; the oldest; the youngest; the second; a younger brother of sisters; a younger sister of brothers. The problem cases tended to be youngest children; depression cases, oldest children. Neurasthenia cases distributed equally between oldest and youngest (3 each). The only moral insanity case was an oldest child. Of the 2 anxiety neurosis cases, 1 was an only child, the other a youngest child. The only hyaphonia and erythrophobia cases were oldest children. Of the 2 schizophrenia cases, 1 was an only child and 1 an oldest. The cases were also studied according to relationship of child with parents (strong mother-child relationship, strong father-child relationship, spoiled by both parents, feelings of neglect on part of child). Children with either mother or father preferences were usually oldest children. Children spoiled by both parents and also children with feelings of neglect were youngest children. Relationships between sibs were also studied (brother-brother competition, brother-sister competition, sister-sister competition).—*Jessie Bernard.*

8151. PHILLIPS, ARTHUR. The clinical examination and diagnostic teaching of cases at the Psychological Clinic of the University of Pennsylvania. *Psychol. Clinic.* 19(6) Nov. 1930: 169-200.—This is a report upon the mental examinations of 72 children, with special reference to sample cases in the superior, modal, and deficient groups. Six cases of dyslexia (defective ability to learn how to read) are analyzed, the general causes of this inability being sensory defects, memory defects, limited capacity for associability, differences in the range of attention.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

8152. WILE, IRA S. The sex problems of youth. *J. Soc. Hygiene*, 167 (7) Oct. 1930: 413-427.—The behavior of youth when undergoing sexual development, has in all societies and at all periods of history been subject to social control. There is no evidence that the young men and women of today are subject to more sexual tensions than in the past. The widely noted differences in their attitude and behavior as to sex spring not from any excess of sexual impulses, but from failure, or at least, much hesitation and change, in the expression of social controls. From this point of view, the author ranges over a wide variety of subjects, including auto-eroticism, homosexuality, and other perversions, hetero-sexual promiscuity, "petting," free discussion of sex matters, lack of parental example and control, limitation of families, easy divorce, and the independence of modern women. Self-expression, is largely identified in practice with masculinization at the sexual level. Society has changed its viewpoint; youth reflects the social image.—*J. C. Colcord.*

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 6483, 7648)

8153. BECK, SAMUEL J. Personality diagnosis by means of the Rorschach test. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1 (1) Oct. 1930: 81-88.

8154. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Personality and character. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 175-179.—Personality studies for a time overlooked the problem of character partly because of its ethical meaning. Personality is integrated energy. Problem-solving energy becomes organized into character that is strong or weak as evidenced by the amount of energy directed to problem solving. Energy is expended either into so-called pro-social or anti-social characteristics.—*Mapheus Smith.*

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 6744, 8152, 8202, 8343, 8368)

8155. LIVI, LIVIO. I fattori biologici di organizzazione sociale. [Biological factors of social organization.] *Economia*. 5 (1) Jan. 1930: 5-19.—The period of time that passes until the offspring becomes self-supporting is much longer for man than for animals. It is rarely, therefore, that a human pair is able to generate other offspring when their first-born begins to procreate his own. Instead, for animals the generative cycles that take place during the life of each individual are many. This and other considerations induce the author to reject completely (although he follows the same method) the thesis of the sociologic-naturalist school in regard to primitive human life in hordes: granted that the tendency for association is a manifestation of the instinct of reproduction, the basis of the family would reside in the same biological conditions of man and therefore the origin of this institution should be contemporaneous with that of society.—*Roberto Bachi.*

8156. VERWEYEN, JOH. M. Zur Soziologie der Geschlechter. [Contribution to the sociology of sex.] *Arch. f. Philos. u. Soziol. Abt. II., Arch. f. Systemat. Philos. u. Soziol.* 34 (1-2) 1930: 142-152.—Sex conflict, which is one aspect of conflict in general, takes several forms. The most general form is that revealed in such antithetical characterizations as "strong sex" and "weak sex." In men, this distinction is bound up with the desire to keep women from the spheres of life presumably better fitted to male strength. Although the Christian contempt for women, often expressed but not

demonstrated, is opposed by a recognition of the dignity of women, Paul's dicta about women have had an important influence on women's position in society. The demand for free love was largely a desire to free love from economic considerations. The problem of modern marriage produces a particular form of conflict, as evidenced by the rising divorce figures.—*Jessie Bernard.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 6284, 6288, 6479, 6488, 6495, 7785, 7789, 8237, 8355)

8157. BERTZING, C. T. Echtscheiding cijfers der Christen-Inlanders in de Minahasa. [Divorce statistics of the Christian natives in the Minahasa.] *Koloniale Studien*. 13 (5) Oct. 1929: 190-233.—During the period from 1898 to 1929 the number of divorces increased from 20 to 80 per year; the population during the same period increased from 154,817 to 254,586. The husband requested the divorce in 509 cases, the wife in 347, and the request was made jointly in 563 cases. The greatest number of divorces were requested by pairs married between 5 and 10 years. The rate was highest among soldiers and ex-soldiers. Separate living, or incompatibility, is the most frequent cause of divorce. Codification of the law, though not too rigid a codification, is desirable, in order to put an end to the changeability of judicial insight and legal uncertainty.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

8158. BOOTH, MEYRICK. Woman and maternity. *Engl. Rev.* 52 (1) Jan. 1931: 81-89.—Deaths from childbirth have risen appreciably in the last 20 years, without reference to hygienic and medical conditions. The question is bound up with the whole problem of woman's place in society, which needs thorough re-examination in the light of modern psychology and medicine. The present-day woman is the outcome of the feminist movement of the last century; but the escape from the Victorian home into occupations competing with men has led to little satisfaction, has been most unfavorable to healthy motherhood, and has created an attitude of belittling everything characteristically feminine.—*H. D. Jordan.*

8159. SPENCER, ANNA GARLIN. Should married women work outside the home? *Eugenics*. 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 21-25.—We are committed to a highly specialized industrial order in a complex civilization. The questions which concern women's devotion to the family life are but parts of the problem of family organization. Women of great talent are not excused from the social use of their talent merely because they have children, nor are talented women without children lacking in social contribution if they rightly use their talents. When motherhood and career can be successfully blended it enriches both home and society, but not all are able to do this. The present "age of the spinster" cannot pass until there is a more intelligent alignment of men's and women's work. This calls for education in home-making for both young men and young women, the ability of all girls to support themselves if and when it is expedient, a careful analysis of one's special interests and talents, and a reorganization of business and professional work to allow more part-time participation.—*R. E. Baber.*

8160. UNSIGNED. This business of parenthood. *Harpers Mag.* 162 Jan. 1931: 173-181.—In the intellectual and financial middle classes motherhood is a sentence to years of drudgery, confinement, and responsibility. Loss of sleep incident to child care, money worries, lack of servants, confusion and crowding all make motherhood difficult and disappointing when the family income is limited. This condition reacts on the children. The decrease in skill in pursuits followed

previous to maternity, the abandonment of activities shared by husband and wife, and the incessant companionship of children substituted for former adult interests makes the frustrations of young mothers a problem of equal importance with the much discussed neuroses of thwarted spinsters. If parenthood among these classes is desirable, community effort ought to make it less difficult. Reasonably priced nursery schools, simpler standards of living, and cooperation by mothers in child care are possible means to this end.—*F. W. Binkley.*

8161. WORSLEY-BODEN, J. F. Discretion in divorce. *Engl. Rev.* 51 (4) Oct. 1930: 490-496.—The recent judgment of Lord Merrivale in *Apted v. Apted* (46 *The Times Law Reports* 456) refused a divorce on the ground of adultery because the petitioner himself had also been cohabiting with another woman—both parties over a considerable period. This judgment, which has invited criticism as reactionary, was an exercise of discretion given under Section 31 of the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857. It is a question, however, whether this clause did not contemplate a more liberal view of "discretion" than that in the judgment, which itself is a tightening of precedents already hardly consonant with modern views. It has brought the case for reform of the divorce laws nearer to a head, but the best method of reform remains doubtful.—*H. D. Jordan.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 6629, 6641, 6992, 7173, 7212, 7280, 7827, 8057, 8087, 8100, 8120, 8214, 8262)

8162. BEŁCIKOWSKI, JAN. Ukraińska emigracja w Polsce pod względem politycznym i jej przydatności kulturalno-gospodarcza. [Ukrainian emigrants in Poland with regard to their political activity and their cultural and economic ability.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego i Kolonjalnego.* 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 475-486.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8163. FISHER, JOSEPH. Les Arméniens en Syrie. [Armenians in Syria.] *Nouvelle Rev. Juive.* 3 (9) Nov. 1930: 9-16.—Methods of colonizing émigré Armenians.—*H. Solow.*

8164. HANISCH, HERBERT. Südafrika und der Osten. [South Africa and the East.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (10) Oct. 1930: 795-800.—The three migrations from Asia to South Africa which took place in the last 150 years were forced and thus, not being undertaken by free will, resemble more the American slave trade. Only 2,000 of the Chinese immigrants have survived. The Malays, intermarrying with the Hottentots, became the yellowish-brown "Cape boys." The Hindus, brought over by the people in Natal in 1860, total 183,000. Only now the presence of Asiatics makes itself felt unfavorably in the economic life of the Union. The colored army of workers does not allow European or American speed of labor. The Hindus spread over the country first as small shopkeepers, then as coffee growers and goldminers. Politically they are not a problem (in Cape Colony they have the right to vote for Parliament), yet the recent unrest in India aroused the interest of the Union, and the question is asked what will happen if India gets her political freedom. South Africa would be defenseless in case of war, with a Hindu population in Natal which outnumbers the white.—*Werner Neuse.*

8165. TOMCZAK, ANTHONY C. The Poles in Chicago. *Poland (N. Y.).* 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 26-29.

8166. UNSIGNED. L'émigration japonaise au Brésil. [Japanese emigration to Brazil.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 144.—During the

second half of 1930, 10,500 Japanese left home to settle in Brazil, an increase of 3,800 over the corresponding period in 1929. Most of them were peasants, making the change because of bad agricultural conditions in Japan.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8167. UNSIGNED. Migration movements. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (5) Nov. 1930: 656-690.—(Statistics.)

8168. WERTHEIM, B. Zagadnienie migracyjne w stosunkach międzynarodowych okresu przedwojennego. [The international migration problem before the war.] *Kwart. Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego i Kolonjalnego.* 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 487-499.—*O. Eisenberg.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 6603, 6756, 7016, 7037, 7039, 7175, 7178, 7196, 7828, 7842-7847, 7849-7857, 7861, 7863-7865, 7868-7869, 7872-7874, 7877-7878, 7989, 8051, 8053, 8106, 8267)

8169. HUXLEY, JULIAN. Missions and the life of Africa. *Harpers Mag.* 161 (966) Nov. 1930: 733-744.

8170. KÉPPEL, FREDERICK P. A comment on Christian missions to Africa. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (72) Oct. 1929: 503-508.—The author calls attention to the very great extent to which missionaries are concerned "with activities other than evangelistic," and to the amount of support for mission work contributed by the government, in the British colonies at any rate. He recommends closer supervision, better adaptation of educational work—less literary and more vocational training for the African at present—and intensive training for missionaries on furlough in education, health, and rural sociology.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8171. KOZAKI, MICHIO. Dr. Kagawa and "The Kingdom of God Movement." *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (72) Oct. 1929: 573-583.—After two years of study at Princeton, Kagawa San began his settlement work in the slums of Kobe, work which soon led to the organization of labor unions. In 1921 he broadened the scope of his activities by undertaking the task of organizing the "destitute and wellnigh desperate" farmers, and, after the earthquake of 1923, he assumed a prominent place in government relief activities, although he has consistently refused to hold office or take part in politics.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8172. MAYBON, ALBERT. La colonisation japonaise à Formose. [Japanese colonization in Formosa.] *Asie Française.* 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 362-364.—Ten tribes of Polynesian aborigines, numbering some 100,000 individuals living in 672 settlements, are found in Formosa. Those of the south have proved tractable and have, for the most part, taken up civilized ways but those of the north, the headhunting Altaïyol's, have steadily defied all attempts made to subjugate them. Several expeditionary forces have been sent into the Altaïyol country but with little success. As recently as last October the headhunters descended from the mountains and wiped out the village of Musha, in the center of the sugar producing area. A vigorous attempt is consequently now being made to conquer them.—*Lowell J. Ragatz.*

8173. PERKINS, HENRY A. The case for foreign missions. *Amer. Mercury.* 22 (86) Feb. 1931: 180-188.—Missionaries differ, but in general they are well educated and have sterling characters. Most of them are liberal toward native beliefs yet try to introduce the best things in Christianity. In many countries the native religions are already bankrupt and dead. Medical work constitutes a large share of their task and no one seems to oppose that phase of it. Missionaries do cause trouble for the profiteering class. They introduce higher standards of living and make the down-trodden class dissatisfied. Accusations of luxury are made because the

missionary tries to maintain a comfortable home. This is necessary for the health of his family and furnishes an object lesson for the natives.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

8174. SLIJEPCJEVIĆ, PERO. Land settlement in Yugoslav Macedonia. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 9(25) Jun. 1930: 160-167.—Under Turkish rule, Slav Christians left South Serbia in masses. Now since the World War they are returning in such numbers that of those clamoring for land only a part have received it. Time is needed to prepare the land for colonization since much of it has never been worked and must be cleared, drained or supplied with water. Money for this is necessary but lacking. Colonization is densest around Skoplye, Peč, and Kosovo. The legal rights of the new and former owners of the large estates which have been expropriated have not been settled. Previous to 1927 chaotic methods brought great hardship to colonists, but a new personnel, fresh credits, and the adoption of the principle that new settlers must not be placed until boundaries are fixed, legal formalities concluded, and drainage made where necessary have brought a marked improvement. Great progress has been made in hygienic service. Every colonist must be a member of an agrarian cooperative society. In spite of all the blunders, colonization has brought cultural and agricultural progress to South Serbia.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

8175. UNSIGNED. A survey of the year 1929. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19(73) Jan. 1930: 3-74.—Of particular note is the attention given to social problems.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 6813, 6844,
7630, 8083, 8201)

8176. COVINGTON, FLOYD C. Color: a factor in social mobility. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(2) Nov.—Dec. 1930: 145-152.—A brief paper applying Sorokin's definition of social mobility to the Negro group in regard to occupational mobility, by the use of a few typical cases. Horizontal mobility operates among Negro workers but vertical mobility is restricted by a color bar, which prevents individual infiltration except in rare cases or with color variation; while for the group as a whole mobility has decreased, since traditional Negro jobs are no longer open exclusively to Negro workers.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 6728, 7043, 7104, 7134, 7783, 7793, 7828, 7846, 7855-7856, 7863-7864, 7868, 7877-7878, 7885, 7913, 7920, 8056, 8072, 8080, 8086, 8092, 8096, 8100, 8109, 8162-8163, 8165, 8176, 8191, 8263, 8278)

8177. COOK, O. F. Race segregation in South Africa. New policies and factors in race problems. *J. Heredity.* 21(5) May 1930: 225-233.—General Jan Smuts, in a lecture, formally condemns and abandons the ideals of race relations developed and followed in the last century. Instead of the future assimilation and amalgamation of the African and European races, which some reformers have projected, the outlook for South Africa is that the races will maintain separate communities and develop on racial lines. The native system of tribal organization is to be restored and preserved, instead of being replaced by European control. This extensive change of policy is the only alternative to social and political chaos which both missionary activities and unwise political administration have

tended to bring about. Smuts' generalizations regarding the child-like simplicity, shiftlessness and happy-go-lucky character of the African is unfair, for the incentive of Negroes to self-improvement is often as keen as ours, and their temperamental diversities may be as wide as ours. Smuts' enumeration of African characteristics does not include those essential to developing and maintaining the new "distinctly African" civilization which he proposes. Civilizations are not made to order, but have to grow out of the abilities of races. The question may be in order, "Does South Africa desire the welfare of the Negro?" Apparently the issue turns on the assumed obligation of some races to develop other races.—*R. E. Baber.*

8178. LEWISOHN, LUDWIG. The Jewish world crisis. *Harpers Mag.* 161(966) Nov. 1930: 701-709.—Zionism has arisen because assimilation and emancipation have failed to heal the ills of the Jewish people and solve the Jewish problem for the world. Zionism aims to check the spiritual devitalization of world Jewry.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 6587, 6642, 6669, 7565, 7671, 7907, 8097, 8127, 8157-8158, 8160, 8167, 8206, 8297-8300, 8307, 8358-8359)

8179. BALÁS, CHARLES. La question "quo vadis" dans la démographie moderne. [Trends in modern demography.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8(1-2) 1930: 1-58.—Artificial limitation of birth rates is one of the most important factors in contemporary population trends. This tendency affects the natural growth of population in the higher social strata in a cumulative manner. The high birth rates among the less highly civilized oriental peoples results in a very rapid growth of population, and western European countries are rapidly falling behind these groups in numbers. Artificial limitation (birth control) may result in a serious population shortage. The author concludes that, in case the natural increase of population continues to decline, it will be necessary for the state to take positive steps to limit personal freedom in the matter of controlling the number of offspring.—*L. Bene.*

8180. BERNARD, L., and BIRAUD, I. Tuberculosis mortality in France. *Z. f. Tuberkulose.* 57 Jun. 1930: 23-31.—(Original article in German.)

8181. DINGMAN, HARRY W. Life and death in 1930—National health reserves, actual and potential. *Assn. Life Insurance Presidents, 24th Ann. Convention, Proc.* Dec. 11-12, 1930: 161-193.—Comparing ten months of 1930 with the same period of 1929, records obtained from 52 life insurance companies show a 7% decrease in death rate. There is a decline from each cause of death of the 20 specified except suicide, automobile accidents, typhoid fever, cerebral hemorrhage, and homicide; these are arranged in order from the one of greatest proportionate increase to lowest. An estimate is made that about 40% of the deaths of the year 1930 were postponable.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

8182. FEINSCHMIDT, I. I. Tuberculosis mortality in USSR. *Z. f. Tuberkulose.* 57 Jun. 1930: 32-39.—(Original article in German.)

8183. GINI, CORRADO. The Italian demographic problem and the Fascist policy on population. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38(6) Dec. 1930: 682-697.—Inasmuch as the demographic vitality of the white races has been overestimated; and inasmuch as the populations of the nations of Northern, Central and Western Europe will,

within a few decades—France in 1937, Great Britain in 1942, Germany in 1946—become stationary and then pass from the period of national maturity to the period of senescence, Italy, being on the border zone of this demographic depression, has justifiably and consciously adopted “a demographic propulsive policy.” Previous governmental interference designed to encourage reproduction has failed only because it was “undertaken too late, when the demographic crisis was too advanced.” The wisest means to increase a population is for the state to encourage the rapid breeders. Tax levies to force reproduction of the relatively infertile help only indirectly, i.e., by providing funds to subsidize the rapid breeders. Emigration and the movement toward the sterilizing cities should be discouraged. Subsidies to large families would be less effective; for, by raising the standard of living, they may promote birth limitation. Housing and unemployment reforms will increase births. Nor should means for lowering the death rate be neglected. This policy is applied in Fascist Italy (1) by an elaborate program of tax exemption for large families, legitimate or illegitimate; (2) by disabilities placed on bachelors and spinsters in gaining employment; (3) by “similar discriminations against the unmarried and against childless couples in the allotment of workmen’s houses”; (4) by family allowances, the scale being doubled when there are more than three children (5) by “the vast program” of pre-natal and post-natal care; (6) by legally requiring hospitals to give free lying-in care to women; (7) by placing children and restricting their employment; and (8) by prosecuting abortion severely, the measures including deportation. The funds for the above are provided by bachelor and inheritance taxes. Other measures are: the restriction of emigration, encouragement of repatriation, land reclamation, enlisting the press to support the program of birth encouragement; subsidizing Italian women living in France to give birth to their children on Italian soil; curtailing the increase of urban population by various coercive measures.—*Norman E. Himes.*

8184. KOVÁCS, ALOIS. Földmives népünk házassági termékenysége. [Marital fertility of Hungarian peasants.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 8(2) Feb. 1930: 71–75.—Various methods have been tried in the attempt to determine rates of marital fertility in Hungary. In the fall of 1928, the statistical office undertook, for the purpose of instituting old age and sickness insurance for the agricultural population, a separate census of small landholders having less than 20 yoke of oxen, household servants, and agricultural laborers. As was the case in previous studies, it was found that the average number of living children was highest among the household servants (2.85), smaller among the small land owners (2.47), and smallest among agricultural workers. If, however, these groups are divided into 5 year age groups it appears that in most of the age groups, the agricultural laborers have the largest families—even larger than the small land holders. The small land holders have, therefore, a lower birth rate than the laborers and household servants among the small land holders. In the case of the small land holders, moreover, it is the group with the smallest holdings in which the greatest decrease in the birth rate is taking place.—*D. D. Laký.*

8185. ROLLINS, WELD A. The size of families of Harvard and Yale graduates. *Harvard Graduates' Mag.* 39(154) Dec. 1930: 172–175.—This is not a study of the children ever born to Harvard and Yale graduates, but of surviving children so born. Down to 1850 “surviving” in this study means “living to maturity”; thereafter it means surviving until the 25 year report of the father. There are serious gaps in the records; but in the interval 1658–1690 the number of children per Harvard graduate increased from 3.3 to 4.4. Then there is a long gap for the Harvard figures. But for Yale graduates the average number of surviving children declined from 5.4

to 3.8 during 1700–1765. From 1765–1810 there is a hiatus in the Yale chart. The number of surviving children then declined in 1810–1890 from 3.4 to 1.4. Since 1850 the figure for Harvard has been about 1.5, but there has been a slight increase since 1900. But the number is still insufficient to reproduce the parents. In general, then, the decline began about 1700 and has continued until 1900, since when there has been insignificant increase. The drop after 1841 was due to the economic competition of native stock displaced by immigrants. The author suggests that the increase in fertility of native New Englanders noted by Spengler may be due to the recent decline in immigration. Spengler had noted that while the average annual number of births for 100 native females in New England aged 15–49 was 62 in 1911–1915, it was 67 in 1916–1920 and 71 in 1921–1925. What is true, therefore, of Harvard stock since 1900 is true of native New England stock in recent years.—*Norman E. Himes.*

8186. STOPPELAAR, J. W. de. Resultaten van de volkstelling 1930. [Results of the census of 1930.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20(1) Jan. 1931: 96–99.—The preliminary results of the census of 1930 in the Dutch East Indies show that the native population in Java has increased in the last ten years from 34,400,000 to 40,700,000, an increase of 18%. The area of the irrigated rice fields has increased in these years, but per capita it has decreased 0.02%; that of the dry fields has increased 0.01% per capita. When the production of the principal food crops is considered only the maize production shows an increase per capita, the others showing a small decrease. The number of cows per 1,000 natives has remained stationary, that of buffalo has somewhat decreased. In general the great increase of population has not yet given rise to serious economic difficulties; but it must not be forgotten that at present only a small area of arable land is still available.—*Cecile Rothe.*

8187. STOWE, HUDSON J. Note on the insurance of Oriental lives. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 31 Pt. 2(84) Oct. 1930: 271–275.—The note sets out the basis on which Orientals were insured during the past 12 years by the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada and gives the results of the limited experience on the business so selected. A comparison with the previous experiences of Mabon and Hunter leads to the conclusion that there has been an improvement in Oriental mortality over the last 15 years.—*Actuarial Soc. Amer.*

8188. THOMPSON, WARREN S. Population pressure in Japan. *Eugenics.* 3(10) Oct. 1930: 363–371.—To the Japanese of the near future it is likely to appear that western peoples are playing the dog in the manger, by holding lands for descendants which they will not have instead of giving them to the Japanese for children which they do have. Japan is a poor country from every standpoint—especially in coal and iron. It is thus easy to see why Japan is not likely to loosen her grip on Manchuria, where there are so many resources which she needs. Yet the Japanese do not go on to the land in Manchuria, for they cannot compete with the Chinese farmers there. The same is true in Korea, hence neither place affords any great outlet for Japanese population. There are very few Japanese in either place. Some of the Dutch and British islands southeast of Japan (Borneo, New Guinea and Sumatra) are probably suitable to Japanese use, but they are now being held practically out of use.—*R. E. Baber.*

8189. TOMBLIN, R. L. Significant features of the early census returns. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9(4) Oct. 1930: 274–286.—The 1930 census was apparently more efficient than those of previous years and the actual increase in population since 1920 may therefore have been less than the indicated increase. Urbanization has probably been even more rapid than the census indicates, since many suburban communities are classified as

rural. Resort communities and those having expanding industries grew faster than commercial centers. The large and populous states recorded the most gain. The increase of mobility has been faster than the growth of population. Charts show distribution of urban population by classes of cities and distribution of population by geographic divisions, both for 1920 and 1930.—*Richard S. Coe.*

8190. UNSIGNED. Die gegenwärtigen und Zukünftigen Veränderungen im Altersaufbau der deutschen Bevölkerung. [Present and future changes in the age distribution of the German population.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (24) Dec. 1930: 970-972.

8191. UNSIGNED. Établissements français de l'Océanie. La population in 1929. [The population of French Oceania in 1929.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 144.—The census of 1929 showed the population of this Pacific islands colony to be 35,782, of the following nationalities: Frenchmen, 870; natives with French citizenship, 19,242; natives under French protection, 10,021; Germans, 53; Americans, 131; Englishmen, 217; Austrians, 5; Belgians, 6; Chileans, 7; Chinamen, 8; Danes, 11; Spaniards, 4; Dutchmen, 2; Indo-Chinese, 496; Italians, 5; Japanese, 28; Luxemburgers, 2; Norwegians, 6; Rumanians, 1; Russians, 6; Swedes, 4; Swiss, 4; Syrians, 1; Czechoslovakians, 73; all others, 288.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8192. UNSIGNED. Maternal mortality in the birth registration area, 1929. *Pub. Health Rep.* 45 (47) Nov. 21, 1930: 2887-2891.—For the birth registration area the mortality rate from puerperal causes (7 per 1,000 live births) in 1929 was 0.5 higher than the rate (6.5 per 1,000 live births) for 1927. Puerperal septicemia is the most frequently assigned cause of maternal mortality, and the highest rates from this disease are found in Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona in the order named. All of these states have vast rural areas where hospital facilities and skilled medical care are difficult to procure. The data are shown for the 46 states now in the birth registration area and for 89 cities of over 100,000 population in 1930.—*O. D. Duncan.*

8193. UNSIGNED. One hundred thousand deaths from accidents. *Stat. Bull., Metropolitan Life Insur. Co.* 11 (10) Oct. 1930: 7-9.

8194. UNSIGNED. Population—New York. Number and distribution of inhabitants. (Fifteenth census of the United States: 1930.) *U. S. Bur. Census, Pop. Bull.* 1st ser. 1930: pp. 35.

8195. WOLFF, G. Tuberculosis mortality in civilized countries. *Z. f. Tuberkulose.* 57 Jun. 1930: 1-22.—(Original article in German.)

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 8138, 8140, 8143, 8183, 8185, 8204, 8237, 8268, 8301, 8368)

8196. BEN JAMIN, DORA, and FRÄNKEL, FRITZ. Alkoholismus und Kriminalität. [Alcoholism and criminality.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (12) Dec. 1930: 705-713.—A study of 300 habitual drinkers who had police records shows that previous generalizations concerning hereditary alcoholism are so one-sided as to be virtually worthless. Members of the middle classes and university students are not arrested with the same frequency as proletarians, and the latter are so much affected by the milieu that generalizations concerning hereditary alcoholism and criminality cannot safely be drawn.—*Howard Becker.*

8197. FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. Birth control and race improvement. *Eugenics.* 3 (11) Nov. 1930: 403-407.—Birth control offers the only means acceptable to a modern civilized community for control of population. The relation between birth control and the quality of population, however, is still far from clear.

The central question is: will the practice of birth control improve the biological constitution of any large human group that adopts it? An important factor in such a program would be the prevention of undesirable conceptions. Hitherto it has been tacitly assumed that the only way to prevent these conceptions would be by forbidding, or otherwise preventing, the matings of the corresponding individuals. If an effective birth control program can be put into operation which will prevent these conceptions, even though the matings take place, it will greatly simplify the program of eugenics, and will remove some of its arbitrary and dictatorial aspects.—*R. E. Baber.*

8198. HIMES, NORMAN E. Contraceptive methods: types recommended by nine British birth control clinics. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 202 May 1, 1930: 866-873.—The chief sources of contraceptive advice in Great Britain are the following: (1) the private practitioner; (2) clinics financed by (a) individuals, (b) public subscriptions; (3) hospitals and dispensary services; (4) stations run by nurses or certified midwives; (5) popular medical literature; (6) free pamphlet service of the now disbanded Malthusian League; (7) commercial clinics; (8) the "rubber shops"; (9) caravan clinics visiting the rural districts. The facilities of dissemination are so considerable that no person of normal intelligence and initiative need go without reliable, harmless contraceptive advice in Great Britain today unless he chooses to do so. An analysis of 3,296 cases distributed at nine clinics supported by public subscription shows an average of four pregnancies and of three living children. The patients are therefore not shirking the responsibilities of parenthood. The records showed great need for the advice both on economic and medical indications. The need for reducing infant mortality is now acknowledged, but the extent of pregnancy waste has not yet become sufficiently recognized. The contraceptive methods recommended are reasonably effective, especially when used by the woman of normal intelligence for whom the clinics chiefly exist. Nine-tenths (88.7%) of the 3,207 cases were given specific contraceptive advice of some sort, one-tenth (11.3%) no advice or general advice only. (Bibliography, 12 tables, 2 graphs.)—*Norman E. Himes.*

8199. KRETSCHMER, ERNST. The breeding of the mental endowments of genius. *Eugenics.* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 6-11.—Studies by Peters, Woods, Galton and others have definitely established, at the present state of our knowledge, that heredity constitutes the fundamental cause for the achievement of great talent. For example, famous Americans are 100 times more related to one another than to the rest of Americans. Furthermore, class and family breeding may produce sharply defined talent-clans which are endowed with certain special abilities. On the other hand, genius may originate from the common people accidentally, without any such preliminary breeding. But, while the law of probability accounts for some happy accidental combinations of hidden and unsuspected talent in the general population, these few could not supply a whole nation with leaders. We find that in the breeding of talent and genius by any nation, certain families and professional groups among which a blood relationship exists, plays a greater role than the rest of the people. Many names are here cited in support of this argument.—*R. E. Baber.*

8200. MacARTHUR, KENNETH C. Should society help to pay the baby's bills? *Eugenics.* 3 (12) Dec. 1930: 461-465.—At present the parents who are restricting their families are the more thoughtful, ambitious and self-controlled. To pay allowances for the children of these classes adequate to maintain them on a decent standard of living would beyond doubt result in a release of births in a multitude of such families who

now desire children but see no way to afford them. In France over one-third of all wage earners and salaried workers outside of agriculture and domestic service are working under some form of the family allowance system, usually a yearly allowance for each child under 16 years, with the amount increasing for each additional child. In Holland the allowance has a more definite eugenic bearing, for it is 22% of the father's salary. Since in general the more highly paid are presumably the more capable, this plan gives the largest rewards to the most able.—*R. E. Baber.*

8201. ROBINSON, CAROLINE H. Recent statistics on differential birth rates. *Eugenics*. 3 (11) Nov. 1930: 413-418.—While making a detailed survey of 70 birth control clinics an attempt was made to show how the clinics are affecting the various class birth rates. In England the net effect is that the clinics reduce the birth rate among the unskilled, in comparison with the rates for all the other classes. We think this is the general tendency of the clinic movement in all countries and that it reflects the fact that all but the lowest classes already have more or less complete limitation of the family, although in perhaps inferior forms. It is improbable that the truly strong are allowing themselves to be wiped out. The upper class is constantly recruiting from those rising from below. Very likely the net increase of society may come from the lower levels, but whether these individuals, born low and ending high, should be labeled "superior" or "inferior"—that is the question.—*R. E. Baber.*

8202. SAVORGAN, FRANCO. Nuovi contributi allo studio dell'attrazione matrimoniale. [New contributions to the study of assortative mating.] *Gior. d. Econ.* Nov. 1929: 863-882.—Using both percentages and the index of likeness proposed by Benini, the author studies homogamy according to nationality in the marriages of Buenos Aires, Budapest, and Lithuania; and according to religious confession in the marriages of Budapest, 1895-1927. A more detailed study of assortative mating among Jews brings to light the importance of the religious and sociological factors in the selection of a mate.—*G. Frisella Vella.*

8203. WIGGAM, ALBERT EDWARD, and VISH-ER, STEPHEN S. Needed: Faculty family allowances. *Eugenics*. 3 (12) Dec. 1930: 443-446.—Professors' families as a group have a birth rate below the survival rate. Since the rearing of a sizable family, if the financial burden is not too great, often increases the effectiveness of faculty members in essential respects, and since the children of professors commonly become superior students, and in later life important leaders, college officials should do what they can to encourage the rearing of sizable faculty families. The University of London and the Sorbonne have recently made automatic increments to faculty salaries according to the number of dependent children. Such provisions in our American universities would be very beneficial on two counts.—*R. E. Baber.*

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 8200, 8316)

8204. COLE, L. J. What means race improvement? *Eugenics*. 3 (11) Nov. 1930: 408-412.—The adaptation of any species to its environment would appear to be the result of a balance between two opposing forces or tendencies: homogeneity and variability. If we could direct the course of human heredity as stockmen control the breeding of stock, what manner of man should we breed? The production of different types for different jobs would be the logical sequence of specialization, but too great specialization is detrimental. Obviously the program of race improvement cannot use cattle-breeders' methods. It must attempt to modify the mores of

the race, whether by social custom or by law, in such a way that more superior and fewer inferior types will be produced. To produce as well as to meet environmental changes, diversity of type is desirable. Hence we should be extremely cautious in deciding that any particular variant is dysgenic, for he may carry the quality or furnish the idea that makes for progress. A narrow eugenics program and social intolerance are very similar.—*R. E. Baber.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 7074, 7207, 8165, 8189, 8231, 8313)

8205. DUFFUS, ROBERT L. Detroit: utopia on wheels. *Harpers Mag.* 162 (967) Dec. 1930: 50-59.—Detroit's dominating concern is to grow. It doubles its population every decade. It is a one-industry city, the automobile determining everything, whether size, location or social status. Its society is ultra-democratic, yet money counts for more than family or culture, and there is a decided aristocracy of wealth. It is a utopia of the machine, presided over by the twin gods of utility and comfort.—*R. E. Baber.*

8206. GIUSTI, UGO. Alcune caratteristiche dell'urbanesimo italiano. [Certain characteristics of Italian urbanism.] *Economia*. 5 (5) May 1930: 465-474.—In this article which was read before the 11th Italian Geographic Congress, Naples 1930, a study is made of the importance of the natural increase of population and of the increase due to immigration in the 10 Italian cities of 200,000 inhabitants or more (Turin, Milan, Venice, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Catania) from 1872 to the present. The total number of inhabitants of these ten cities has increased from 2 to 5 millions with a percentage increase almost three times that of the population of the whole nation. But if the growth of population is very high, 80% of it is due to immigration; in some cities the number of deaths is greater than the births. There follows an investigation of the development of population in the territory comprised in the area of a circle having radius of ten km. from the center of each of the 10 large Italian cities.—*Roberto Bachi.*

8207. RUMBOLD, CHARLOTTE. City planning in Cleveland. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (10) Oct. 1930: 681-683.—The backbone of Cleveland's industry is steel. This fact has been reflected in Cleveland's city and metropolitan plan. The suburbs passed zoning ordinances first. In the last ten years the city has grown only 13% while the suburbs have grown, some of them as high as 1,000% in population. The civic center has already cost \$38,000,000 and it is planned to complete the project by 1936—Cleveland's centennial as a charter city.—*Harvey Walker.*

8208. SÉDILLOT, RENÉ. La ville-champignon. [The mushroom city.] *J. d. Econ.* 97 Dec. 15, 1930: 425-435.

8209. STRUMILIN, S. G. СТРУМИЛИН, С. Г. Проблема Социалистических Городов. [Problem of socialistic cities.] *Плановое Хозяйство. (Planovoe Khoziaistvo).* 6 (5) May 1930: 86-126.—At present the building of socialistic cities in the USSR or the reconstruction of the existing cities is impossible. Whatever construction is done should be done according to socialistic type. Such cities, their planning and location of factories in them are discussed.—*D. V. Varley.*

8210. WILDNER, EDMUND. Várostudományi tanulmányok, különös tekintettel a nagyvárosokra. [Studies on the science of cities with special reference to large cities.] *Városi Szemle.* 16 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 741-788.—*Gabriel Andreas Kovács.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 7561, 7696-7698, 7721, 8184, 8229, 8246, 8269, 8335, 8377)

8211. BARGER, J. W. The rural community club in Montana. *Montana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #224*. 1930: pp. 52.—The length of time for which existing clubs have been organized varies from one year to 18 years, the average being 6.8 years for fifty clubs reporting. The major emphasis of the clubs reporting falls upon social and recreational activities, economic betterment, and general community improvement. Total membership in individual clubs varies from six persons to as many as 150. Most of the clubs meet only once a month. The educational functions of the clubs are divided between papers, talks, demonstration work, fairs, etc. Picnics, dances, holiday programs, plays, pageants, music, minstrels, and dinners form the major portions of the recreational activities. Country beautification, sanitation and health, home-making and religion and welfare are included in the community improvement programs. The economic functions of the clubs are concerned with farm production problems, securing supplies, communication and transportation, and cooperation with other agencies. Where a number of clubs exist in a locality or county it has been found advantageous to form a federation and cooperate in matters of mutual concern.—O. D. Duncan.

8212. CSISZÁR, BÉLA. A haldokló francia falu. [The disappearing French village.] *Magyar Szemle*. 10 (4) Dec. 1930: 349-355.—Rural-urban migration is rapidly depleting the French rural communities.—Stephen Vicián.

8213. HILL, RANDALL C.; MORGAN, E. L.; CAMPBELL, MABEL V.; JOHNSON, O. R. Social, economic, and homemaking factors in farm living. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Research Bull. #148*. Jul. 1930: pp. 90.—A study of 70 farm families in a central Missouri community. Data included social participation, farm business, and homemaking with a view to ascertaining possible correlations between these three factors of farm family living. A marked direct relation was found between the years of residence in the community and social contacts; acres operated and capitalization; capitalization and money available for saving and living; size of family and family recreation; and between money available for saving and living and the four factors of family recreation, papers and magazines read, quality of diet, and education. A marked inverse relation was found between the age of operator and social contacts; age of operator and number of acres operated; and between capitalization and labor income. There was a slight direct relation between size of family and social contacts; capitalization and family recreation, age of operator and quality of diet, labor income and quality of diet, and between money available and social contacts. No relation was found between size of family and money available; age of operator and money available; age of operators and labor income; size of income and labor income, money available and clothing expenditure; food expenditure and clothing expenditure; size of family and quality of diet, social contacts and the factors of clothing expenditure, quality of diet, education, and papers and magazines read.—*Missouri Agric. Exper. Station*.

8214. LIVELY, C. E., and BECK, P. G. Movement of open country population in Ohio. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #467*. Nov. 1930: pp. 48.—The study is based upon records secured from 1,275 open country households in eight sample areas in Ohio. The evidence indicates that both the spatial and occupational mobility of the farm population have been increasing during the last 50 years. In spite of this the farm population is still a very stable one. Of the farm operators 93% were born in the open country and were the sons of farmers.

Inheritance of farm property is a factor which increases population stability. Size of farm business was also found to be a factor in mobility. There was less territorial mobility among those farmers who operated the largest farm business and most among those who operated the smallest business. The greatest shift in open country populations both in space and occupation has been taking place in the urbanized sections around large cities.—J. I. Falconer.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 7133, 7210, 7534, 7824, 7855, 7863, 7928, 8006, 8014, 8071, 8251, 8279, 8319)

8215. BURNETT, WHIT, and FOLEY, MARTHA. Your home-town paper: Paris. *Amer. Mercury*. 22 (85) Jan. 1931: 24-31.

8216. EHRENTREICH, ALFRED. Literarische Auswirkungen des Falles Sacco-Vanzetti in Amerika. [Literary reflections of the Sacco-Vanzetti case in the U. S.] *Z. f. Französ. u. Engl. Unterricht*. 30 (1) 1931: 25-33.

8217. KEITH, LILL. Vom Wesen der Sowjetpresse. [The Soviet press.] *Nord u. Süd*. 53 (7) Sep. 1930: 801-808.—The first rule of Soviet journalists in foreign countries is to disregard everything unique, accidental, and subjective. Everything is considered in its universal aspects. No gossip nor sensationalism is allowed, but in the political field everything is exact. They strive to sift the essential meaning of every event in the political, economic, and social spheres. There were in 1927, 559 dailies; 1,291 periodicals. 240 cities had papers. There were 208 foreign papers in 56 different languages and dialects. In certain eastern Transcaucasian regions it was necessary to create not only a press, but even an alphabet. Most Soviet papers are for definite groups—unions, laborers, farmers, youth, Red Army, etc. The satirical press has grown also, for criticism and freedom of opinion are not hampered. Nor is criticism limited to the satirical press. About a fourth of the contents of Soviet journals is critical. There is full recompense for loss to journals which, because of outspoken hostility to the government, are forbidden to have special correspondents. A new feature of the Soviet press is the worker-correspondent. There are over half a million worker-correspondents in Russia. Their importance lies in bringing the masses to expression, in correcting misunderstandings and defects which they have seen, in pointing out ways of helping, and in pointing out progress and consequences of the new order. There are research bureaus for verifying material, superintendence by the government, and other institutional measures for removing misunderstandings, but these are never fully used. The Soviet press workers operate on a five-day week.—Jessie Bernard.

8218. LANIA, LEO. Glanz und Elend der grossen Presse. [The press of London.] *Tagebuch*. 11 (44) Nov. 1, 1930: 1749-1752.—An analysis of the London press shows that it is thoroughly Americanized, most of its space being devoted to sensations, features, and advertising.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

8219. MONTARROYOS. Die brasilianische Presse. [The Brazilian press.] *Nord u. Süd*. 53 (9) Sep. 1930: 846-856.—Until the 19th century printing was prohibited in Brazil, but handwritten papers were circulated. In 1808 the first printing press was established at Rio de Janeiro and in that year appeared the *Rio de Janeiro Gazette*. In 1824 the *Pernambuco Daily*, the oldest paper in South America still extant, was established in Pernambuco (Recife). Since 1835 there has been an aver-

age growth of about 100 papers every ten years. Two factors have contributed to this growth: (1) increase in immigration, and (2) decrease in illiteracy. The outstanding characteristics of the Brazilian press today are tolerance and love of freedom. (Names of leading papers and journalists.)—*Jessie Bernard.*

8220. MUMFORD, LEWIS. *The America of Sinclair Lewis.* *Current Hist.* 33 (4) Jan. 1931: 529-533.—The award of the Nobel Prize to Lewis calls for a re-examination of his work. After ten years, he remains the most effective satirist our country has produced. His achievement is representative of American life in the sense that photography is representative.—*Philip G. Davidson.*

8221. RATCLIFFE, S. K. *The revolution in Fleet Street.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (641) Jul. 1930: 15-24.—The character of British journalism has undergone a singularly radical change in a comparatively short time. Today British journalism is in the hands of a small group of press magnates, each controlling numerous and varied types of publications. Lord Northcliffe, the first great journalist-proprietor, gave the movement the initial impetus which so swiftly led to the immense press syndicates of today: the Rothermere organization, the Barry group (the Allied Newspapers, Limited), the Starmer-Rowntrees organization, and Lord Beaverbrook's compact unit of three papers, the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express*, and the *Evening Standard*. There is no doubt that there has been a great advance made in the matter of presenting the news.—*J. E. Bebout.*

8222. SAVADJIAN, LÉON. *La presse de Belgrade.* [The Belgrade press.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 337-349.—Belgrade possesses only 6 daily newspapers, including the Official Journal, with a circulation varying from 30,000 to 80,000; there are 32 weeklies and 73 monthlies. The oldest daily is the *Politika*, founded in 1903, the youngest is the *Vreme*, founded in 1920, which issues an illustrated weekly edition. The Russian refugees have a weekly and a monthly review, the telegraphic agency, Avala, issues a French daily bulletin, and a weekly review, *La Yougoslavie*, appears in French, while the monthly *Revue Économique de Belgrade* has two editions, English and French.—*William Miller.*

8223. SMOGORZEWSKI, KASIMIR. *Die Presse in Polen.* [The press in Poland.] *Nord u. Süd.* 53 (9) Sep. 1930: 809-817.—In 1661 the first regular Polish periodical, the *Polish Mercury*, was founded. Between 1661 and 1795, 130 periodicals were published. Only one remains today, the *Warsaw Gazette* (1795). Between 1795 and 1914, in spite of difficulties, including very severe censorship, the Polish press developed steadily. The *Lwowska Gazette* (oldest Polish daily, founded 1821), the *Warsaw Courier* (1821), the *Times* (1848), and the *Posen Times* (1859) date from this period. By 1914 there were 1,200 periodicals throughout the world in the Polish language (Russian Poland, 384; Austrian Poland, 491; German Poland, 177). In 1919 there were 1,000 Polish publications; in 1922, 1200; in 1924, 1400; in 1926, 1700; in 1928, 2353 (826 monthly, 588 weekly, 213 daily). Due to the obscurantistic policy of the czar, there is great illiteracy in Poland (almost 50%). But compulsory school laws have increased school attendance from 66 to 95% between 1921 and 1928. With increased literacy will come increased prosperity for the press. In Poland as a whole, only 1 in 20 buys a paper. In the cities, 1 in 5 in 1925 (excluding Jews). Today, the ratio is 1 in 4. The Polish press is essentially regional with the exception of the *Daily Illustrated Courier* of Cracow. Only two Polish dailies (*Illustrated Courier* of Cracow and the *Warsaw Courier*) have special correspondents in Berlin, Paris, London, Rome. In 1928 there were 32 agencies supplying news. In 1928, 21% of the periodicals were in foreign languages. There are 4 Polish periodicals in Germany, 3 in

Czechoslovakia, 1 in Austria, 1 in Rumania, 1 in Lettland, 2 in Lithuania, 15 in France, 100 in the United States; 4 in Brazil; 1 in Argentina; 1 in Manchuria. The best pre-war journalists have turned to politics, administration, or diplomacy. The Polish Constitution guarantees freedom of the press, but a law is anticipated which will penalize misuse of this freedom. The law is not yet published.—*Jessie Bernard.*

8224. SUSUKI, TOMIN. *Die Presse in Japan.* [The press in Japan.] *Nord u. Süd.* 53 (9) Sep 1930: 840-845.—The daily press in Japan is purely a business proposition and is so conducted. It avoids open alliances with political parties. Even when for economic reasons dailies are bound up with parties, they call themselves officially neutral because they would lose readers if they sided with any particular party and because the parties lack power to support them. There are no socialistic or communistic dailies. There is one communistic weekly, which the proletariat prefers to the few unimportant socialistic weeklies. The Japanese press suffers from lack of capital and is therefore controlled by large capitalists and political parties, in spite of its mask of neutrality. It pretends great sympathy for the labor movement but in reality does not allow its employees to organize. The great Tokio and Osaka dailies have news centers in the provinces and publish special editions for local communities. This threatens the very existence of the provincial press. Technically the Japanese dailies are equal to western ones. They have news bureaus, foreign correspondents, telegraphic and air service. But the contents are on a low level, leaning heavily to sensationalism. Political and economic articles play a minor role.—*Jessie Bernard.*

RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See also Entries 2-11441, 11444, 12803, 15374, 15589; 494, 1544, 1631, 2437, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3577, 3897, 4705, 6425, 6438, 6476, 6701, 6712, 6723, 7126)

8225. GRAHAM, JOE. *The stage: yesterday, today, and tomorrow.* *Quart. Rev.* 255 (506) Oct. 1930: 315-330.—*Chester Kirby.*

8226. ROLOFF, HANS PAUL. *Psychologische Begutachtung von Glücksspielen.* [Psychologists' reports on games of chance.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 34 (2-4) 1929: 113-137.—German law prohibits games of chance without specifically defining them. Judicial decisions have set up the incalculability of the individual result as the criterion of such games. Experiments to determine whether or not certain devices are games of chance have led to the recognition of three types: (1) The game of chance *per se* in which no player is able to affect the outcome; (2) a combination of games of chance and games of skill. In these some of the players are able to influence the outcome, but the others are unable to do so, and the games become games of chance for them. (3) Pure games of skill in which gains or losses are determined primarily by the aptitude of the players. These may be socially more harmful than pure games of chance, for the conditions may be made so difficult that virtually all must lose in the long run.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 7000, 7063, 7066, 7111, 7182, 7231, 7638, 7878, 7895, 7944, 7997-8000, 8111, 8113, 8151, 8203, 8265, 8283, 8319, 8340, 8377, 8387-8388)

8227. ALDERMAN, L. R. *College and university extension helps in adult education 1928-1929.* *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #10. 1930: pp. 64.

8228. ANDERSON, A. HELEN. Methods in character education. *J. Natl. Educ. Assn.* 20 (1) Jan. 1931: 11-12.

8229. ANDERSON, NELS. Urbanizing the school. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (3) Nov. 1930: 147-153.—With the passing of the little red schoolhouse it is found that education follows in the wake of industrialism. It is a product of the urban cosmopolis. "Whatever the changing school may become it is at present the creature of a changing city and as the spread of urban influence reaches countryward the school follows along, fitting somewhere in the area-of-culture lag between the city and the country."—*B. F. Riess.*

8230. ANGÉ, LOUIS. Teaching films from the psychological and educational points of view. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 2 (11) Nov. 1930: 1264-1270.

8231. BAKER, SYBIL. The adaptation of school centers in Washington to changing urban needs. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 229-231.

8232. CALVO MACKENNA, LUIS, et al. La educación física en Chile. [Physical education in Chile.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4 (1) Jul. 1930: 55-76.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8233. CARR-SAUNDERS, A. M. Current social statistics: the universities of Great Britain. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (4) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 573-578.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

8234. COLEMAN, GEORGE W. How to dispose of wealth. *Assn. Amer. Colleges, Bull.* 16 (4) Dec. 1930: 464-468.

8235. COUNTS, GEORGE S. Education and the five-year plan of Soviet Russia. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (1) Sep. 1930: 20-33.—The three-fold division of the five-year plan calls for economic changes of the first magnitude, social betterment with emphasis upon the reconstruction of village and city social orders, and cultural progress which must begin with universal elementary education. In order to accomplish these ends within the five-year period, human forces and resources must be mobilized. Education is the instrument selected for this purpose. The people are to be familiarized with the provisions of the plan by all of the educative forces of the state, movies, radio, press, clubs, and museums. The plan is used as reading material in the elementary schools, gives arithmetic practice to the peasants and furnishes texts for lecturers.—*B. F. Riess.*

8236. COUTO, RIBEIRO. L'école nouvelle au Brésil. [The new school in Brazil.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 20 (107) Nov. 1, 1930: 425-433.—The Brazilian constitution of 1891 gave each of the 20 separate states of the Republic and the federal district administrative autonomy. This fact has prevented the centralization of programs of national importance, especially that of education. Some of the states are very poor, sparsely settled, backward, and unable to provide adequate schools without the aid of the federal government in equalizing educational opportunity. Other states are rich and have good school systems, as is the case with São Paulo, which leads in culture and education. There is an enormous amount of illiteracy and ignorance on the estates of the interior, in the mountains and in the fishing villages. The younger generation, which has no sympathy for the doctrinaire idea of states rights and autonomy but wishes to make a great nation of Brazil with its 42,000,000 population, has recently turned to the federal district with its cultural leadership to solve the problem. President Washington Luiz appointed in 1927 Fernando de Azevedo director general of education of the federal district. He reorganized the curriculum to make it emphasize the three fundamental fields of knowledge: nature, work, and society. He changed the focus of effort from books merely to the life of the community and made the emphases upon subject matter and methods of teaching conform closely to the economic and other phases of the environment of the child,

thus taking account of the occupations, localities, etc. of the child. Writers and public men have been enlisted in giving popularity to the movement and it has already produced effects in other parts of Brazil; but constitutional amendments will be necessary before complete educational reform on a national scale can be achieved.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8237. DAVIE, MAURICE R. Must university professors be bachelors? *Eugenics.* 3 (12) Dec. 1930: 447-453.—Sixty-three percent of the Yale faculty (very well divided among the four ranks) replied to a questionnaire on income, cost and mode of living, and size of family. Salary is by far the largest item of income, ranging from 72% for full professors to 82% for instructors. More than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the married faculty replying have no children (especially instructors), while those having children average exactly two. Cases of three children are fairly common only among the full professors. Only 3% of the faculty have as many as 4 children, and there is no case of more than 4. In no rank were the salaries of those replying sufficient to pay their living expenses. Those having no property income must supplement their salary by outside earnings. Sending their children to college involves real sacrifice. Faculty members carry too little insurance, and save relatively little in cash or investments. Only 55% of those replying have any annual surplus, the rest either breaking even or having a deficit. In general the returns show that the faculty salary scale makes possible a scholarly life for unmarried men, but only meager existence in all grades for married men, especially those who have children. This situation is characteristic of other institutions throughout the U. S., and clearly indicates the necessity of some form of family allowance in faculty circles.—*R. E. Baber.*

8238. DeWOLF, TENSARD. Education in citizenship. *Pittsburgh Rec.* 5 (11) Dec. 1930: 61-66.—Details of the organization of the Committee for Education in Citizenship in Pittsburgh, the purpose of which is "to marshal the educational, social, business, and industrial forces of the community to create a more intelligent and more active citizenship."—*G. A. Lundberg.*

8239. DURAND, J. B. New trends in Mexican education. *Education.* 51 (1) Sep. 1930: 36-40.—Opportunities for education in Mexico have recently been out of reach of the average Mexican of scant means. In an effort to improve educational opportunities Mexico has now adopted the American high school, has created vocational schools for girls and boys, and maintains a considerable force of missionary teachers working among the natives in out-of-reach, mountainous sections in order to bring to them the most elementary principles of modern education. All such activities are supported by governmental funds, and are therefore subject to the ups and downs of the Mexican Government.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

8240. FILHO, LOURENÇO. Escola Nova. [The new school.] *Escola Nova.* 1 (1) Oct. 1930: 3-7.—This new monthly organ of the director general of public instruction of São Paulo, Brazil, is introduced by the present director, who declares that a new Brazil must be created by a new form of education, with new goals, new methods, its object to liberate the child from all shackles and adapt him to his work in the world. This journal will be devoted to critical and technical papers interpretative of the new education.—*Paul Popenoe.*

8241. FIRSOV. ФИРСОВ. О ненецких (самоедских) школах. [The Nenetsky (Samoyed) schools.] *Тайга и Тундра. (Taiga i Tundra.)* 2 1930: 90-92.—*G. Vasilevich.*

8242. FITZGERALD, JAMES A., and LUDEMAN, WALTER W. A study of chapel and class attendance in colleges. *Education.* 51 (2) Oct. 1930: 80-84.—Questionnaire returns from 40 colleges showed that most colleges enforce class attendance by roll call, and deduct

grade or credit for unexcused absences.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

8243. GOETTE, JOHN. The new national library of Peiping. *China Weekly Rev.* 55 (8) Jan. 24, 1931: 284-285.—The creation of this library is the result of the labors of many Chinese scholars, most active of whom was T. L. Yuan now Director of the Library. There have been spent \$1,200,000 on buildings and \$400,000 on the purchase of books.—*W. León Godshall.*

8244. GORELL, LORD. Education and the film. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (507) Jan. 1931: 51-62.—Although the moving picture has great potential uses in education it has never met the needs of the day because film producers and teachers have never understood each other. Real investigation and experiment have been wanting on both sides because of uncertainty of profit and lack of resources. It is doubtful whether films can be used to any great advantage in the teaching of history, English, or geography.—*Chester Kirby.*

8245. HETTICH LEONHARD. Die deutschen Auslandsschulen. [German schools abroad.] *Süd-deutsche Monatsh.* 28 (4) Jan. 1931: 239-247.—German schools abroad are private schools. They are under the protection of the German colony, or in some countries, supervised by the school authorities of the country. Only the control over the school standards, over the use of government funds, and over the appointment of teachers pertains to the German Foreign Office or the Ministry of the Interior. In the extracurricular activities the school becomes the center of the whole German element, and much is required of the German teacher abroad as far as learning, ready wit, and tact are concerned.—*Werner Neuse.*

8246. KUMLIEN, W. F. The high school education of farm boys and girls in South Dakota. *South Dakota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #250. 1930: pp. 62.

8247. LORAM, C. T. Native education in South Africa. The community outlook. *School & Soc.* 33 (838) Jan. 17, 1931: 69-73.

8248. MANNICHE, PETER. The folk high schools in Denmark. *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant.* 10 (60) Dec. 1930: 469-477.

8249. MANSVELT, W. M. F. Het Onderwijs in Britisch-Indië. [Education in British India.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14 (1) Feb. 1930: 37-65.—The percentage of literates is about the same for British and the Dutch East Indies. British India has a much higher percentage of its pupils and students in the secondary schools and colleges. British India also provides more vocational training. The Dutch East Indian schools are far more successful in holding the pupils. About the same amount per capita of total population is spent for education in the two countries, but British India's cost of education per pupil is much the lower.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

8250. MCDUGALL, ELEANOR. The place of religion in Indian education. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (71) Jul. 1929: 358-369.—The International Missionary Council at Jerusalem recommended that education should be based upon the national religious system rather than have no religious foundation. The reasons for the non-teaching of Hinduism in Indian schools are examined, and the arguments for and against a change in policy are considered.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8251. ORTON, WILLIAM. The level of thirteen-year-olds: what broadcasting is and might be. *Atlantic Monthly.* 147 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-10.—Broadcasting in the United States is almost wholly entertainment. It is largely controlled by advertisers and is on the level of thirteen year olds. Only a few broadcasting stations are operated by educational institutions and these only devote a small fraction of their time to strictly educational programs. If education wants a share in broadcasting in America it will have to fight for it, on account of the hostility of the great broadcasting agencies to educa-

tional programs. In Great Britain, on the other hand, whole operas are broadcast, and even lectures on psychology. Study groups for systematic adult education are encouraged and the sale of supplementary aid-to-study pamphlets runs into the millions. The radio in dustry did not create and does not own the channels over which it operates. It is merely licensed by government to use them and government has a responsibility for the welfare of the people.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

8252. REISCHAUER, A. K. Christianity and woman's higher education in Japan. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19 (73) Jan. 1930: 75-86.—Japan has made excellent provision for higher education for men, as is shown by the existence of 63 university preparatory schools, 40 "institutions ranking as universities," and 104 special higher schools (*Semmon Gakko*); but the provision for women is not comparable to this, there being no institutions of university rank for them and no more than 30 higher schools ranking as *Semmon Gakko*. About one-third of this number are Christian institutions, including the Woman's Christian College, which offers work equivalent in value to that in the universities. An educated womanhood would contribute much toward the solution of the Japanese social problem and toward the solution of Japan's vexed economic problem, by promoting family limitation. Educated women as teachers and religious leaders are also urgently needed.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8253. SNEDDEN, DAVID. Ameliorating mass-production processes in education. *Teachers College Rec.* 33 (4) Jan. 1931: 338-347.

8254. STENDIG, S. Samorząd szkolny. [School self-government.] *Miesięcznik Pedagogiczny.* 39 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 193-197.—The theory and practice of pupil self-government comes from America. The novel part of the experiment is the sharing by the young in the discipline of the group. The work of Key and Clapared has helped to clarify this issue, showing that discipline built up from within lifts the pupil out of the old-time fear of authority and puts him on his feet. In Poland the danger is that we reach out too much after the emancipation and do not stress self-discipline enough.—*W. J. Rose.*

8255. UNSIGNED. L'enseignement des langues asiatiques à l'École des Langues Orientales. [Instruction in Asiatic languages at the École des Langues Orientales.] *Asie Française.* 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 368-369.—This institution is the most famous of its kind in the world and trains the greater number of France's consular and diplomatic representatives going to the East. Every Asiatic language is taught under the direction of eminent scholars. Students are, at the same time, given instruction in the history and cultural development of the region whose language they are learning.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8256. WHEELER, JOSEPH L. Educational books of 1930. An extensive bibliography classified in 27 categories. *School & Soc.* 33 (839) Jan. 24, 1931: 101-121.

8257. YGARTUA, FLORENCIO. Educación física del niño en el Brasil. [Physical education of children in Brazil.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 4 (1) Jul. 1930: 42-44.—*L. L. Bernard.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 3521, 3528-3530, 3556, 3558, 3564, 3568, 3583, 4001, 4495, 4778, 4787-4788, 4837, 5008, 5013, 5032, 5051, 5446, 6323, 6378, 6392, 6477, 6485, 6534, 6711, 6719, 6723-6724, 6733, 6737, 6743, 8133, 8266, 8281)

8258. CADY, LYMAN V. An introduction to Chinese philosophy. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 30-38.—*M. T. Price.*

8259. JACKS, L. P. Democracy and culture. *Aryan Path.* 1 (7) Jul. 1930: 429-436.

8260. METTA, VASUDEO B. Western civilisation. An oriental point of view. *Adelphi.* 1 (2) Nov. 1930: 132-141.

8261. O'TOOLE, RICHARD F. Sports slang in Latin America. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (83) Nov. 1930: 336-338.—Lacking the idioms as well as the practice of competitive athletics in their culture, the Latin Americans have adopted the English version of both at the same time. Attempts are made to adapt the English terms to Spanish forms, with the result that many irregular verbs, such as shotear, foulear, driblear, cachear (for catch), pitcheare, have been invented. One journalist of Buenos Aires has issued a list of Spanish phonetic equivalents for the English terms in an effort to standardize usage.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8262. RENNEN, GEORGE T. Chinese influence in the development of Western United States. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 356-369.—*M. T. Price.*

8263. SHIGEYOSHI, OBATA. The inter-relations between Chinese and Japanese cultures. *Japan Soc. London, Trans. & Proc.* 27 1929-30: 14-22.—*M. T. Price.*

8264. STEPUN, FEDOR. Das russische Dasein und die westeuropäische Wirklichkeit. [Russian existence and Western-European reality.] *Tatwelt.* 6 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 106-112.—In general, the Russian tends to the sacred or the demoniacal; the Western-European to the profane. Modern Western Europe is atheistic; Bolshevik Russia is anti-theistic and therefore nearer to reality. The present Russian attitude toward religion is not a pose; rather in some parts of Western Europe the belief in God is a pose or an illusion. But the intensity of the Russian's denial of God is not illusory. It is the great tragedy of Russian cultural history that fate led a culture, which tended further and further away from religion, to Russia at the dawn of her religious life. It is this struggle between a religious culture which Russia had not yet achieved and a culture whose essence consists in the denial of religion which explains Russia's enmity toward culture in its dual phase.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8265. UNSIGNED. Z umysłowego życia Śląska. [Intellectual life in Silesia.] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Śląsku.* 1 1929: 264-295.—Editorial comment on information concerning education and the diffusion of native culture in Poland.—*A. Walawender.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 6706, 6719, 6741, 6753, 8069, 8169, 8171, 8173, 8242, 8250, 8252, 8264, 8279, 8327)

8266. DANBY, H. The cultural aims of Zionism. *Church Quart. Rev.* 111 (222) Jan. 1931: 328-339.

8267. FAHS, CHARLES H. Protestant benevolent giving in the United States. *Internat. Rev. Missions.*

18 (72) Oct. 1929: 539-544.—This is a summary of the pamphlet, *Trends in Protestant giving*, prepared under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, of New York. The study is based upon the statistics of eleven Protestant bodies in the United States, each having a membership of more than 100,000, and a total membership of 16,081,854 in 1927. For the years 1913 to 1927 inclusive it was found that the total and per capita giving for congregational expense showed a steady growth, the per capita giving rising from \$7.88 in 1913 to \$14.78 in 1927. Total and per capita giving for total benevolences, however, showed an increase from 1913 to 1920, but decreased from 1920 to 1927. Per capita figures for benevolences rose from \$2.15 in 1913 to \$5.75 in 1920 and declined from that point to \$4.17 in 1927. The ratio of per capita giving to benevolences and to congregational expenses, which had been 21 to 79 in 1913, rose to 35 to 65 in 1920, but after that date declined almost to the former figure, 22 to 78. "Apparently the war psychology and the great post-war benevolent 'drives,' culminating in the Inter-Church World Movement, tended to disturb a fairly stabilized ratio, but with the passing of the disturbing influences other forces tended to re-establish the former equilibrium." This conclusion is, however, somewhat offset by the fact that the percentage of total benevolent giving applied to foreign missions showed no appreciable change for the decade 1918-1927, remaining close, for each year, to the average of 28.9% for the decade.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8268. FISKE, CHARLES. The church and birth control. The Lambeth Conference marks a great departure. *Atlantic Monthly.* 146 (5) Nov. 1930: 598-605.—At the Lambeth Conference a resolution was passed, a fourth of the voters dissenting, dealing with marriage and birth control. Condemnation was registered against irregular unions, abortion, the use of any method of birth control for reasons of "selfishness, luxury, or mere convenience," and against propaganda for birth control to meet economic and social conditions that should be changed by Christian public opinion. Nevertheless it declared the sexual instinct a holy thing, and sexual intercourse between husband and wife as a value of its own enhancing married love and strengthening character; and stated that where there was moral reason for avoiding parenthood and abstinence toward that end, "other methods may be used" provided this is done in the light of Christian principles.—*M. T. Price.*

8269. HAMILTON, C. H., and ELLISON, J. M. The Negro church in rural Virginia. *Virginia Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #273. 1930: pp. 39.—The church has always occupied more than an ordinary place in the community life of the American Negro. In more recent years facts seem to indicate that the Negro church is losing some of its prestige; it has always been conservative, often primitive, and has not kept pace with the social and intellectual life of the Negro. The 1926 Census of Religious Bodies shows that 56% of the rural Negro population of Virginia are church members, whereas only 38% of the urban Negroes of Virginia are members of churches. The percentage of Negroes in the population, farm tenancy, and topography account for the largest variations in Negro church membership. The advancement of education tends to cause less emphasis to be placed upon the emotional types of preaching and more emphasis upon religious education. Overchurching is largely due to difficulties of transportation over winding mountainous roads. In many cases overchurching is the result of schisms arising out of contact with white churches of different faiths. In matters of financial support, the rural Negro church of Virginia finds one of its grave difficulties. The average rural member in 1926 contributed \$4.14 against an average of \$10.13 for the urban Negro church member. The aver-

age rural church budget was \$654 and that of the urban church was \$3,890. The average Negro church building in rural communities was valued at \$3,717, while the average of urban churches was \$26,012. In the country, religious leadership is confined almost entirely to the minister, and his counsel is sought in almost every phase of life. The Negro churches suffer for lack of resident ministers. Migration of young Negroes from farms is one of the major causes of backwardness among rural Negro churches. Most rural churches have a regular service only once a month. The annual revival usually comes in late summer, and is regarded as the spiritual festival of the year. Secret organizations are very prevalent among rural Negroes, and there are numerous private and public agencies which compete with the church. The average Negro community is poor in economic resources, low in educational attainment, and the population is irregularly distributed throughout the state; these are major handicaps.—*O. D. Duncan.*

8270. LATOURETTE, KENNETH SCOTT. Christianity in China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 63-71.—*M. T. Price.*

8271. MEEUS, MARIE-LOUISE de. De Profundis. *Dublin Rev.* 95 (376) Jan. 1931: 68-79.—A study of the religious situation in Russia presenting evidence that the faith of the people has not been destroyed by persecution.—*John J. O'Connor.*

8272. PATON, WILLIAM. What is secularism? *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (71) Jul. 1929: 346-357.—Current developments in the Near East and India indicate a growing indifference to the claims of religion, and, in some quarters, hostility to it for its association with evil social conditions of the past.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8273. QUICK, OLIVER C. Religion and modern world. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (641) Jul. 1930: 74-82.—Modern secularism occupies itself with the things of space and time, with the means of man's livelihood and the control of his material environment; it is not concerned with the eternal world, acknowledges no obedience to any spiritual authority, and regards the notion of divine government as a hopelessly exploded myth.—*J. E. Bebout.*

8274. SCHUMANN, FRIEDRICH KARL. Das Problem der christlichen Ethik. [The problem of Christian ethics.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 2 (6) 1930: 400-442.

8275. THOULESS, ROBERT H. The psychology of religious dogma. *J. Philos. Studies.* 5 (20) Oct. 1930: 568-574.—Contrary to those who claim that belief in animism is necessarily implied in such behavior as funeral rites of primitive peoples, such behavior must be regarded as a direct response to the situation of deprivation of a loved person. Similarly, and particularly so in case of the intellectualizing modern, dogmas with respect to the future life are partly also a direct response to the same situation, partly a subsequent rationalization of the behavior which has become a standardized community compulsion. The Nicæan Creed's belief in the resurrection of the body is the intellectualized equivalent of the primitive rite of smearing ochre over the corpse. Dogma is best understood by studying its behavior implications. For example, the dogma of the separate creation of man means in behavior that a man must be treated and valued in an entirely different way from the lower animals. However, it must not be overlooked that the behavior significance of some beliefs is merely that it is a distinguishing mark between one's own group and another, and that, once formulated, beliefs may be elaborated intellectually with few or no further implications.—*M. T. Price.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 6037, 6039, 6205, 6207-6208, 6212, 6215-6218, 6220, 6247, 6288, 6489-6490, 7786, 7790, 7823, 7843, 7965-7966, 7970, 7975, 7977, 7990, 8009, 8312)

8276. CRANE, HARRY W. Mental factors of particular importance for juvenile court consideration. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 216-219.—An immense gain has come with the juvenile courts. They guarantee separate handling of children, the doing away with all or most formalities of court procedure and elimination of publicity. The juvenile court is the first step in a socially progressive direction, but as a permanent institution is to be deplored. It is unfortunate that we could not in name at least have separated the agencies for dealing with juvenile offenders from courts and judges. The use of legal terms, court and judge, cause definite expectations or attitudes on the part of children and on the part of adults.—*E. S. Corey.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

8277. HEWETT, EDGAR L. On the revival of certain indigenous American arts. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 1 1928: 549-559.—American Indian art was completely overwhelmed by the European. It was characterized by absence of individualism. Mexico is now trying to reestablish native arts, and a similar movement is being made in the United States, especially by the Santa Fe program which is endeavoring to encourage the renaissance of the old Indian arts of making pottery, basketry, weaving and embroidery, lapidary and metal work, dramatics, music and painting, with great success. All had greatly deteriorated. Both the natives and the public are being educated to an appreciation of the dignity and purity of Indian art. All of these arts, with the exception of basket-making, have been revived among the Pueblo Indians. Painting has been especially encouraged and several artists of marked ability have arisen in the Pueblos. A considerable market for the products has been made and an annual Indian Fair is held in Santa Fe. Excellent artistic products are being made and as a result economic and psychological conditions among the natives have been bettered. (Six illustrations of paintings by native artists.)—*J. Alden Mason.*

8278. SANDVIK, O. M. Le caractère national de la musique norvégienne. [The national character of Norwegian music.] *Art Vivant.* 6 (144) Dec. 15, 1930: 1007-1008.

8279. SAZANOV, YU. САЗОНОВ, Ю. Религиозные искания в отражении советской литературы. [The religious quest as reflected in Soviet literature.] *Путь. (Put')* (21) Apr. 1930: 76-93.—This is an attempt to trace the treatment of religious aspirations in the post-revolutionary literature of Russia. The Russian revolution which proscribed religion offered no creative principle in its stead. Hence, it is spiritually sterile. Novels of Fibich, Kozakov, Kataev, and Leonov which deal with the problem of religion, are analyzed from this point of view.—*Matthew Spinka.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 3589, 4064, 4814, 4845, 5033, 6448, 8131)

8280. DEWEY, JOHN. Social change and its human direction. *Modern Quart.* 5 (4) Winter 1930-1931: 422-425.

8281. HARRISON, H. S. Evolution in material culture. *Nature (London).* 126 (3184) Nov. 8, 1930: 726-729.—Natural processes are discovered by man, but an invention differs from a discovery in that it is

"a single mutational step which owes its origin not to discovery, but to a combining of structures already in existence." Cultural variations are distinguished from cultural mutations in that they are gradual accumulations and are more characteristic of discoveries than of inventions. Applying these distinctions we are forced to the general conclusion "that there are no absolute criteria by means of which we can decide what part may have been played by independent discoveries in the production of similarities in human culture. We are safe in assuming that simple primary discoveries, such as that of the plasticity of clay, or the malleability of copper and gold, may or must have been made more than once, but we are equally safe in assuming that, with every step beyond the first, an independent repetition of the same sequence becomes more and more unlikely, and also that the more difficult a single discovery and the more difficult its application, the less likely is its fruitful repetition."—*L. L. Bernard.*

8282. SCHWEIDLAND, EUGEN. Gesellschaftliche Auswirkungen der Verkehrs- und der Erzeugungstechnik. [The technology of production and of communication and transportation as a dynamic factor in human society and social change.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6(1) Mar. 1930: 22-34.—The great society is both in its structure and functioning and in its genesis intimately conditioned by the technological factor; yet the ends served and the final societal resultant of techniques depend on social values and are a challenge to societal self-control.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

8283. TUTTLE, HAROLD SAXE. Appreciation as a test of social progress. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(3) Nov. 1930: 134-146.—The material criteria of progress such as wealth, means of communication, are examined and found wanting because of the bias of their postulators. Upon examination the basis upon which they all rest is that of the emotional satisfaction of the people. Progress is indicated by this satisfaction and such criteria as wealth show but one aspect of the total situation. The meaning of any criterion which can be drawn up about progress goes back to the subjective racial experience of the people and tests for progress are to be found in the subjective reactions to external stimuli. Analysis and classification of the external conditions cannot affect the test proposed. Social psychology is the instrument suggested for use.—*B. F. Riess.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 6744, 6813, 6972, 6991, 7861, 7961-7979, 7982-7983, 7985, 7987-7988, 7990, 8001, 8005, 8009, 8012, 8196, 8216, 8276, 8308, 8312, 8325, 8327)

8284. BEATH, PAUL ROBERT. More crook words. *Amer. Speech.* 6(2) Dec. 1930: 131-134.

8285. BIZARD, LÉON. L'extension de la prostitution; ses causes et ses remèdes. [The increase in prostitution; its causes and remedies.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Jan.-Feb. 1930: 147-163.—The author, who has been Prefect of Police in Paris, says that there are many more prostitutes since the war than there were before. The decreased supply of men, the greater number of women who work for a living, crowded conditions in cities, and a general moral let-down are blamed as causes for this condition.—*J. A. Rickard.*

8286. BROWN, FRED. An historical and clinical study of criminality with special reference to theft. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(3) Nov. 1930: 400-437.—A summary of historical and contemporary theories concerning crime indicates two points of cer-

tainty. No single theory adequately covers all problems of crime. The current trend is toward individualization. (Bibliography appended.)—*Harold A. Phelps.*

8287. ELIASBERG, W. v., and JANKAU, V. Zur forensischen Bedeutung des Assoziations-experimentes. [The forensic importance of association tests.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 51(2) 1930: 191-198.—Association tests may be used for different purposes. First, in order to draw conclusions concerning an act by an investigation of the actor's mental processes. Second, in order to reproduce the mental state of the actor at the time he performed the act. The first is a diagnosis of the act itself, the second a diagnosis of the actor. The latter procedure is especially useful for the understanding of the so-called affective crimes. It may be employed with profit at any moment during the preliminary investigation of the crime or even during the trial.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

8288. GUMMERSBACH, DR. Begnadigte Mörder. Drei Beiträge zur Psychologie des Mordes. II. Über Beweggrund, Ursache und Zweck. [Pardoned murderers. Three contributions to the psychology of murder. Activating factor, cause, and purpose.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(12) Dec. 1930: 727-735.—Environmental stimuli activate fundamental urges (*Beweggrund*). These activated urges are then manifested in emotions and desires (*Ursache*), and the latter focus upon a goal, strive toward a purpose (*Zweck*). These distinctions are far more valuable than the older concept of "motive," which usually lacks definiteness. (Case material illustrating the distinctions is given.)—*Howard Becker.*

8289. HARPER, FOWLER VINCENT, and REINHARDT, JAMES M. Four relationship status of a group of delinquent boys. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(3) Nov. 1930: 379-392.—This is a comparison of four conditions, intelligence, morals, home conditions, and physical factors, as they appear in cases of delinquency. Two conclusions are suggested: (1) there is a high degree of concurrence between the first three; (2) there is probably some difference between the juvenile problem in large and small cities, if the results of recent studies are contrasted.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

8290. REINHARDT, JAMES M., and HARPER, FOWLER VINCENT. Social and ethical judgments of two groups of boys—delinquents and non-delinquents. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(3) Nov. 1930: 364-378.—This is an attempt to measure differences in the ethical judgments between a group of delinquents and non-delinquents. Distinct differences are revealed, such as, in response to ethical inquiries the non-delinquents have a wider range of values, and indicate a wider range of community and institutional influences. As to the connection between these differences and delinquency the writers make no inference.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

8291. ROJAS, NERIO. Discusión sobre un delito por celos. [Discussion of a crime motivated by jealousy.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17 (99) May-Jun. 1930: 268-272.—Three types of jealousy may be distinguished: (1) normal jealousy, provoked by love of another or by self-love, due to apparent cause; (2) constitutional jealousy, due primarily to an inferiority feeling or to some constitutional defect, such as paranoia; and (3) hysterical jealousy, due to a real or imagined external cause, accompanied or not by constitutional stigmata, in which the jealousy takes on the form of great excitement or hysteria. One may develop all three of these forms of jealousy in succession, and may commit crime due to jealousy in either of the stages. In the last two stages technical legal responsibility does not properly attach. (Case analysis and discussion.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8292. ROOT, WILLIAM T. The causes of crime. *Pittsburgh Rec.* 5(11) Dec. 1930: 41-48.—In considering means of lessening crime, it is necessary to distinguish between vice and crime. "A vice differs from a crime in the attitude taken by the persons involved," crime being an activity which the great majority of people feel justified or constrained to report to the authorities, which tradition does not dictate in the case of vice, e.g. violation of liquor laws, prostitution, etc. Attempts to legislate against vice are accompanied by the danger of blackmail if the vice has a severe penalty attached to it.—G. A. Lundberg.

8293. STEPHENSON, A. Crime in Northern Rhodesia. *Police J. (London)*. 3(12) Oct. 1930: 519-525.—This section of territory has been effectively occupied only during the last 30 years. Some of the partly educated natives prey upon their less informed fellows by means of superstitious devices. The greater facility of travel and the accumulation of property resulting from European occupation have led to an increase of larceny. However, the crime problem is largely one of enforcing regulations necessary for urban life, and of changing harmful customs. The killing of adulterers and superstitious forms of infanticide were socially approved, up to the advent of European control. Fines appear to be no deterrent. While imprisonment and capital punishment have a very limited effect, flogging is greatly feared.—H. E. Field.

8294. TÜRKEL, SIEGFRIED. Eine Nachprüfung der von Egon Leo Schiele im Gefängnis gemachten Aufzeichnungen. [An investigation of the validity of the prison diary of Egon Leo Schiele.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 21(12) Dec. 1930: 714-720.—It is a well known fact that diaries written for public consumption by prisoners frequently falsify or distort facts bearing upon their crime. This is well illustrated by the diary of Egon Leo Schiele, an artist whose diary, written during a 24-day imprisonment, was designed to show that he was a martyr to judicial stupidity and prudery.—Howard Becker.

8295. UNSIGNED. Crime and the community—a study of trends in crime prevention by the sub-commission on causes and effects of crime, 1930. *Crime Commission New York State*. 1930: pp. 289.—The ultimate problem of crime prevention is the responsibility of guiding the development of behavior in children. There is no single unit cause of crime; neither is there any more simple preventive measure than the control of the person in his community relations. For this reason the neighborhood is suggested as the basis for the study of crime and for preventive programs. Exhaustive analyses of crime in urban and rural communities direct the attention of the investigator to the examination of crime as it arises in a situation. This report is divided into two sections: (1) findings and recommendations; (2) trends in crime prevention. Following the major conclusions outlined above, the chief topics discussed are theories of crime, delinquency careers and areas, and the social treatment of crime, through the court, playgrounds and other social agencies, and through the adjustment of school and work to the needs of the child. In the analysis of these preventive services, crime is examined in its relationship to employment, gangs, truancy, broken homes, and other related factors. Numerous case and group studies are included. An extensive bibliography is appended.—Harold A. Phelps.

8296. WIRE, G. E. Index of celebrated cases, crimes, criminals, detectives, escapes, homicides, mysteries, swindles, trials, etc., described in general books (not in volumes specifically devoted to the particular case or person). *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(3) Nov. 1930: 339-363.—Harold A. Phelps.

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 7021, 8180-8182, 8193, 8195)

8297. HERMANT, P., and CILENTO, R. W. La situation sanitaire des îles du Pacifique. [Health conditions in the Pacific islands.] *Océanie Française*. 26(117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 126-133.—A survey of health conditions in Malaysia was made under the auspices of the League of Nations in 1928 and 1929. Dr. P. Hermant, a Frenchman in the Indo-Chinese public sanitation service, and an Australian, Dr. R. W. Cilento, of the Commonwealth tropical hygiene service, directed the work, visiting the Fijis, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, Papua, New Guinea and the Solomons. Their first report, on Papua, is here given. The health of Europeans in the colony is exceptionally good. Malaria and bilious fever are their most common ailments. Syphilis, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox are unknown among them.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

8298. UNSIGNED. Cholera in 1929-1930. *League of Nations. Monthly Epidemiological Rep., Health Section Secretariat*. 9(6) Jun. 15, 1930: 243-253.—(Text in English and French.)

8299. UNSIGNED. Scarlet fever and diphtheria in 1929-1930. Current reports on the prevalence of notifiable diseases. *League of Nations. Monthly Epidemiological Rep., Health Section Secretariat*. 9(9) Sep. 15, 1930: 365-406.—(Text in English and French.)

8300. UNSIGNED. Undulant fever in 1929-1930. Current reports on the prevalence of notifiable diseases. *League of Nations. Monthly Epidemiological Rep., Health Section Secretariat*. 9(10) Oct. 15, 1930: 409-445.—(Text in English and French.)

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 8150, 8291, 8329, 8331)

8301. BROWN, RALPH R. A study of the mental and physical traits of the relatives of epileptics. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14(6) Dec. 1930: 620-636.

8302. BURROW, TRIGANT. Physiological behavior-reactions in the individual and the community. *Psyche. (London)*. 11(2) Oct. 1930: 67-81.—Man feels, but he also has ideas about feeling, and our attitudes toward these two types of reaction are very different. Medicine became scientific when it transferred the focus of its interest from the symptoms of an individual to the control of broad phyletic causes. Might not such a change take place in the field of psychopathology? It is in the mechanism of symbolizing the self that man's physiological feeling, which is the basis of the self first becomes confused with cognition or the symbol of the self. Our habitual use of the symbol as a means of communication has seriously jeopardized the natural instinctive avenues of communication among us, i.e., feelings of interchange are repressed. This brings conflict, and the replacement in an only seeming or phantastic feeling expression, for physiological feelings can reside only in the flesh and cannot fully transmit themselves to others by the mere symbolic substantive. Unlike animals, man only thinks anger, love or hate. But real physiological anger or love has nothing to do with thinking or symbolizing. Thinking and symbolizing are projective processes, while feeling is inseparable from the tissues that feel. Hence, instead of a symbolic substantive being angry with another symbolic substantive, he is really angry with himself, i.e., he experiences body tensions due to the incompleteness of expression in his own organism. This is a serious situation for the organism of man; also serious socially, industrially, economically and educationally. There is apparently no other remedy than the recourse to a technique that deals with the physiology that we feel on exactly the

same phyletic principle of observation as that of the physiology that we see. Such an approach leads to a new attitude toward disorders of behavior for they become physiological disorders of attention,—expressions of tension and contraction observable as physiological distortions of sensation within the individual organism as a whole. Likewise industrial and social conflict, international diplomacy, etc., are resolved as expressions in the community of demonstrable tensions within the inter-physiological processes of our race organism.—*R. E. Baber.*

8303. COUTTS, WALDEMAR S. La ansiedad contemporánea. [Anxiety neuroses.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17 (100) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 392-400.—Preoccupation with war neuroses has made us inattentive to some more ordinary and more basic types nearer home, such as the chronic anxiety of children, both in the city and in the country. Normal anxiety in children is transitory, but when insecurity, fear, regimentation, repression, inactivity, etc. are long continued chronic anxiety neuroses arise. Although organic conditions may produce the anxiety neurosis, it is ordinarily the result of psychic conditions arising from the social environment. Even the restrictions of the school are but temporary, unless the life of the child be regimented and subjected to the requirements of grade reports, in which case neurosis will likely appear. In the city we find two groups of children—the poor, underfed, with inadequate resources for self-expression and play; and the well-to-do, leading a highly artificial life, repressed and distorted on every hand, forced to play artificially with toys. Play with toys is a poor substitute for spontaneous overt bodily and free mental and emotional expression out of doors. City boys of the former group develop anxiety neuroses and substitute behavior expression through street excitements, vices, and even criminality. Fighting and destructive activities, giving the boys an opportunity for action and at the same time for the expression of their unconscious resentments and for compensation for inferiority, are their most marked neurotic symptoms. The well-to-do children develop sad, repressed characters when without the normal outlet through bodily play. The supposed great advances in child welfare of our day are largely illusory, for most of them do not touch the psychic needs of the child. Our age is characterized by unprecedented hatreds, license, and criminality.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8304. DREIKURS, RUDOLF. Zum Problem der Neurasthenie. [The problem of neurasthenia.] *Internat. Z. f. Individ. Psychol.* 9 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 16-32.

8305. FIALKO, NATHAN. Hegel's views on mental derangement. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 25 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 241-267.

8306. RADÓ, SÁNDOR. The psychical effects of intoxication: attempt at a psycho-analytical theory of drug addiction. *Psychoanal. Rev.* 18 (1) Jan. 1931: 69-84.

8307. SCHMID, CALVIN F. Suicide in Seattle, Washington, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: a comparative study. *Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.* 27 (3) Nov. 15, 1930: 149-157.—The basic data for this study were taken directly from the county coroners' original death records for the two cities concerned. Of 901 suicides in Seattle from 1914 to 1925, 697 were males and 204 were females. The total mean rate per 100,000 of population was 23.8. For the period of 1917 to 1922 there were 419 suicides in Pittsburgh, of which 317 were males and 102 were females, which gave a total mean rate of 11.9 per 100,000 of population for that city. There are at least eight distinct phases of the suicide process. (1) There is personality, an integration of the influences of heredity and environment; (2) a crisis occurs; (3) the individual is torn emotionally by numerous tensions; (4) the personality is dominated by disturbance; (5) there

are attempts at resolution and overt imagination; (6) feelings of hopelessness and intolerability, or attitudes of altruism, inferiority, shame, revenge, etc. develop; (7) suicide is accepted as the solution; (8) the act is consummated. The plan of the study is in three parts; (1) the ecology of suicide; (2) the statistics of suicide; and (3) the causes of suicide. Physical disorders, mental and nervous disorders, "affectional difficulties," economic difficulties, and delinquency are the leading immediate causes of suicides. (Four figures and drawings.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

8308. VIENER, ANDREAS. Budapest alkaloidiz-musa. [Drug addiction in Budapest.] *Társadalom-politika.* 3 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 248-274.—From data which the author has drawn from psychiatric sources and police records which have been gathered by the state police since 1926, it appears that in Budapest 60% of the drug addicts and smugglers are males. In Hungary the percentage of women among drug addicts is much lower than, for example, in Germany. The age distribution shows a maximum in the age class between 30 and 35 years. The age period 25 to 40 contains more than three-fourths of the addicts. While about 20% of the cocaine addicts of Berlin, according to Thoms are under 20 years of age, in Budapest the proportion is only 1%. Though the police records do not include complete occupational data they show that the addicts are predominantly recruited from the world of night life. With reference to the correlation between war service and drug addiction it can be shown that drug addiction was more common in the country while the war front favored alcohol. The number of drug addicts treated in institutions increased rapidly for 1927 in comparison with the decreasing figures for Germany. It is the last few years which have brought a much stronger representation of the female sex, which is represented principally in the ages 20 to 25. Morphine everywhere takes first place in consumption, cocaine is less used, and heroin only in a few cases. (Statistical material.)—*L. Grossmann.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 8005, 8355, 8387)

8309. BREGER, J. Der Schutz der kinderreichen Familien in Frankreich. [The protection of large families in France.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsblatt.* 5 (39) Sep. 24, 1930: 766-773.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8310. FELD, WILHELM. Falsche Ziele der Fürsorge. [False aims of social work.] *Jahrb. f. National-ökon. u. Stat.* 133 (4) 1930: 577-584.

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 3894, 4638, 4782, 5848, 6236, 7840)

8311. UNSIGNED. Die Überwachung gewerblicher Kinderarbeit in Chemnitz. [The supervision of child labor in industry in Chemnitz.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (4) Jul. 1929: 139-140.—The public Bureau of Youth Welfare in Chemnitz has successfully supervised child labor in industry. Close cooperation with the school and the home and thorough control of cases in which children are provisionally permitted to work are the main features of this procedure.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8312. WRIGHT, DONALD C. Prevention of juvenile crime. *Police J. (London).* 3 (12) Oct. 1930: 601-

610.—The Latin-American countries are in the vanguard of legal and penal progress and particularly so in the treatment of juveniles. They have evolved new procedures instead of elaborating the traditional ones. In Mexico special tribunals, consisting of a psychiatrist, an educator and a lawyer, have been set up to deal with young offenders. At Santiago, Chile, charity and social work are being consolidated. Younger members of the families visit the poorer quarters of the cities, where they secure data about the delinquent. In Valparaiso, a home has been fitted up for abandoned children, with something akin to family atmosphere. In Rio de Janeiro intensive preventive work is being done. The government of Ceará places unemployed children in schools and other establishments for training.—*H. E. Field.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 5976, 6176, 6479, 8238, 8341, 8389-8390)

8313. CARTER, LEYTON E. The Cleveland Foundation—the first community trust. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (10) Oct. 1930: 687-690.—The Cleveland Foundation was organized in 1914. Through it individuals may dedicate wealth for charitable and educational purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants of Cleveland. A trust company is trustee, and the annual income is distributed through a committee, two members of which are representatives of the trustee and three are appointed by public bodies. It has conducted several important services, including one on criminal justice and one on education. The active endowment is now nearly \$3,000,000 representing the gifts of 15 donors. The Foundation is now giving financial aid to various projects, including the building of the graduate school at Western Reserve University, the administration of three scholarship funds, support of a camp for diabetic children, a research study of the causes of behavior problems in boys, assistance to a hospital for children, study of child welfare needs in Cleveland, as well as recurring appropriations to several private charitable organizations designated by the donors. There is no overlapping of the community fund as the Foundation enters newer fields.—*Harvey Walker.*

8314. COURTHIAL, ANDRÉE. Social diagnosis in a girls' service agency. *Family.* 11 (8) Dec. 1930: 251-253.—(Describes the individual study sheet method of the Women's Protective Association of Cleveland.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

8315. LOHR, THILDE. Englische Settlements. [English settlement houses—The Canningtown Woman's Settlement in London.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43 (23) Dec. 1, 1930: 621-623.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 4345, 4350, 4422, 4569, 4585, 4636-4638, 4641-4644, 4695, 6097, 6235, 6237, 6288, 6975, 7658, 7671, 7797, 8001, 8005, 8007-8011, 8015-8019)

8316. BROWNE, F. W. STELLA. Zwei Siege für Geburtenregelung in England. [Two triumphs for birth control in England.] *Neue Generation.* 26 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 245-248.—According to a recently adopted public health measure, married women are to be allowed to receive instruction in birth control at maternity and infant welfare centers, in gynecological clinics and hospitals "in cases where further pregnancy would be detrimental to health." Although holding that self restraint is the most acceptable method of limiting offspring, the Lambeth Conference of the Anglican Church has also

recognized that preventive measures may be sanctioned, where such restraint would seem inadvisable.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

8317. ELIOT, THOMAS D. Psychiatrische Soziologie und soziologische Psychiatrie. [Psychiatric sociology and sociological psychiatry.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9 (1-2) 1930: 82-100.—*F. N. House.*

8318. SCHNERB, E. Participation des pouvoirs publics à l'hygiène sociale. [The role of public authority in social hygiene.] *Traité d'Hygiène.* 22 1929: 361-382.

8319. SIELAFF, ERICH. Schülerbücherei und Schundbekämpfung. [The reading of school children and the campaign against juvenile delinquency.] *Bücherei u. Bildungspflege.* 10 (7) 1931: 467-486.—The law of Dec. 18, 1926 for protection of children against immoral literature is now old enough to study its efficacy. The history of the movement for protection is given in detail since 1910. Children read less erotica than formerly, but it is not certain how much of this is due to the law and how much to the movies, radio, sport. School libraries help much in combatting harmful reading, help in immediate measure to their stock of good books, wholesome and attractive books, administered by trained and sympathetic librarians.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

8320. SWIENTY, W. Die Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus in der Sowjet-Union. [The fight against alcoholism in the USSR] *Alkoholfrage.* 26 (3-4) 1930: 158-165.—In 1921 the law forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcohol which had been passed at the beginning of the world war was abolished and in 1925 the state itself manufactured liquor. This led to a decided increase in the number of consumers and addicts. The People's Commissar estimates that this causes an annual loss of 1½ billion rubles. The chief weapons against alcohol are three: (1) the *narkodispensaires*, which are distributed over the entire country and attempt to cure drug addicts, especially alcoholics. The number of patients admitted in Moscow rose from 2,162 in 1924 to 14,000 in 1927. Treatment is based on the principle of complete abstinence from any drugs whatever, proper hygiene and subjection to constant propaganda. (2) The law. Individual laws of 1925, 1927 and 1929 categorically forbid the opening of new saloons. The use of alcohol on civic holidays is forbidden. Severe punishment—up to five years imprisonment—awaits the individual who breaks this law. (3) Propaganda. This is done on a large scale. Besides the usual publicity there is an annual propaganda week, during which every resource (theatre, concert-hall, newspapers, radio, lectures, circulars and car-cards) subverts this end. The propaganda is linked up with socialistic aspirations. Even the breweries have to print anti-alcoholic statistics and warnings on the labels of their product. The Society against Alcohol which was founded in 1928 has already 250,000 members. The five-year plan attempts to regulate the production and consumption of alcohol. As against pre-war consumption the use of alcohol has decreased, but is still large.—*Paul J. W. Pigors.*

8321. WILDER, WILLIAM H., and HAYDEN, AUDREY M. The blind pensioners of Illinois. *Amer. J. Ophthal.* 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 8-14.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entry 8308)

8322. CORWIN, E. H. LEWINSKI. Institutional convalescence. *Miscell. Contrib. Costs Medic. Care (Comm. Costs Medic. Care)* #1. Oct. 20, 1930: 3-8.—The convalescent home is the response to the economic demand: from the hospitals for rapid clearance of beds

for acute cases; from the impecunious sick for assistance in regaining health in a trying time; and from the community to employ the most efficient, and the least costly, methods in dealing with the problem of disease. According to the directory of the Burke Foundation, there were, in 1927, 194 convalescent homes located in 22 states, with a total bed capacity of 12,812. There should be 12 convalescent beds for every 100 hospital beds. Every convalescent home requires competent medical direction. This applies with particular force to the institutions caring for the more difficult types of cases. The most ideal arrangement is to link the medical service of the hospital with that of the convalescent home. The convalescent field needs many more homes, but it also needs an intelligent policy with regard to the best fulfillment of its purpose.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8323. DAVIS, MICHAEL M. The need of hospitals for competent directors. *Miscell. Contrib. Costs Medic. Care (Comm. Costs Medic. Care)* #8. Jan. 1, 1931: pp. 8.

8324. KRUSE. Die deutschen Heilstätten für Alkoholkranke im 50. Jahre ihrer Geschichte. [Fifty years of German sanatoria for inebriates.] *Alkoholfrage.* 26(1) 1930: 26-29.—The curative treatment of inebriates began in 1876 with the efforts of Werner Nasse and Ed. Hirsch of Lintorf. In 1879 the first place of cure was established in Lintorf. By 1900, 21 institutions were established. After that, development was rapid but ceased by 1914. Most institutions were abandoned at the end of the war. Since 1928 there have been 35 sanatoria and 7 homes for inebriates. Of the former 7 and of the latter 3 are for women. In 1928, 2,285 patients were cared for.—*Paul J. W. Pigors.*

8325. LANE, WINTHROP D. Prisons where trouble may come. *Survey.* 64(9) Aug. 1930: 399-401.—The author predicts from experience and the data contained in the *Handbook of American prisons and reformatories for 1929*, which is published by the National Society of Penal Information, the future troubles and outbreaks in 13 American penal institutions, where the conditions are most unsatisfactory. The major causes of the trouble are five: (1) Long sentences, (2) elimination, or reduction, of "good conduct" time, (3) fewer paroles, (4) extraordinary and growing overcrowding, and (5) idleness.—*Jacob Horak.*

8326. NEERGAARD, C. F.; BROUGH, R. N.; MacNICAL, A. M. With or without a training school. *Amer. Nursing.* 31(1) Jan. 1931: 12-16.—A study to determine the difference in cost to hospitals for nursing care supplied by student nurses as compared to graduate nurse service. Eight hospitals were studied, four with nurse training schools, two using graduate nurses only, and two with both systems. The data were obtained by analyzing the financial records of these hospitals. The findings show that nursing care supplied by student nurses in a school maintained by the hospital costs \$2.00 per patient per day as compared to \$2.53 per patient per day when supplied by a graduate nurse staff.—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

8327. THÓT, LADISLAO. Las obras de Don Bosco y la prevención de la criminalidad juvenil. [The works of Don Bosco and the prevention of juvenile criminality.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17(100) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 401-405.—The Salesian works of Don Juan Bosco, established in 1846, have spread to various countries and have been highly commended by numerous writers. They are based on the principle that moral training is ineffective for poor children without material aid and personal guidance; also on the further principle that the greatest need for such work is in the most crowded centers of population. Bosco chose the method of prevention in preference to that of repression as giving more constructive results, because positive and friendly advice and affection prevent evil deeds and thus do not allow bad habits to be formed. In spite of

the objections of many critics that such a beneficent program cannot be realized in practice, it has worked well. Members of these establishments have usually departed better than when they entered and those with bad habits at entrance have been prevented from contaminating the innocent. Where punishment has been found necessary, negative rather than positive methods have preferably been used, cuffs and petty persecutions are wholly avoided, while public punishment is rarely used. Practical training in vocations is the rule, the end of formal education in the establishments being to fit the child for effective economic adjustment to society.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8328. UNSIGNED. Los edificios de instituciones para niños desvalidos. [Institutional buildings for dependent children.] *Bol. d. Mus. Soc. Argentino.* 18(100) Oct. 1930: 602-604.—(Detailed descriptions of the cottage, semi-cottage, group, and dormitory types, and of receiving homes, as used in the United States.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entry 8151)

8329. DEVINE, H. The psychotherapy of the psychoses. *Brit. J. Medic. Psychol.* 10(3) Nov. 13, 1930: 217-252.

8330. DORRIS, E. D. Problems of recovered psychiatric patient. *Tennessee State Medic. Assn. J.* 23 Apr. 1930: 130-132.

8331. LONDON, L. S. Treatment of dementia praecox. (with a report of six cases.) *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 631-641.

8332. RAITZIN, ALEJANDRO. Gimnasia, deportes y juegos en la terapéutica psiquiátrica. [Gymnastics, sports and games in psychotherapy.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17(99) May-Jun. 1930: 304-317.—The present method of treating neurotic and psychotic patients directly with labor therapy is unsound. Labor is imposed from without and is necessarily rigid in form and is associated in past experience with worry and strain. It is liable therefore to create conflicts or to intensify them unless preceded by some more flexible form of neuro-muscular training. The older forms of kinesthetic therapy, involving set forms of muscular exercise, carry some of the objections of labor therapy. Gymnastics, sports, and games are the best introduction to labor therapy. They afford a maximum of freedom and initiative, of self-expression and pleasure, while at the same time they have sufficient orderliness and organization and rationality that they tend to integrate the personality and render it resistant to disorganizing impacts from without. When the personality has been sufficiently integrated by such means labor therapy may be applied with good results and the personality may be thus further integrated on a social adjustment basis.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8333. SCHROEDER, THEODORE. Psycho-therapeutics: from art to science. *Psychoanal. Rev.* 18(1) Jan. 1931: 37-56.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 7022, 7649, 7699, 7808, 7917, 8002, 8018, 8232, 8257, 8316, 8322-8323, 8344)

8334. ADAM, PROFESSOR. Methods and aims of popular health education in Germany. *World's Health.* 11(4) Oct.-Dec., 1930: 358-365.—Since 1911 the date of the first Dresden Health Exhibit, popular health education has developed in a manner far exceeding expectations. Publicity given public health topics by most of the newspapers has been of considerable aid in awakening the public to health matters. Radio health talks reach the attention of innumerable listeners. Lectures, both public and private, with slides

and films, are important features, though the public showing of health films alone has been a difficult problem and only a few have proved successful.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8335. BIGELOW, G. H., and KNOWLTON, W. W. Solution of rural health service in Massachusetts. *New Engl. J. Med.* 203 Sep. 4, 1930: 477-478.—The legislature of Massachusetts passed an Act permitting towns to combine in health districts for the employment of full time executive health staffs. The Commonwealth Fund has come to the aid of the plan with an appropriation of nearly \$100,000 each year for a program of three to five years. The program consists of: (1) Education development in preventive medicine in the medical schools and postgraduate training for practitioners engaged in rural practice; (2) a fund to be provided for the State Department of Public Health to coordinate units; and (3) financial aid to be extended to a limited number of health districts to facilitate program developments. The question remains, will the rural population accept this much-needed skilled full time service. The forces working against it are community jealousy, inertia, and suspicion.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8336. BIGELOW, GEORGE H. The cancer program of Massachusetts. *Miscell. Contrib. Costs Medic. Care (Comm. Costs Medic. Care)* #6. Dec. 10, 1930: pp. 8.

8337. DENNEY, O. E. The National Leper Home (United States Marine Hospital), Carville, Louisiana. Review of the more important activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(1) Jan. 2, 1931: 5-12.

8338. HESTERLOW, A. M. V. Public health of Coimbatore district in relation to environment. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 5(2-3) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 134-139.

8339. KENNEY, JOHN A. Expanding opportunities for Negro doctors and nurses. *Southern Workman.* 59(10) Oct. 1930: 435-441.—The Negro physician is gaining recognition in his profession, and opportunities for doctors and nurses are developing in a remarkable manner. The most far-reaching hospital and training project under way is the new Provident Hospital and Training School under the direction of the University of Chicago, which will provide a teaching center for research and post graduate work for Negro physicians. Funds are being raised for a similar project for the South, the new Flint-Goodrich Hospital in New Orleans, La. A large number of Negro physicians and nurses are on the staff of the Harlem Hospital in New York City, and others are finding opportunities in many hospitals, both in the South and North. Negro doctors are receiving recognition from boards of health, and Negro nurses are filling appointments as visiting teachers and tuberculosis and health nurses.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

8340. LORAM, C. T. The training of Africans in medicine and public health. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18(71) Jul. 1929: 410-415.—Medical attention for the natives of South Africa is at present inadequate. The minimum allowance of one medical man for every 5,000 natives would call for some 900 additional doctors, a number that can only be secured by training Africans. This training is recommended by a committee recently appointed by the Union Government. They recommend that training be given in the same school to native health assistants and sanitary officers, and that additional provision be made for training native nurses.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8341. LYND, ROBERT S., and LYND, HELEN MERRELL. Medical care in Middletown. *Miscell. Contrib. Costs Medic. Care (Comm. Costs Medic. Care)* #7. Dec. 20, 1930: 3-11.—"Middletown" people are

much more concerned about health now than in 1890. But the strong pioneer individualism which clings to health as a private matter persists, and various aspects of this single activity of caring for health appear in every stage from complete individualism to complete public control. Preventive work is not widespread and even meets with considerable opposition, especially from a group, made up largely of business class citizens, whose religion denies the reality of disease. The Health Officer lists eleven powers vested in him, but these powers are feebly exercised. Twenty city-wide activities closely bearing on health are controlled by 10 different public or semi-public agencies. Little cooperation exists among them; in fact, there is much actual friction and overlapping of functions. Back of local health work lies a usually more active state board, although a period of years frequently elapses between the adoption of a given health program by the state and its adoption by the city. In spite of obstruction and delay, "Middletown" is increasingly regarding health as a community responsibility.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8342. MOUNTIN, JOSEPH W. Summary of a study of health and hospital services in Alameda County, California. *U. S. Pub. Health Rep.* 45(52) Dec. 26, 1930: 3179-3194.—In a survey of Alameda County, California, made February 11th to April 9th, 1930, it was found that there were 11 legal health jurisdictions and that each was under the charge of a duly appointed health officer. In most jurisdictions the schools maintained a separate health service. Superimposed upon this structure were nine health clinics, mostly for the care of the sick.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entry 8012)

8343. KRISCHE, PAUL, and KRISCHE, MARIA. Der Internationale Kongress für Sexualreform in Wien. [The International Congress for Sexual Reform in Vienna.] *Neue Generation.* 26(9-19) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 242-245.—The Fourth International Congress of the World League for Sexual Reform was held September 16-23, 1930, in Vienna. Among the speakers Magnus Hirschfeld discussed sex relations, stressing the importance of uniting sexual knowledge with sexual responsibility. Prostitution, on the other hand, he felt would be eliminated with more rational sex regulations. Right to sex expression on basis of love should be possible insofar as it did not endanger other persons, or interfere with the protection of children and youth. Professor Tandler of Vienna discussed the housing shortage in relation to sex problems and dangers of infection because of crowded conditions. Dr. Wolf of Berlin held that legalized abortion was an inevitable step ahead. The next places of meeting will be in Moscow in June, 1931, and in Paris in 1933.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

8344. WENGER, O. C. Venereal disease clinics: why we need them; how to manage them. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16(7) Oct. 1930: 407-412.—This paper discusses the functions and organization of venereal disease clinics. Such clinics should be an integral part of a general clinic rather than an independent establishment. The paper contains a description of a new clinic movement among Negroes in five Southern states undertaken under the auspices of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Venereal Disease Division of the United States Public Health Service. From one-fifth to one-third of all persons examined showed a positive Wasserman. Treatment was arranged in clinics and through county health officers. Excellent cooperation was secured from white employers.—*J. C. Colcord.*

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 6597)

8345. JONES, WELLINGTON D. A method of determining the degree of coincidence in distribution of agricultural uses of land with slope-soil-drainage complexes. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci. Macomb, Illinois, May 3 & 4, 1929.* 22 1930: 549-554.—The author presents an accurate, legible and usable method for recording on one map (1) the facts of land use and (2) the associated facts of soil, slope, drainage and native vegetation. Fractional symbols are used—the numerator gives the details of use and the denominator presents the details of site, the digits in each representing some definite element of use or site. Several detailed surveys which have been made to test the method are noted. "In the study of agricultural occupancy and utilization of regions, the method... appears to be effective in accumulating quantitative data desired by the geographer."—*Stanley W. Cosby.*

8346. PASSARGE, SIEGFRIED. Wesen, Aufgaben und Grenzen der Landschaftskunde. [The material, problems and limits of regional geography.] *Petermanns Mitteil., Ergänzungs.* 209 1930: 29-44.—In a short historical introduction the author describes the development of "regional geography" which he founded ten years previously. In the investigation of a region (*Landschaften*) the establishing of the regional units (*Räume*), or the localities of which the region is composed, is the starting point. Regional geography is defined as a study of the pattern and interrelation of these localities (*Räume*) which compose the region. The development of the locality is related to the same forces that form the region, e.g. climate, terrain, rocks, vegetation, bases of disintegration, and watersheds. In addition are the cultural phenomena such as economic life, traffic, settlement, and political boundaries. These are the building factors of the region and have a definite constructive force which varies with the different regions. Passarge reviews the important concepts of regional geography including (1) the regional forces of the individual localities and their demarcation; (2) the physical phenomena; (3) the description and interpretation of a region; and, (4) regional nomenclature.—*Walter Geisler.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN
CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

8347. MACKENSEN, LUTZ. Prolegomena zu einer englischen Volkskunde. [Introduction to English ethnology.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 1(2) Feb. 1930: 65-87.—There are two general approaches to the study of *Volkskunde*—one may be termed the "romantic" and the other the "baroque." The romanticist starts his studies with a general feeling or impression of the folk-soul or folk-spirit which he finds in each particular department or manifestation of the folk-life; the "baroque" student considers objectively each custom or detail in itself and looks upon the whole merely as a group of these facts. In essence he concerns himself only with "motifs," "variants," etc. After a decided trend toward pursuit of this latter method, there appears today a definite trend toward the romantic approach since it has been discovered that the sum of the recent specialized studies in myths and linguistics does not constitute a real study of a people's culture. The sociological and especially the historical treatment are more

apt to yield a better understanding of the spirit of the folk (*Volksstil*). For example, in the study of English folk-expression, one must seek to discover in the characteristic Germanic tone, not only those elements which come directly from Germanic culture, but also those which are common to English as well as Teutonic society and which therefore must be explained on broader historical grounds. Thus, there are customs in England which came directly from the Teutonic original homeland, those which came indirectly through the Scandinavian invasion and thirdly, those which came through German literary influence. The parallelisms in English and German speaking countries besides these may be accounted for by the cultural predominance of the medieval church. Other folk elements in England are traceable to direct Roman influence, the humanistic revival of the Middle Ages and the Norman conquest. After this historical search is completed, there remains the primitive, biologically-founded English culture surrounding birth, death, etc. Nor must one omit the possibility of traits being carried from the British Isles to the Continent. Certain autochthonous elements were added by the Picts and the Celts in Ireland, Wales and Scotland. The falling away of agriculture in the islands and the incoming of the laborer has meant the substitution of an entirely different psychology in England from that in Germany. This particularized treatment is for the purpose of interrelating each part so that a better impression may be gained of a typical folk-life, in this case, the English.—*Nathan Miller.*

8348. NIKOLSKY, VLADIMIR. De la méthode en préhistoire. [Concerning method in prehistory.] *L'Anthropologie.* 40(1-2) Jun. 1930: 1-17.—Human palaeontology was never restricted to archaeology alone, but is a synthetic study. Since the beginning of this century it has greatly increased in interest. To historians the stratigraphic method, created by geologists is par excellence that of archaeological excavations. Progress in prehistoric research will be more rapid in the measure that this method prevails over the typologic method. The conclusions of various sciences collaborating with prehistory must be coordinated. In order to obtain a synthetic picture of the history of the development of primitive humanity the starting point must be what the author calls, the idea of *ensemble de civilisations*, a harmonious unity of the economic, social and mental life of human societies adapted to their milieu with regard to time and space. The various phenomena entering in that complex may be called "elements of civilization," and the sum of analogous ensembles of civilizations would be termed "group of civilizations." But while a certain subjective element still enters in the comparative method, stratigraphy is independent of the scientist and furnishes a definite relative chronology. Comparisons of civilizations must be based on comparisons of implements; completed by that of other objects. The metal ages concern prehistory only in so far as they have prehistoric survivals. The author gives a résumé in French of his own book, *Précis de la civilisation primitive*, written in Russian. Under the title *From stone to metals*, he discusses briefly the characteristic elements of the following seven stages: (1) Eolithic (2) lower palaeolithic, (3) middle palaeolithic, (4) upper palaeolithic (5) proto-neolithic, (6) neolithic, (7) proto-metallic. In each division he sketches a synthetic picture of that stage of culture as illustration of his method and concludes that it is a demonstration that "primitive history" is not satisfied with collecting material from ethnology, linguistics, archaeology, anthropology

and other sciences. On the basis of these elements, it rebuilds, by means of very complicated processes, the development of primitive civilization, which is its own object—"The basis of its method is *l'ensemble de civilisation*."—*E. B. Renaud.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 7765)

8349. GORDON, A. ГОРДОН, А. Плановые

Комплексы. [Planning complexes.] *Плановое Хозяйство (Planovoe Khoziaistvo.)* 6(2) Feb. 1930: 125-134.—Characteristics of a planning complex are dynamics of planned assignments and undertakings, changes in the qualities of these dynamics due to an inherent logic of their development and developments in their environment. The analysis of random events and deviations is also an important means of planning.—*D. V. Varley.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 7953)

8350. ACKLIN, K. Die internationale Konvention über Wirtschaftsstatistik vom 14. Dezember 1928, ihr Einfluss auf die schweizerische Handelsstatistik in methodologischer Beziehung und hinsichtlich der Ergebnisse. [The International Convention on Economic Statistics of December 14, 1928, and its influence on Swiss commercial statistical methodology and results.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66(2) 1930: 200-206.

8351. MIRONOV, V. МИРОНОВ, В. К. пересмотру системы конъюнктурных наблюдений. [Concerning the revision of the system used in statistical observations.] *Плановое Хозяйство. (Planovoe Khoziaistvo.)* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 60-68.—Statistical observations have lost much of their importance with the successive realization of the main features of economic development. Also, the methods and the system employed were based upon pre-war cycles and pace of development. They cannot keep pace with the accelerated Soviet economic life of the present. There are no monthly data on the composition of expenses of production and cost; indexes of cost are delayed too long to be of use, etc. There is need for timely monthly data on dynamics of cost. Ratio of labor realized in wages to labor transferred to goods produced would be a more satisfactory index of productivity of labor. Quality of production

and effectiveness of initial capital are not sufficiently observed. The planning of a consumption budget requires observation of norms and content of consumption. Financial statistics should give a picture of mobilization and redistribution of public income for a given period. Statistical research must be forward looking in accord with the five-year plan. Basic economic processes must be analyzed.—*D. V. Varley.*

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 3380, 6401)

8352. MÜLLER, JOHANNES. Moral und Moralistik. [Morality and statistics of morality.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20(3) 1930: 319-328.—A clear conception of the field of morality statistics requires a clear definition of the term morality. What is called moral varies with time, place, and social class. Even if we secure accurate statistics of illegitimate births or divorces, the interpretation will vary with the attitude of the interpreter. Morality statistics may be affected by changes in the statutory definition of moral behavior or simply by changes in the opportunity for immoral behavior. While we therefore must renounce any ability to measure morality as such, we can regard any statistics from the point of view of morality, examining for instance the relation between economic conditions and crime statistics.—*Clara Eliot.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 8153, 8287)

8353. CLEMENTS, FORREST. Notes on the construction of mental tests for American Indians. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(4) Nov. 1930: 542-548.

8354. HESSE, KURT. Die Heereseignungsprüfungen. [The army aptitude tests.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7(12) Dec. 1930: 372-378.

8355. McCORMICK, MARY JOSEPHINE. A scale for measuring social adequacy. *Soc. Sci. Monog. (Nat. Catholic School Soc. Service.)* 1(3) Oct. 15, 1930: pp. 73.—Social adequacy is the quality by which a family is able to preserve its domestic life without unusual aid from the community. "Subadequate" are families demanding "unusual aid." "Superadequate" are families which contribute to the solution of social problems. An "adequate" family lies between these two classes. The object of the study to devise objective tests adapted to the quantitative study of social adequacy. One hundred eighty-four families distributed among 14 different groups were studied, and on the basis of the scores received it is possible to set up tentative norms of social adequacy.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

8356. NEWHALL, SIDNEY M. The reliability of order of merit evaluations of advertisements. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14(6) Dec. 1930: 532-548.—Groups

of subjects, mostly college students, totaling 860 in all, of whom 67 were women, ranked in order of merit eight sets of advertisements, each containing from 7 to 13 advertisements of the same commodities, viz., auto grease, cigarettes, electricity, soft drink, and writing paper. Detailed study is reported of the rank order correlation (ρ) between various groups. Excluding a sex difference, 100% of the group intercorrelations were positive and over 90% of them were above .50. Intercorrelations among groups containing only five subjects averaged .50, while with 15 subjects and over the reliability was .72, and with 30 it was .75. The corresponding mean ranges of variation of the coefficients were respectively 75, 35, and 13. In 19 of the 27 groups examined, the subjects exhibited greater reliability in their judgments of the "best" advertisement than they did in their judgments of the "worst" one. There was exceptional lowness of correlation of the women with the men, using the soft drink advertisement, the statistical evidence tending to show a true sex difference.—*Walter C. Eells.*

8357. WEINLAND, JAMES D. An objective method for the measurement of attitudes. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14(5) Oct. 1930: 427-436.—The article describes a method of objectively measuring certain personality traits or attitudes. The foundation of the method is that the average response to a situation is the

standard for a particular group and that variations from that standard are significant. The norm should be merely the average response to a given situation. The preponderant selection in a group will thus become the standard. It is necessary to select a situation the responses to which would reveal individual attitudes. A list of proverbs to be responded to by the judgment of true or false makes an excellent test. Another test is to rank words or phrases representing values or assets in their order of merit. These methods open up a way of objectively measuring parts of the personality not adequately measured hitherto.—Charles A. Ellwood.

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

8358. SZÉL, THEODOR. A halálteki nemzetközi nomenklatura revíziója. [Revision of the international list of causes of death.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 1-7.—The international list of causes of death after 30 years of preparation was subjected in October, 1929, in Paris to its fourth revision. The adoption of the list by Hungary is under consideration. The list is now much more detailed than previous lists. In connection with the recommendations of the fourth revision the countries are urged to use the new list in conjunction with the old during a transition period for purposes of assuring comparability of the statistics. Furthermore it was recommended to ask the governments whether they were favorable to concluding a convention within a period of a year on the matter of the international list.—D. D. Laky.

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entry 8145)

8359. ROSS, FRANK A. Editor's note on the center of population and point of minimum travel. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(172) Dec. 1930: 447-452.—The editor of the *Journal* summarizes correspondence received regarding W. C. Eells' paper "A Mistaken Conception of the Center of Population" (*J. Amer. Stat. Assn.*, Mar. 1930). Corrado Gini calls attention to his article on the same subject published in *Metron*, July 1929. A translation of parts of this article is given. E. B. Wilson writes concerning the general problem of minimum distance between three points. The Director of the U. S. Census writes that the erroneous statement in the Census regarding center of population will be eliminated in the next report.—Lucy W. Killough.

8360. SHEPPARD, W. F. Mathematics for the study of frequency statistics. *Math. Gaz.* 15(210) Dec. 1930: 232-249.

CORRELATION

8361. BAKER, GEORGE A. The significance of the product-moment coefficient of correlation with special reference to the character of the marginal distributions. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(172) Dec. 1930: 387-396.—On the basis of small samples forming skewed or otherwise irregular distributions, it is difficult to determine the degree of correlation. Comparison may be made with $1/\sqrt{n}$, which is the standard deviation of estimates of r when $r=0$. A sample correlation where $n=50$ is introduced, having a correlation of $r=+.50$, which, according to R. A. Fisher's standards, is significant. But it is shown that the marginal items in the constituent distributions are such that the correlation disappears if five of these items are dropped. Hence, in dealing with correlation data having very extreme items r should have a magnitude much larger than indicated by Fisher's tables before it can be taken as significant. The chi-square test, though useful, is subject to much the same qualification.—G. R. Davies.

8362. BEAN, LOUIS H. Application of a simplified method of correlation to problems in acreage and yield

variations. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(172) Dec. 1930: 428-439.—This paper deals with a further application of a simplified method of correlation, described by the author, *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.*, Dec. 1929. Two examples are presented illustrating the application of the method to multi-variable problems in which a somewhat more convenient procedure is developed for grouping the independent variables in order to obtain the net approximation curves. After plotting one of the independent variables against the dependent variable in a scatter diagram, instead of plotting the other variables in numbered sequence to determine when their influence is approximately constant as formerly, in the new procedure the other two independent variables are also plotted against each other in a scatter diagram and the points at which the affect of these factors is constant is determined directly from the chart by observing when the two factors are of about equal magnitude and in the same relation to each other. The comparable observations are then connected on the first scatter diagram obtaining thereby an indication of the slope of the regression of the dependent upon the first independent variable. From this point forward the method is essentially the same as described in the former article. In the second example the use of the method when the variables are expressed in terms of first differences is illustrated. In addition to these two examples a method of indicating the relative magnitude and the relative importance of the independent variables is described.—F. F. Elliott.

8363. DAVIES, GEORGE R. First moment correlation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(172) Dec. 1930: 413-427.—Correlation as represented on a scatter diagram of the standard deviations or average deviations, is a function of the relative scatter on the positive and negative diagonals. If the standard deviation is used, the Pearsonian r is obtained; but if the average deviation is used, a coefficient having the same limits as r , but smaller, and functionally related to it, may be obtained. This may be called a coefficient of similarity, and may be of use in problems not requiring as formal and sensitive a coefficient as r . It is most readily computed for average deviation cycles; but may also be readily obtained by short-cut methods from tabulated correlations.—G. R. Davies.

8374. STRUIK, D. J. Correlation and group theory. *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.* 36(12) Dec. 1930: 869-878.—The author discusses the invariant character of the fundamental quantities and configurations of correlation theory under the three following groups: the group of all possible independent changes of unit (the variates being measured in terms of different units), the group of all simultaneous changes of unit (the variates being measured in terms of a common unit), and the group of all homogeneous affine transformations on the variates (both the variates and the units of measurement being replaced by new variates and new units respectively). In the case of two variates (simple correlation), a detailed study of the correlation coefficient, the regression lines, and the regression ellipses is effected. The case of n variates (multiple and partial correlation) is examined more briefly.—M. H. Stone.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entry 8372)

8365. DUPRIEZ, LÉON H. La méthode de calcul des variations saisonnières et de courbes cycliques. [The method of computing seasonal variations and cyclical curves.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 1(4) Aug. 1930: 331-346.—This is the last of a series of articles presenting a statistical analysis of economic conditions in Belgium. The methods used in this review by "l'Institut des Sciences Économiques" were applied for the first time by W. M. Persons at Harvard, in 1919.

The treatment of the actual data is preceded by a discussion of the various considerations bearing upon the study of seasonal variations. Indices of seasonal variations are then computed by the method of link relatives and moving averages, and the elimination of secular trend and seasonal variations is followed by the computation of appropriate curves representing cyclical fluctuations.—*E. A. Otto.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

8366. VERSHOFEN, WILHELM. Die Statistik der privatwirtschaftlichen Marktbeobachtung. [The statistics of business forecasting.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20(3) 1930: 343-349.—The Harvard method of business forecasting compares unfavorably with the work of the *Institut für Wirtschaftsbeobachtung* (Institute for economic observations) at the Nuremberg Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften (School of Economic and Social Sciences), in that the latter proceeds on the basis of a rational analysis. Thus in an analysis of the production and trade figures for household articles, the first step was to decide upon the related variables (consumers' purchasing power or income, statistics of building, and the business cycle as registered by an index of sensitive prices) and to combine the measures of these variables, with appropriate weights, into a "base series." For the period 1925-1929, a graph shows close correspondence between the data on household articles and the base series. A similar study shows correspondence between the seasonals of data on marriages and on the furniture and carpet markets. The most worthwhile studies are those which work out systems of independent and dependent variables, the interrelationship of which is very surely based in theory, and with which a large time-lag exists.—*Clara Eliot.*

RATES AND RATIOS

8367. VEENSTRA, THEODORE A. A method of adjusting turnover rates. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(172) Dec. 1930: 407-412.—The employee who has been with a company for a long time is less likely to leave than the one who has but recently been hired. This places the company with a large percentage of its employees in the longer length-of-service groups in a more favorable position as regards turnover than the company most of whose employees have been acquired more recently. The "crude" turnover rates of two such companies give the former an unfair advantage. An adjusted turnover rate, taking account of the existing distribution of employees in regard to length of service, may be computed. The method used consists in adjusting the turnover in each length-of-service group to a standard distribution in a way similar to that of the vital statistician who secures a "refined" death rate by adjusting the rate in each age group to a standard distribution of persons in the various age groups.—*Lucy W. Killough.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 4811, 5629, 5804, 7693)

8368. BACHI, ROBERTO. Gli indici dell'attrazione matrimoniale. [Indexes of assortative mating.] *Gior. d. Econ.* Nov. 1929: 894-938.—The "index of attraction" proposed in 1897 by R. Benini is compared, as a measure of assortative mating, with the common coefficients of contingency, colligation, association, etc. None of them is entirely satisfactory, and the method proposed by G. Mortara is considered preferable in many cases, although not wholly adequate as a measure of the attraction between similar individuals. Examples of appropriate uses of all of them are given.—*Giuseppe Frisella-Vella.*

8369. FRISCH, RAGNAR. Necessary and sufficient conditions regarding the form of an index num-

ber which shall meet certain of Fisher's tests. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(172) Dec. 1930: 397-406.—In the construction of index numbers, the general logical problem may be formulated in two ways, leading to *absolute* or *relative* numbers, the latter of which alone is here considered. Mathematical conditions are stated with regard to the requirements and possible simultaneous fulfillment of the following tests: (1) identity, (2) time reversal, (3) base, (4) circular, (5) commensurability, (6) determinateness, and (7) factor reversal. "Only one existing index number formula . . . satisfies at the same time the commensurability test, the circular test, and the factor reversal test." Also, inasmuch as the base, commensurability, and determinateness tests cannot all be fulfilled at the same time, the preference is for the determinateness test, which is met in a special formula for a "modification of the geometric mean."—*Lucile Bagwell.*

8370. JOY, ARYNESS. Index of production of manufactures derived from census data, 1927. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(172) Dec. 1930: 453-459.—This index is an extension of the Day-Thomas Index of physical volume of production of manufactures compiled from Census Data and includes data from the 1927 Census of Manufactures. The index covers the products of 53 industries combined into 13 industrial groups. The formula used by Day and Thomas in the original index has been followed except in the case of automobiles. Because of certain peculiarities of the data the index of production of automobiles of 1927 was computed by using the "Ideal Formula." The index is a weighted geometric average of the relatives computed on a 1919 base. A table is presented showing the indexes for the years of 1914, 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1927 by 13 industries. The weights used in computing the 1927 index are also shown.—*F. E. Elliott.*

8371. MURRAY, A. C. The compilation of price index numbers and yield statistics relative to stock exchange securities. *Trans., Faculty Actuaries.* 13(117) Apr. 1930: 97-118.—This paper discusses the purposes and the most suitable form of index numbers relating to British Stock Exchange Securities which will be suitable for insurance companies, trust companies, etc. The difficulties arise from the variety of uses for which the index must cater and the requirement that the results must be comparable between any two dates in the series. The objects to be kept in view are: (1) uses directly connected with current investment activities; (2) investigation of the effect of economic, financial and political events on the level of security prices; and (3) assistance in measuring approximately changes in the value of a portfolio of investments. Securities should be divided into homogeneous classes. The geometric average of price ratios is preferred to other methods. An arithmetic average of individual yields in each group is advocated.—*James S. Elston.*

8372. WELCH, EMMETT H. Adjusting indexes of seasonal variation for secular trend. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(172) Dec. 1930: 440-446.—Correction for secular growth in seasonal indexes computed by the link-relative method should be determined from the nature of the secular increment, i.e., whether it is arithmetic or logarithmic. If the ideal correction for trend is made, computed seasonals may be developed in exact agreement with assumed seasonal indexes built into the original series. Complete details of the computations are here described.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

8373. SIBLEY, ELBRIDGE. An apparatus for graphic portrayal of series of products or quotients without computation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(172) Dec. 1930: 460-463.—At the outset of most statistical in-

vestigations it is desirable to obtain as complete a picture as possible of the general outlines and interrelations of the data before proceeding to the exact computation of final results. No degree of exactness in computation can compensate for failure to appraise the data from as many angles as possible. The amount of labor involved often discourages or precludes making as thorough a preliminary survey as should be made. The author has found useful an apparatus which consists essentially of a number of alternate fixed and sliding logarithmic scales so arranged as to present a flat surface over which a piece of tracing paper or cloth may be fastened and the points of a graph plotted directly on the paper over the appropriate readings on the scales, thus combining in a single operation both the computation of the values of ordinates and the plotting of a graph. (Illustration, and a numerical example.)—*Walter C. Eells.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

(See also Entry 4896)

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 5005, 6680, 6705)

8375. FOURET, L. A. Le congrès international des professeurs de langues vivantes. [The international congress of teachers of modern languages.] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 2 (20) Aug. 15, 1930: 421-424.

8376. LANGHANS, P. Die Gründung der "Gesellschaft für Völkerkunde." [The founding of the "Gesellschaft für Völkerkunde."] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76 (1-2) 1930: 35-36.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 4217, 4231, 4463, 5579, 5589, 5866, 7315, 7376, 7449, 7645, 7653, 8246)

8377. BRUDAGLIO, LUDOVICO. Escuelas primarias de protección agrícola. [Primary schools for the protection of agriculture.] *Bol. d. Mus. Soc. Argentino*. 18 (98) Aug. 1930: 454-461.—Argentine agriculture encourages a great deal of seasonal and transient labor, with the result that children are in school for but short periods of the year and the primary schools are demoralized. The casual agricultural laborers spend their spare time and wages in drinking and gaming places. Even the small farmers, where they exist, are greatly handicapped by lack of farm equipment and of technical knowledge of farming. The primary schools most needed in Argentina are travelling schools with teachers trained in the art of agriculture, which will move from place to place and carry their farming and teaching equipment with them and actually participate in the process of agriculture, thus securing the cooperation and interest of the adults while training the young. (Details of proposed legislation with these ends in view.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8378. FRAUENDORFER, SIGMUND von. Das Internationale Landwirtschafts-Institut in Rom und seine Bibliothek. [The International Institute of Agriculture in Rome and its library.] *Minerva Z.* 6 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 188-190.

8379. JONES, J. MORGAN. The study of farm labour in Germany. *Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 1 (3) Dec. 1930: 25-36.—An account of the pioneer work which is being carried out in Germany in the study of farm labor or *Landarbeitslehre*. In 1920 a research institute for farm labor was set up at Pommritz in Saxony, and after a decade of investigation the originators "have reason to be proud of the contribution which their young science has made to the solution of Germany's post-war

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

8374. OLIFIERS, EDWARD. Graduation of marriage and remarriage tables. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 22 Pt. 2 (84) Oct. 1930: 223-229.—The author suggests two formulas which may be used in graduating the probability of marrying within a year at all ages and in computing the values of single and joint life annuities payable until death or marriage. The functions have some practical application in appraising the benefits payable under certain Workmen's Compensation Laws. These formulas may be used in the graduation of mortality tables at the youngest ages.—*Actuarial Soc. of Amer.*

agricultural problems." The essential point of view underlying the work is "that the factor of labor will lend itself to scientific treatment"; and its purpose is to improve the labor element in agriculture through critical and systematic investigations.—*Edgar Thomas.*

8380. KING, J. S. A programme of research in agricultural economics. *Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 1 (3) Dec. 1930: 9-24.—The field of agricultural economics is concerned with the "effects of those conditions, both internal and external to the industry, which influence the state of material well-being of those who derive all or part of their income from the exploitation of the productive forces in land utilised for farming." The writer attaches primary importance to the need for a grouping of the farms of the country on physical and sociological lines, for it is only by so doing that economic problems resulting from variation in management can be distinguished from the economic problems resulting from variation in environment and social structure. After such a classification, the work of economic research lies broadly in two main fields—"first the field of the supply of and demand for the productive forces in agriculture; secondly the field of organization internal to the farm and to the industry as a whole."—*Edgar Thomas.*

8381. KORNHAUSER, ARTHUR W. Changes in the information and attitudes of students in an economics course. *J. Educ. Research.* 22 (4) Nov. 1930: 288-298.—Presents the results of an attempt to measure changes in student information and attitude as between the beginning and the end of a year course in introductory economics.—*H. M. Fletcher.*

8382. ORWIN, C. S. Methods of research in agricultural economics. *Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 1 (3) Dec. 1930: 91-99.—A plea for professional, continuous and systematic research as a method in agricultural economic enquiry. Such a method of continuous systematic research is more necessary in economics than in other sciences, because economic relationships are dynamic, whereas a relationship in the physical sciences is true, more or less, for all time. "The time seems to be appropriate for agricultural economists who hold . . . a position almost unique in economic science, to point a way in this matter."—*Edgar Thomas.*

8383. TOLLEY, H. R. Research in local and national outlook work. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (4) Oct. 1930: 588-594.—The purpose of outlook work is to make available to farmers information which they can use as a guide in planning their production and marketing programs. Besides more work in price information, which includes, besides the factors affecting prices at terminal markets, the factors influencing the spread between ter-

minimal market prices and local market prices, much further work needs to be done in farm management research to develop the relationships between prices and changes in income, that is, in effective budgeting.—*S. W. Mendum.*

8384. UNSIGNED. *La educación comercial en la Argentina.* [Commercial education in Argentina.] *Contabilidad y Financ.* 5(3) Sep. 1930: 165-169; (4) Oct. 1930: 213-216; (5) Nov. 1930: 287-297.

8385. WALDHEIM, HARALD von. *Die Fortbildung und Prüfung der Angestellten in der Deutschen Krankenversicherung.* [Educational and examination system for employees of German sickness insurance institutions.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissensch.* 30(4) Oct. 1930: 409-415.—Describes the system of instruction and examinations available to the 25,000 employees of the German sickness insurance general and local organizations. In no other insurance system in the world is the organization of staff instruction so thorough and effective.—*E. W. Kopf.*

8386. WATKINS, RALPH J. *Economic research and the problems of stabilization.* *Pittsburgh Rec.* 5(11) Dec. 1930: 14-19.—The Buhl Foundation made possible the launching of the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Pittsburgh for the study of the major economic problems of the Pittsburgh region. Its program will consist of making a contribution toward the economic stabilization of the Pittsburgh region. The objectives of the bureau will be: (1) to assemble the significant facts of the Pittsburgh region; (2) to analyze the economic facts of the region to discover economic relationships and problems in order that remedial action may be suggested; (3) to disseminate the essential facts in order to facilitate the intelligent conduct of business enterprise; and (4) to create leadership and promote the proper scientific correctives for the benefit of the Pittsburgh region. The divisions of the bureau now organized are as follows: employment studies; industrial studies; trade studies; finance studies; current economic review.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 8129, 8256)

8387. AMADEO, TOMÁS; IRIBARNE, JULIO; ZWANCK, ALBERTO. *Nuestra escuela de servicio social. Su inauguración.* [Our School of Social Service (Buenos Aires).] *Bol. d. Mus. Soc. Argentino.* 18(99) Sep. 1930: 513-521.—This school of social service, the second to be established in Latin America, was model

primarily after those of Germany, England, and the United States. The purpose of the school is to give scientific instruction to the various visitors and administrators already engaged in social service in Argentina; also to instruct the general public in the problems of social welfare and in the technique of its attainment. It is undertaken by the Museo Social as the agency administratively most competent to handle it and it thus becomes indirectly a sub-unit in the University of Buenos Aires. Chile established a similar school in 1928. The first courses offered were political and social economy, social hygiene, human biology, demography and statistics, and pathology.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8388. KULP, DANIEL, II. *Preparing sociology teachers.* *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 135-144.—The rapid expansion of instruction in sociology in colleges, normal schools, and high schools creates a demand for trained teachers of sociology. There is a crying need for professional preparation of teachers of sociology. So far as the author could learn, the only course in the country on "Teaching of Sociology" was offered for the first time in 1927-28 in Teachers' College, Columbia University. (An editorial note states that such a course has been given in the University of Southern California since 1921.) In the second part of the paper an analysis is made of the activities of a sociology teacher.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

8389. MORQUIO, LUIS. *Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia.* [The American International Institute for the Protection of Children.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4(2) Oct. 1930: 215-229.—The Institute is organized to provide information to all American countries. No distinction is made between affiliated and unaffiliated countries with respect to scientific cooperation. Twenty-six different reports regarding children's welfare, hygiene, legislation, education, and pediatrics in North and South America have been made. Research studies have been carried out to answer inquiries from Germany, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Porto Rico, and Uruguay. The *Bulletin* of the society has appeared in three volumes. It is distributed gratuitously to 1,614 individuals and organizations in addition to the affiliated organizations. Uruguay has contributed 30,000 gold pesos to the work of the institute and similar official cooperation of all American countries is needed to insure the continuance of the work of the Institute.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8390. UNSIGNED. *Sexto Congreso panamericano del niño.* [Sixth Pan-American Congress on the child.] *Bol. d. Mus. Soc. Argentino.* 18(100) Oct. 1930: 581-584.—*L. L. Bernard.*

Insecurity of Industry



A group of twenty-nine articles by outstanding authorities on industrial security. The problem of unemployment and the hazards of old age are also stressed.

The publication is divided into two parts:

Part I The Unemployment Situation

Part II Stabilization of Employment; Policies and Program
(complete table of contents sent upon request)

"Every article is worth reading, since many points of view are represented, and all opinions given are the result of long consideration by men experienced in one phase or another of the subject. Most of the papers deal with unemployment but there are a number of discussions of the problems of the middle-aged and older workers."—*New York Times*

Price \$2.00

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL
AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

3622 Locust Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Canadian Historical Review

Author and Subject Index

Covering the years
1920-1929



AN index of the first ten volumes of the *REVIEW*, prepared under the direction of Mr. W. S. Wallace. The index is a permanent and indispensable guide to Canadian history, economics, government, and public affairs. A notable feature is the inclusion of the list of recent publications which appears in each issue of the *REVIEW*, and which constitutes a cumulative bibliography of books and articles relating to Canada. For students of Canadian history, the subject index is an invaluable reference work which unlocks the wealth of historical material published between 1920 and 1929.

PRICE \$3.00 POSTPAID



Send your order to

The University of Toronto Press

Have You Made An Announcement About Social Science Abstracts to Your Classes This Semester ?

Too many of our friends are taking the service for granted, forgetting that the new student has not been brought up to the habit of referring to the *Abstracts*. Cases come up continually of scholars who have never heard of the journal and are delighted to have it brought to their attention. *Social Science Abstracts* was instituted by social scientists primarily for their own benefit, and anything that is done to make it more widely known and used will serve to better the service and increase the usefulness of the journal.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS belongs on the reference shelf in your library. If it is not placed where it can be used as a reference work, your school is not getting full value from the journal.

**Educate your students to use the Abstracts and
have it placed where it will be available to them !**

The Quarterly Journal of Economics

Published in February, May, August,
and November

Editor-in-Chief: FRANK W. TAUSSIG

Contents for May, 1931

The Federal Reserve Act and Federal Reserve Policies . . . S. E. HARRIS

International Commodities and the Domestic Theory of Prices . . .

..... L. B. ZAPOLEON

Comparative Fertility of the Native and Foreign Born Women in

New York, Indiana, and Michigan . . . J. J. SPENGLER

Rural Co-operative Credit in China . . . W. H. MALLORY

Reviews:

Irving Fisher's Theory of Interest . . . G. HABERLER

Sombart's Die Drei Nationalökonomien . . . J. M. CLARK

Notes:

Inventors and Psychology . . . J. ROSSMAN

Public Utilities and the Income Tax . . . E. M. BERNSTEIN

Stock Dividends, Large Scale Business, and Corporate Sav-
ings—A Criticism . . . G. MEANS

\$5.00 a year \$1.35 a copy

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

10 RANDALL HALL : CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Are You Interested in Knowing

about new statistical techniques, new discoveries made possible by statistics, in short, about

What is New in Statistics?

To do so is important in these days when statistical science is progressing by leaps and bounds.

Do You Wish to Keep Informed About Statistical Progress in America?

There is but one convenient way to accomplish this end

Read the Journal of the American Statistical Association

The subscription price of \$6.00 per year entitles you to the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting and four additional numbers, the five totaling over 600 pages of actual reading matter.

Mail your check to

Willford I. King, Secretary-Treasurer
530 Commerce Bldg., New York University
236 Wooster Street, New York City

Announcing . . .

MODERN ECONOMIC SOCIETY

By SUMNER H. SLICHTER, *Harvard University*

Professor Slichter's forthcoming book is certain to attain first place among modern texts in the principles of economics. It contains a vigorous and lucid presentation of the principles upon which our modern economic life is based; it is liberal, yet realistic in point of view; and it is written at once with the verve and ease of the seasoned stylist. *Ready in May*

THE TECHNIQUE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

By HORNELL HART, *Bryn Mawr College*

This new book presents a comprehensive and skillfully integrated study of human progress. It deals with such major topics as Material Progress, The Evolution of Intellectual Tools, Developments in Social Relations, and The Technique of Creation. Every phase of cultural advance is illustrated by a vast amount of pertinent detail. The incisive and stimulating problems at the end of each chapter, presented in a manner to further and to emphasize the exposition of the text, are a special feature of the book. Eminently adapted to courses in Cultural Sociology and Orientation. *Ready in May*

SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Edited by KIMBALL YOUNG, *University of Wisconsin*

The fifteen papers in this volume—written by such eminent sociologists as Professors Park, Faris, Burgess, Bernard, etc.—present different facets of the fundamental problem of social behavior. A most valuable book for courses in Sociology and Social Psychology. **\$3.00**

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

One Park Avenue

New York

A milestone of progress

"SOCIAL CHANGES OF 1930" in the May issue of the **AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY** published bi-monthly

The following articles are included:

POPULATION, by George Otis Smith
FOREIGN POLICY, by Charles P. Howland
LABOR, by David J. Saposs
EARNINGS, by Howard B. Meyers
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, by
William A. Berridge
SOCIAL AND LABOR LEGISLATION, Samuel
McCune Lindsay

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE, by Harry
H. Moore
THE FAMILY, by Ernest R. Groves
CRIME, by Arthur Evans Wood
RACE RELATIONS, by T. J. Woofert, Jr.
EDUCATION, by Charles H. Judd
GOVERNMENT, by J. P. Chamberlain

"Social Changes" is an annual number of the American Journal of Sociology and is included in the yearly subscription rate of \$5.00. Reprints of this special issue are \$1.50.

Canadian postage, 25 cents

Foreign postage, 35 cents

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

5750 Ellis Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

McGraw-Hill

has just published

THE COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL WELFARE

A Study in Community Organization

By Cecil Clare North

Professor of Sociology, Ohio State University

McGraw-Hill Publications in Sociology

359 pages, 6 x 9, \$3.50

PROFESSOR B. F. TIMMONS
University of Illinois, writes:

"Three commendable characteristics especially stand out in this work: first, the factual data from actual community experiences; second, the careful analysis of concrete community services; and third, the very important aspect of constructive community statesmanship shown in the programs outlined for various important phases of community welfare. The book fills a keenly felt need."

Send for a copy on approval

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, Inc.

Penn Terminal Building

370 Seventh Avenue

New York

Have You a Complete File of Social Science Abstracts?

Back numbers are still available, but in a limited edition. To be sure of a complete set, place your order at once.

Subscription price: \$6 a year in the U.S. and Canada. Elsewhere, \$6.50.

Additional duplicate unbound copies for
CLIPPING: \$8 extra.

Volumes I and II (1929 and 1930),
unbound, \$6.

Cloth binding,* \$7.50. Buckram,* \$8.50.
Postage extra.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

611 Fayerweather Hall—Columbia University
New York City

**The Index for Volume II is now in the hands of the printers and is scheduled to appear the first of June, at which time bound copies of Volume II will be available.*

THE ELEMENTS OF CRIME

Psycho-Social Interpretation

By **BORIS BRASOL**

"The work of Mr. Brasol will long occupy a merited place among the standard books of the lawyer, the psychologist, the scientist and the general reader."

American Law Review

"His style is fascinating and convincing. In our complex social order a book like this is a distinct help to those who are struggling to understand the problem of crime."

Columbia University Institute Magazine

"It strikes me as an admirable piece of work . . . It seems to me that Brasol's book far surpasses every other volume on criminology that is now on the market."

ROBERT H. GAULT

Professor of Psychology, Northwestern University, Editor of "Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology"

Second Edition, \$5.00

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
NEW YORK

An announcement of some of the publications sponsored by the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences and published by the

Columbia University Press

Social and Economic Studies of Post-War France

ROBERT MURRAY HAIG, with the collaboration of Carl S. Shoup, Alexander Werth and Nathalie Molodovsky

Vol. I. THE PUBLIC FINANCES OF POST-WAR FRANCE \$5.50

The first part relates the history of the financial policy of France, with particular reference to taxation. The second part contains an exhaustive treatment of the domestic and foreign debt and the reparations problem. The last section is a concise outline of the provisions of the present system of local and national taxation, never before available in English. (Diagrams.)

JAMES H. ROGERS, with the assistance of August Maffrey and Robert E. Landman

Vol. II. THE PROCESS OF INFLATION IN FRANCE, 1914-1927. \$5.00

Here is a study, with numerous charts and detailed statistical analyses, of the processes by which the French franc, worth 19.3 cents in gold before the war, passed through a decade of fiscal disaster and frenzied experimentation until its recent stabilization at less than four cents.

WILLIAM FIELDING OGBURN and WILLIAM JAFFÉ

Vol. III. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF POST-WAR FRANCE.
A Survey of Production. \$6.00

In this comprehensive survey of the industrial and agricultural productivity of France, 1918-1927, the authors have analyzed the situation with a wealth of facts and figures. It is a practical reference book, and contains invaluable data on the unexpected operation and interplay of economic laws, rarely observable in more normal times. (Maps, diagrams.)

DAVID J. SAPOSS

Vol. IV. THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN POST-WAR FRANCE. \$6.00

This is the first study of the French labor movement in all its aspects. It concentrates on the description and analysis of the movement since the war. But enough of its history is given to create an intelligent perspective of the movement from its beginnings and elucidate the present situation. Thorough critical and historical study is applied to whatever is considered.

CARLTON J. H. HAYES

Vol. V. FRANCE: A NATION OF PATRIOTS. \$4.50

A survey of the means by which public opinion and national action are inspired in present-day France, through the State, Church, schools, patriotic societies, army, press, radio, cinema . . . with a full treatment of the problem of Alsace-Lorraine and a study of regionalism and internationalism in France. The appendices contain a digest of schoolbooks, a directory of teacher-organizations, and a unique guide to the leading Parisian and provincial magazines and newspapers.

Volumes VI and VII, The French Parliamentary System (by Lindsay Rogers) and The Foreign Policies of Post-War France (by Parker T. Moon) are in press.